THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,790. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,246 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

HENRY WILLIAMS, OR HENDRICK WILLEMS, OF Amsterdam, Holland, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at the Consulate of the Netherlands, at Baltimore, Maryland. Any person knowing his whereabouts will please give information as above.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM MASTERSON, who emigrated from Dublin to St. Johns, Newfoundland, some 28 years ago; he then followed his trade as carpenter; he was last heard of six years ago as a travelling pedler; he is slightly made, complexion fair, height 5 feet 2 inches, age 46 years; his friends are very anxious to hear of him. Any communication addressed to PATRICK MATHEWS, 31 and 33 Vesey street, New York, will reach them.

KELLY & LEON—THEN PAVILION, FRIDAY EVENing; would like to meet or communicate. Address GEORGE E. M., Spring street Post office.

MOUNT VERNON.—PLEASE SEND YOUR CITY ADdress to the party who gave you a piece of silver on the cars; have lost the one given. Address B. C. A., Herald office.

STEINWAY HALL, IN THE RAIN.—MEET ME TUESday, 2 o'clock, where we first met, Walker street.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOAT FOUND—ON THE 15TH AUGUST, A YAWL, near Sandy Hook. Owner can obtain the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at 53 Water st.

LOST—TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 22, A SPITZ DOG, three months' old. A suitable reward will be paid on returning him to 25 West Seventeenth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, FROM NO. 3 EAST Seventeenth street, a small sized white Greyhound, with a liver colored head, and spot on his rump. Whoever has found him and will return him to the above number shall be liberally rewarded.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, LAST SATURDAY NIGHT, A Driver's Receipt Book. Above sum will be paid if returned to Bedford Brewery, corner Franklin avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn, L. I.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE MORNING OF THE 27th, a small black and tan Slut. Had two or three spots on shoulder without hair, also one on tail; had on red leather collar, with small padlock. Answers to the name of "Fanny." The above reward will be paid upon return to 41 West Thirty-second street.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, AUG. 25, in a Sixth or Seventh avenue car, a Gold Watch and Chain, with Locket bearing on one side the letter C, on the other the word "Souvenir." No questions will be asked. The above reward will be paid on return of the property. Address A., box 241 New York Post office.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

MORE DIRTY STREET DISCLOSURES,

SHOWING UP

THE HOW-NOT-TO-DO-IT OFFICIALS.

CONTINUED EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.

SEE TO-DAY'S TELEGRAM.

SENT EVERYWHERE FOR 50C. A MONTH.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY—CLASS NO. 506, Nos. 57, 77, 32 drew $20,000. Royal Havana Lottery, August 17—No. 16,504 drew $100,000, gold. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway; Post office box 4,969; 153 Fulton street, and No. 2 Park row.

AUGUST 17.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS REceived of Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, room 4.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 505—AUGUST 26, 1871.
49, 66, 6, 29, 5, 40, 8, 18, 58, 17, 33, 41.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 506—AUGUST 26, 1871.
57, 77, 52, 11, 72, 28, 17, 54, 1, 62, 73, 75.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 429—AUGUST 26, 1871.
33, 8, 76, 2, 78, 66, 72, 45, 30, 25, 75, 14.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 406—AUGUST 26, 1871.
71, 4, 64, 33, 67, 9, 10, 11, 30, 31, 57, 43.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

BROADWAY MARKET, BETWEEN FORTY-FOURTH and Forty-fifth streets.—Business will be resumed on Saturday, September 23. Applications for stands may be made from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
WM. H. ANDREW, Superintendent.

DEAFNESS.—DR. DEMEZA HAS DISCOVERED A means by which any deaf person can be made to hear instantaneously, without pain, medicine, or any surgical treatment whatever; he also cures quickly all private and chronic diseases. 26 Greenwich avenue, 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
New York.
The above-named Hotel will open for the reception of guests Tuesday, August 29.
TWEED & GARFIELD.

POLICY PLAYERS BEWARE.—THE NEXT RAID that is made the players will be taken and held for evidence against the managers.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 743 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residence if desired.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY,
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents,
10 Wall street. Box 4,685 New York Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, AUGUST 17.—Nos. 16,504 drew $100,000 gold, Kentucky, class 506, Nos. 57, 77, 32 drew $30,000. Hamburg Official of August 9 and 10 received. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SEPTEMBER 2.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF Cuba; all the official drawings kept on file.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., 25 Wall street.
Post office box 4,264.

W. W. GROESBECK, COMMISSION MERCHANT and Manufacturer's Agent, 104 John street, New York. N. B.—Consignments of all new inventions solicited. Address box 1,036 Post office.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

TWO ENGLISH BREECH-LOADING GUNS, MADE BY Jeffery, to be raffled for at ANTHONY FRANKLIN'S, 17 New street.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION,
MORRISANIA,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
SECOND ANNUAL FALL MEETING,
September 16, 18, 19 and 20.
Premiums, $16,000.
FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.
Purse No. 1—$1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 3 minutes; $600 to first horse, $250 to second, $150 to third.
Purse No. 2—$2,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:25; $1,500 to first horse, $600 to second, $400 to third.
SECOND DAY—MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
Purse No. 3—$1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $900 to first horse, $400 to second, $200 to third.
Purse No. 4—$3,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:28; $1,800 to first horse, $500 to second, $200 to third.
THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.
Purse No. 5—$1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $600 to first horse, $250 to second, $150 to third.
Purse No. 6—$1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:38; $900 to first horse, $400 to second, $200 to third.
FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.
Purse No. 7—$4,500, free for all horses; $2,500 to first horse, $900 to second, $650 to third, $450 to fourth.
Purse No. 8—$2,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:31; $1,800 to first horse, $500 to second, $200 to third.
CONDITIONS.
All the above races are mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association, and all entries must be made in accordance therewith.
Entrance fee 10 per cent of the purse, which must accompany the nomination. Entries to be addressed to P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President, Post office box 123, Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y., or at the Hoffman House, New York, where the entries will close on Wednesday, September 6, at 9 o'clock P. M.
By order. P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, AT 3 P. M.
Match $200.
Peter Baggs, Jr., enters Honest John.
Samuel O. Sheldon enters Nelly Leland.
Mile heats, best two in three, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—TUESDAY, AUG. 29, AT 3½ P. M.
Sweepstakes $400.
A. Patterson enters ch. m. Belle of Oneida.
William Weeks enters blk. g. Eight Bells.
Bob Johnson enters gr. m. Stella.
H. Carey enters s. g. Hickey.
R. J. Anderson enters b. g. Billy Bird.
Two miles and repeat, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 3½ P. M.
Match $1,000.
John Murphy enters blk. g. John Kase, Jr.
Hiram Howe enters roan g. Dandy.
Mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 4 P. M.
Match $500, catch weights.
H. B. Gates enters blk. m. Annie.
John Murphy enters gr. m. Lady Bisco.
Mile heats, three in five, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
Tuesday, August 29, 3½ P. M., match $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5.
George Engerman's b. g. Clambake, in harness.
W. McMann's w. g. Pleasure Boy, to wagon.
Good day and track. G. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 87 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
ENTRIES FOR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 87 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 29,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, PROMPT,
AT STABLE NO. 2 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE,
consisting of five fine and fast gentlemen's road Horses, viz:—One brown Gelding, can trot in 2:30; one black Gelding, can trot in 2:40; one brown Mare, can trot in 2:40; one bay Gelding, can trot in three minutes; one roan Gelding, can trot in 2:55; one brown Pony, for lady's or children's use; all sound, kind and true; also two Top Wagons, one light trotting Wagon, one Rockaway, Single and Double Harness, Blankets, &c. All are the property of Mr. J. W. Gaynor, and will be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation.
N. B.—Stock can be seen any time previous to sale, as above. Must be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars see Tuesday morning's Herald and catalogue.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S,
corner Cedar and New Church streets.
An Auction Sale of Horses,
Wagons and Harness, &c., &c., &c.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE sell as above 8 or 10 head of Horses, among which will be found one very fine sorrel Horse, raised in Kentucky, 17 hands, 7 years old, extra fine stylish and gamy driver; gentle, kind and sound. One bay Horse, 15½ hands, excellent driver, single and double, sound, kind and true.
2 Trucks and Harness.
1 Express Wagon and Harness.
1 Skeleton Wagon. 1 Top Buggy.
1 sorrel Mare, 15½ hands, 6 years; warranted kind, gentle and true in all harness.
2 Truck Horses; sold for want of use.
1 bay Horse, 15½ hands; superior riding horse; gentle and true in all harness; sound in every respect.
1 Grocer's Wagon and Harness.
1 brown Mare; sold to pay bill of keeping.
Other Horses and Wagons. Sale positive.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF TOP AND OPEN WAGONS, Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, Express and Jagger Wagons, Curtain Coach, Skeleton, &c.; single and double Harness, for road, teaming, milk wagon, express and grocery purposes; Lap Robes, Sheets, Nets, &c., at prices 20 per cent less than downtown houses. Call at the old stand, 1,435 and 1,437 Broadway, near Forty-first street.
LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND COACHES, CLARences, Phaetons; four and six seat Rockaways, Park, Pony, Basket Phaetons, from $125 up; top Road, Jager Express and Business Wagons; Sulkies, Skeletons, Harness of all kinds, Sheets, &c.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN styles Carriages at low prices, comprising Concord Wagons, Phaetons, Rockaways, Barouches, Victorias, Buggies, &c. Lot second hand Carriages, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, COMPLETE AND nearly new, will be disposed of at once; 60 cents on the dollar will be accepted; sold for want of use. Inquire of WILLIAM VOORHEIS, at Harnett's stables, 17 East Thirtieth street.

A SECOND HAND BAROUCHE, FIRST CLASS RUNning order; one new Milk Wagon, three Express Wagons, one new Butcher Cart; cheap for cash. 356 West Twenty-fifth street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway; Carriages of all kinds for Southern trade; leather top Buggies, $150 apiece; Rockaways, $125; Express and Business Wagons, all cheap, at 141 West Broadway.

A LOT OF HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY for sale or exchange for Horses of less value; also a few low priced Horses, fit for carts, trucks or any business. Inquire at 541 Canal street, corner of Washington.

A.—COUPE ROCKAWAYS, DEPOT WAGONS, BArouches, Wagonet, double and single Harness; second hand; sold low; seasonable Carriages; 25 per cent less than Broadway. HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND fashionable Carriages at the lowest prices; Pony Phaetons in variety. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES.—LARGE ASSORTMENT OFFERED, LOWest manufacturers' prices, comprising extension and half top Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, Depots, Buggies, Business Wagons and Pony Phaetons and Harness.
H. B. WITTY & CO., 10 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE FOR A truck or cart. Inquire at stable, 281 Cherry street.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY HORSE, 16½ HANDS HIGH; will work double or single; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for him. Inquire at 406 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS high, six years old; good driver; warranted sound and kind; stands without tying; would suit a doctor. Also a bay trotting Horse, 15¾ high; sound and kind; warranted to beat three minutes. Call at Dry Dock Oil Depot, 885 Tenth street, between avenues B and C, for two days.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME GRAY HORSE, 8 YEARS old, warranted sound and kind; also Wagon and Harness, perfectly new, suitable for express or grocery; will be sold cheap. Apply to B. T. SALTER, 81 White street.

FOR SALE—SMALL MEXICAN PONY, WITH LADY'S Side Saddle and Bridle; lopes under saddle; trots in harness; been with children; will be sold cheap. 83 Washington street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST from the country, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TRUCK, HARNESS AND WORK of two stores. For particulars inquire at 106 Murray street, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—SIX YOUNG HORSES; SOLD FOR THE want of use. Can be seen for three days. Inquire at 83 Stanton street.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15 HANDS, SOUND and kind; double or single; warranted to trot in 2:50 to a wagon on any track; must be sold. Inquire at 55 First street, between First and Second avenues.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SORREL MARE, 6 YEARS old, 15½ hands; warranted sound and kind; fine and stylish driver; would suit a doctor, or gentleman or lady; must be sold. Call at 86 King street, in the Butcher's shop.

FOR SALE—A NICE BLACK PONY, 13 HANDS HIGH; also a sorrel Star Colt, 5 years old; can trot in 3:10. For sale at a bargain at New York Stables, 15 and 17 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID BAY HORSES, TWO Coal Carts and Harness. Call at the corner of avenue C and Fifteenth street, in the store, from 12 to 1 and after 5.

HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Handmade single Harness....................$8 to $150
Double Harness.......................................20 to 500
All my own make.
Also Saddlery of every description.
EDGAR S. NICHOLS,
10 College place, near corner Murray street, New York.

PAIR OF ROADSTERS, 15 HANDS HIGH, FAST, kind and sound, in fine condition; present owner has used them 14 months; also Stivers top Buggy, Pole and double Harness. Can be seen at 50 East Thirty-second street, Opera stables.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED—IN NEIGHBORHOOD of Thirty-third street and Madison avenue, with accommodations for three or six horses. Address G. W., box 1,233 New York Post office.

SECOND-HAND BUSINESS WAGON, $50; BUGGY, $75; Brett, $125; light Rockaway, $125 and Victoria six-seat Rockaway, Pony Phaeton, several slightly shop-worn Carriages cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

THREE HORSES, TWO TRUCKS AND WORK OF Store, for sale, on account of ill health. Apply at 256 Front street or 240 East Twenty-ninth.

WEST SIDE LIVERY STABLES—315 AND 317 WEST Fifteenth street, near Eighth avenue.
EDWARD LANE, } Proprietors.
F. A. RIDABOCK, }

WANTED—A GOOD POLE AND SINGLE HORSE, 15½ to 15½ hands, under 10 years old; high action, well bred and trot in 3 minutes. Address CASH, box 5,626 Post office.

3 SECOND HAND COACHES, IN PERFECT ORDER; also a large assortment of new and second hand Work, viz.:—Top, No Top, Business and Express Wagons, at and below cost. 97 and 99 Charles street.

$75—LARGE BLACK HORSE; TEAM OF BAYS, 6 and 7 years, $200; fast gray Mare, $100. This stock must be sold; no work. 734 Washington street, corner Bank, in grocery.

$190.—A SORREL MARE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15 hands high; sound and kind; very stylish; sold for want of work. To be seen at 498 Eleventh avenue, until sold.

FOR SALE.

A. FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS OLD ESTABLISHED corner Grocery and Tea store, situated on a leading avenue up town; long lease; cheap rent; doing a good business; easy to a prompt purchaser. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 233 Bowery.

A. FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store, on a leading avenue; long lease; cheap rent; doing the best business of any liquor store in this city. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 233 Bowery.

A. FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER Liquor, Lager and Billiard Saloon, west of Broadway; must be sold this month. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 233 Bowery.

A LAGER BEER AND LIQUOR SALOON AND Lodging House for sale cheap; four years' lease; cheap rents. No. 7 Catharine slip.

A HALF INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURING BUSIness for sale. Profits $4,000 to $6,000 per year; splendid investment, enterprising man. Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A GOOD CIGAR STORE FOR SALE; PRICE $800; good business location, rare chance; also a Public House with Concert Room; corner Grocery Stores; corner Liquor Stores; corner Drug Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FINE RESTAURANT FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; also Bakeries, Confectionery, Ice Cream Saloons, Billiard Saloons, splendid Oyster Saloons, Distillery, Liquor Stores, Milk Routes, Depots, Fancy Goods Stores.
MITCHEL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A BAKERY FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOCATION UNsurpassed; large cash trade; splendid investment; chance to make money; low rent; great bargain. Particulars at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A WHOLESALE MILK ROUTE FOR SALE.—SPLENdid cash business; right man extraordinary chance to make a fortune; great bargain. Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HAT STORE FOR SALE.—Business location unsurpassed; a No. 1 stand; cash trade; low rent; great bargain. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—A bargain; first class neighborhood; a long lease and doing a good business; owner going out of city.
BIGGS & SNN, 206 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY Stores in city, doing large business; sickness only cause of sale, on the best business avenue.
SOREN'S Store Agency, 896 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC LAMP, WITH REFLECtor; one Electric Lamp, Duborg, with all apparatus pertaining thereto complete. Inquire at Purchasing Agent's office, Erie Railway Company.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT; FIVE years' lease; house 15 rooms. Call at the place, No. 9 Great Jones street.

FOR SALE—A KINDLING WOOD FACTORY, TOgether with all the Machinery, Fixtures and Appliances necessary to carry on a large business; the yard is situated near the water and in the most desirable part of the city. For price and other particulars apply to THOS. G. BENTON & SONS, 89 West street.

FOR SALE—ON THE ERIE RAILROAD. A PLANING, Sash and Door Factory of 11 years' standing; working now to its full capacity, about $200 per day, at good profits. Price $18,000. Terms easy. The machinery is worth the price. For an interview address C. A. DEMAREST, 231 Broadway, room 1.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE 138 BROADWAY, BROOKlyn, E. D.; a rare bargain if sold within a week.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, GOT UP IN DISTILlery style, doing a good business; owner has two stores and cannot attend to both. For particulars apply to JOHN A. DUNN, 233 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED ORIGINAL City Ale Vaults; must be sold this week. Apply at 73 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM DOWN town, neatly fitted up, for sale to a cash customer, with or without Stock, including Fixtures and two years' Lease. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, 120 Greenwich street. N. B.—No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE HARLEM BRIDGE, ON A Third avenue corner, now occupied as a first class hotel, Bar, Stock and all the Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, &c.; long lease, cheap rent; sickness and death the cause of selling. Apply to JOHN MAGUIRE, 2,020 Third avenue, or AMOS LEEDS, 58 Fulton street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL AND FAMILY Liquor Establishment; best location in the city; any good party will be dealt with on moderate terms, as none others will receive attention. Address A. B., station F.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR AND LAGER BEER SALOON; excellent chance, without risk, to acquire a good and cheap establishment; proprietor retires. Apply directly at 48 Madison street.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, TWO WELL PAYING Trunk Stores, on account of sickness. Apply at 1,210 Broadway. No agents need apply.

GROCERY, TEA AND COFFEE STORE FOR SALE—At a bargain. 450 Ninth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—ON BROADway, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth streets; will be sold very low. Address box 1,663 Post office.

$400.—A NICE CROCKERY STORE; ROOMS AND basement; $35 rent; must be sold before the 1st of September, at 1,273 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

A LOT OF BLANKETS, SHEETS, LACE CURTAINS, Counterpanes and Crockery, new, for sale at half cost, at residence 38 West Twenty-sixth street.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Wholesale Department,

Broadway, corner Grand street,

have now open

English and French Prints,

French Merinoes,

French Drap d'Ete,

French Cashmeres,

Paris Broche Shawls,

English and Berlin Wool Shawls,

Ottoman Striped Shawls,

Domestic Wool Shawls,

and are selling them at low prices to

Wholesale Buyers.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, NO. 6 Lafayette place, has now choice and elegant styles of Fall Millinery just received from Paris. Orders promptly attended to.

EUROPE.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS,
700 drawing rooms and bedrooms,
elegantly furnished, at from 3f.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3f. 50c., wine included,
from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5f., wine included,
daily at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS,
Reduction throughout.

SPLENDIDE HOTEL, PARIS,
1. Place de L'Opera. 1.
At the corner of the Rue de la Paix.
Entrance 61 Avenue de L'Opera.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD CIGAR STORE, IN a good location. Address C. M., Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per cent gold interest (more than 8 per cent currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest currency price will be paid for United States Five Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange.

The success of the new United States Five Per Cent Loan, for which our firm are the general agents, is inducing holders of five-twenties to exchange them for 7.30 Northern Pacifics, by which they realize a present profit of fourteen per cent and greatly increase their yearly income.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying from
Ten to Twelve per cent,
free of all taxes.
First class Securities of undoubted character below par.
Cash valuation of property, $45,719,817.
Whole indebtedness (limited), only $892,000.
Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities, for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Auctioneer,
Dealer and Broker in Municipal Bonds,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.—ALSO OTHER SAFE and desirable Securities for sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, 11 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON Second Mortgage and on Buildings in course of construction. J. R. POWELL, 36 Pine street, room 7.

MONEY PLENTY TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE OR APproved securities; Mortgages purchased; real estate exchanged; United States passports issued. RUFUS K. McHARG, 81 Cedar street, Commissioner for every State and Territory.

THE NEW YORK
(VIADUCT)
RAILWAY COMPANY.
PUBLIC NOTICE.
The undersigned, Commissioners of Stock Subscriptions to the New York Railway Company, give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of such company will be closed on the
31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1871.
Until that day the books will remain open for subscribers at the banking house of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
11 Nassau street,
and also at the
Bank of the Metropolis,
31 Union square.
Until the books of subscription are closed all subscribers for stock will have the benefit of interest upon the several instalments paid, as allowed to those subscribing within thirty days after the books were opened.
Dated NEW YORK, July 24, 1871.
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on Behalf of the Company.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$30,000 TO $50,000 WANTED, BY a party having a like amount, to engage in the manufacture of an article in large demand, protected by patents. Profits large enough to return capital in one year. No communications will be noticed unless real names are given. Address ALLEN, Herald office.

$45,000 WANTED—ON FIRST CLASS STORE and Tenement Property in the city, worth considerably more than double that amount. Address E., box 194 Herald office.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums to suit on property in New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Westchester.
SIMONSON & WATTERS, No. 1½ Pine street.

$250,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage; liberal loans made on real estate in this city or Westchester county, improved or unimproved.
JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room No. 8.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

MORE DIRTY STREET DISCLOSURES,

SHOWING UP

THE HOW-NOT-TO-DO-IT OFFICIALS.

CONTINUED EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.

SEE TO-DAY'S TELEGRAM.

SENT EVERYWHERE FOR 50C. A MONTH.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 715 BROADWAY—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILKS, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c., bought; also Money liberally advanced on the same. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation, A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

ABRAHAM J. JACKSON, 90 PRINCE STREET, NEAR Broadway, loans money on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel and Personal Property of every description. Private entrance hall door.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS', Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

MONEY LOANED—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry, Pianos, Furniture, Dry Goods, Liquors, Cigars and all description of Merchandise. Storage taken. 11 and 17 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue. JACOBS.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 10 to 5. A. C. HERTS.

1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S JEWelry and Coral store, Diamonds, Watches, Valuables stored for the summer. Cash advances on same if required to any amount. 1,191 Broadway.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE TO rent a small, high stoop House, or half one, furnished preferred, west side, in a respectable family. Address box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SMALL FAMILY, unfurnished, the Lower Part of a fine, airy House, with modern improvements, in good and central location, not above Forty-second street; must be first class, and not less than five rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; willing to pay liberally for comfort. Address, with full particulars, R. S. W., 203 Pearl street, New York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR THREE years. Address Dr. JOHN C. JAY, Rye, Westchester county.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house, furnished or unfurnished; must be in a good neighborhood and below Twenty-third street. Address J. R. S., box 2,501 Post office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, AN UNFURnished Floor of five or more rooms for housekeeping; must be strictly first class; below Fortieth street; rent moderate; full particulars required by letter; references. Address P. C. G., Herald office.

WANTED TO HIRE TO MAY 1—PART OF A PRIvate stable, between Forty-first and Fiftieth streets, Fifth and Seventh avenues; rent not to exceed $400. Address 55 West Forty-sixth street.

WANTED TO LEASE—PREMISES SUITABLE FOR chemical works, with steam boiler, &c.; water side premises preferred. Address H. A., box 169 Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED HOUSE, linen and silver ware included, for select boarders; location first class; reference and security given. Address, with full particulars, L. B. J., box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITAble for housekeeping, for a gentleman and wife, above Fourteenth street. Address, with full particulars, G. F. H., Herald office.

WANTED—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FOR GENTLEman and wife. Board for lady only, between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address M. G. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, First Floor and Basement or small House; rent $500; 40 minutes; would buy cheap. Apply to CHARLES HAMILTON, 93 Broadway, room 9.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MACDONALD'S patent Machine for bending rims, including 65 forms, straps, &c., in perfect running order; a Macdonald patent Machine for bending shafts, poles, hames and bob runners; also other Machinery for bending shafts, rims, futchels, &c. The above must be removed soon, and a great bargain will be given to any one needing such machinery, as they must be sold. Address LOUIS STERN, 103 Wickliffe street, Newark, N. J.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO LONDON.
Steamship PARAGUAY..........................August 30, 1871
Rates of passage, in currency:—
First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 and 55 South street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—CARrying the United States mails
Sailing every Wednesday.
MINNESOTA, Freeman..................August 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Price..........................September 6, at 11 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain N. Trautmann, will sail on Tuesday, August 29, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, gold; payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA will sail Sept. 5, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at Cork Harbor.

RUSSIA.Wednesday, Aug. 30	CALABRIA.Saturday, Sept. 2
JAVA....Wednesday, Sept. 6	BATAVIA.Saturday, Sept. 9
CUBA..Wednesday, Sept. 13	PARTHIA.Saturday, Sept. 16
SCOTIA.Wednesday, Sept. 20	ALGERIA.Saturday, Sept. 23
CHINA..Wednesday, Sept. 27	SAMARIA..Tuesday, Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.		By other Wednesday ships.	
Cabin	$130, gold	Cabin	$100, gold
Second cabin	80, gold	Second cabin	80, gold

Return tickets, cabin..........................$250 and $250, gold
Second cabin..$150, gold
By steamers carrying steerage passengers.
First cabin........$80, gold Steerage........$30, currency
Return tickets.......................................$150, gold
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK.........Thursday, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 7, at 11 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Roussan.......................Saturday, September 9
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie....................Saturday, September 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont...................Saturday, October 7
PERIERE, Danre...............................Saturday, October 21
Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre:—
First cabin...................$130 | Second cabin...................$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River,
DENMARK, Andrews...Saturday, September 2, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace.................Saturday, September 9, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship NEW YORK, Captain E. von Emster, will sail on Thursday, August 31, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, September 2.
Rates of Passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin...$120
Second Cabin..72
Steerage...30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
68 Broad street.

BALTIC LLOYD.
For Stettin direct, touching at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land passengers and mails.
The first class iron steamship
FRANKLIN, Captain F. Dreyer,
will sail on Saturday, September 2, at 2 P. M., from pier 13 North River, to be followed by steamship HUMBOLDT, Captain P. Barandon, on Saturday, September 30.
Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for St. Petersburg and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
office, 40 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered Steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, October 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For information apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
EUROPA........Sat., Sept. 2	IOWA..........Wed., Aug. 30
INDIA..........Sat., Sept. 9	ISMAILIA........Wed., Sept. 6
COLUMBIA.....Sat., Sept. 16	CALEDONIA.Tues., Sept. 12
ANGLIA.........Sat., Sept. 23	DORIAN.......Wed., Sept. 20

and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S,
86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China,
via Panama,
Carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight
to
Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown
and Pacific Coast of Mexico,
Central America, Peru,
and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
August 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain A. G. Jones, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Captain ——, touching at Puerta Arenas, Acajusta and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of August 28.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco September 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman........................Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)..Wednesday, Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........................Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)...Wednesday, Oct. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain E. Adams.............................August 31
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau..........Sept. 7
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards..............................Sept. 14
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. The steamship ISAAC BELL will sail on Tuesday, August 29, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, Sept. 2.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and H. & T. R. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EMILY B. SOUDER,
on Saturday, September 2.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship ST. LOUIS, Captain James Whitehead, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, September 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship VICTOR,
Captain G. Gates,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, August 30.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 29 North river, at 3 P. M. every Wednesday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckett,
will sail on Wednesday, August 30.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO.,
177 West street, corner Warren street.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance on Thomas street.
The steamship MANHATTAN will follow and sail on Saturday, Sept. 2.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—STEAMERS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry street at 8:30 A. M.; Thirty-fourth street at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson, connecting with evening trains on the New York Central for the West, and on and after June 26 with the Albany and Susquehanna road for Sharon Springs ($4 from New York) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga road for Saratoga Springs ($3 50 from New York). At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steamboat SCHUYLER.

FOR TROY DIRECT, LANDING AT ALBANY.—THE elegant, light-draft Steamboat NEVERSINK leaves pier 35, foot of Franklin street, North River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M., making certain connection with all the early trains for the North and West.

FOR GREENWICH AND STAMFORD.—THE NEW and gorgeous steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market street, pier 37, daily at 3:30, and Thirty-seventh street at 3:45 P. M. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE SWIFT AND beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market street, pier 37, daily at 2:45, and Thirty-seventh street at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Four excursions to Sandy Hook and return, daily (Sunday excepted.) The magnificent steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK AND JESSE HOYT
will leave Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, as follows:—
PLYMOUTH ROCK...........................6:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
JESSE HOYT....................................9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Fare to Sandy Hook and return, $1 00.
On Sundays the PLYMOUTH ROCK will make her regular trips to Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens and Newburg, each way, leaving pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; Thirty-fourth street, North River, at 8:30 A. M., arriving in New York on return at 7 P. M. W. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.—TICKETS for sale and baggage checked at the office of the Erie Railway Baggage Express Company, corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, for Albany, Troy, Sharon and Saratoga Springs, by the Albany day line of steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW.
Also for Long Branch, Newport and Boston, and to all points on the line of the Erie Railroad and the West and Southwest.
This is the only express company running direct to Long Branch and Newport.

SHARON SPRINGS DIRECT.
The Day Line, People's Line or Troy Line steamers ticket and check direct to Sharon Springs by ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD. Drawing room cars from Albany to the Springs. Night boat passengers reach Sharon at 9:45 A. M.; by day line at 9 P. M., or by 10:30 A. M. Hudson River Railroad from New York (change at Albany, free transfer) at 6:17 P. M. (quicker than by any other route).
S. E. MAYO, General Ticket Agent.

THE MARY POWELL, FROM VESTRY STREET AT 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leaves Rondout 5:30 A. M., Poughkeepsie 6:30, Milton 6:45, Newburg 7:30, Cornwall 7:45, West Point 8:05, Cozzens' 8:15, arriving in New York at 10:45.

50 CENTS.—FOR TROY DIRECT, LANDING AT Albany.—The elegant light draft steamboat SUNNYSIDE leaves pier 43, foot of Spring street, N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 o'clock P. M., being the only through steamer making certain connection with all the early trains for Saratoga and the North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—CARS BY steam leave Greenwood for Coney Island from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. every 40 minutes until 8 o'clock; Sundays every half hour; last car leaves Coney Island every night at 11 o'clock. The 11 and 12 o'clock P. M. cars from Greenwood only go to Guntherville.

CHOLERA BANKS.—ANDERSON COLWELL, PILOT.—Monday, August 28, the steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Peck slip, E. R., at 6:30 A. M.; Christopher street, N. R., at 7 A. M., and pier No. 4, N. R., at 7:30 A. M. Ball and lines on board. Fare $2; ladies $1.

CONEY ISLAND.—NORTH AND EAST RIVER routes.—North River line—Steamer NORWALK leaves West Tenth street at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; pier 36, North Moore street, at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; pier 4, Morris street, at 10, 1 and 4. East River Line—Steamer NAUSHON leaves Eighth street at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FISHING BANKS DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAYS).—The steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, will leave Peck slip at 7:45, Christopher street at 8:30 and pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Sonlebel's Brass and Cotillon Band. Baits, lines and refreshments on board.

FORT LEE (OLD LANDING) AND PLEASANT VALley.—Steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Captain George W. Annett, leaves Christopher street daily at 10 A. M., 2, 5½ and 7¼ P. M.; Fort Lee 7¼ and 11¼ A. M., 4 and 6¼ P. M.; landing at Thirty-fourth street on all but the last up trip.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXCURSION TO THE FISHing Banks on Monday, August 28, 1871, by the steamboat P. C. SCHULTZ, Captain Walter Schultz, will make the following landings:—East Englewood, 6 A. M.; Fort Lee, 6:10 A. M.; Carmansville, 6:30 A. M.; Manhattanville, 6:40 A. M.; Bulls Ferry, 7 A. M.; Thirty-fourth street, 7:15 A. M.; Christopher street, 7:30 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 7:45 A. M.; Pavonia Ferry, Long Dock, Jersey City, 8:15 A. M.; Quarantine Landing, S. I., at 9 A. M. Bait, lines and refreshments on board. A fine band of music on board of the boat, and $5 will be given for the largest fish caught on board.
JOHN J. McCABE, Manager.

FURNITURE.

A.—NOTICE.—KELLY & CO., CORNER OF TWENTYfifth street and Sixth avenue, are now offering a large and splendid assortment of Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Oilcloths, &c., at very low prices.
Weekly or monthly payments taken.
A call respectfully solicited.

AT E. ROTH'S PARLOR SUITS MANUFACTORY, 56 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street—All styles and all colors French satin, brocatel and reps Parlor Suits, from $45 up to $275; also a large stock Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture 10 per cent less than Broadway prices; warranted. Delivered and packed free.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, No. 203 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL sell magnificent Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered satin brocatel; cost $450, for $200; one do. $50; Pianoforte, cost $750, for $275. Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets, Chamber, Dining Furniture. 83 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, COVered in brocatel covering, made celebrated makers; cost $400, for $200; an oval back Suit, $150; reps and haircloth Suits, from $50 to $75; 12 Bedroom Suits half cost. Call before purchasing. 120 West Twenty-third street. N. B.—Magnificent Pianoforte, cost $700, for $300.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL sell all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in the house No. 124 West Twenty-sixth street, viz:—One rosewood Pianoforte, 7¼ octave; cost $650 for $225; Parlor and Bedroom Suits from $70 to $100; Carpets, Crockery and Silverware, Beds, Bedding, &c.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave Stones at prices that defy competition.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS—LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices; elegant new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, all new original designs, cheapest in the city.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

WANTED—A YACHT, OF FROM 15 TO 30 TONS, IN perfect order. Address, with all particulars, E., box 125 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD for two, $18; also a Hall Room, $8; house has gas, bath, &c.; dinner at 6½. Call at 322 West Eighteenth street.

1 DOOR WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE.—FIRST CLASS Board, elegantly furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, in the spacious private residence No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street; unexceptionable references.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street.—Furnished Rooms for families and single gentlemen; house and table first class.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, at 139 Macdougal street, second door from Fourth street; house contains all the modern conveniences; water in rooms.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Several handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board for the winter; references exchanged.

$7 TO $10.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; good table. Apply for one week at 252 West Fifteenth street.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOME Floors to let, in suits or separately, with first class Board; private table if desired; two Rooms for single gentlemen.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to rent, with first class Board; references exchanged.

10 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A DESIRABLE newly furnished Room, Back Parlor, with Pimpton Bed, on second floor, with Board if desired. Also fourth floor front; family small; references essential.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Elegantly furnished Floor, with private table, for the winter; house entirely first class. References exchanged.

14TH STREET.—SPACIOUS ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and singly, with first class Board, in the elegant brown stone residence 217 West Fourteenth street. Private table if desired.

14 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—Newly and elegantly furnished Rooms, with first class Board or private table, to families of adults or gentlemen.

20 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—SUITS OF Rooms, with private table, for families, or for gentlemen, without Board, finely furnished Rooms; first class attendance. References required.

22 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or separately, with Board; private table if desired.

23 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS, EN suite, with private table, may now be secured for the winter; also double Rooms for gentlemen; references.

24 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—PARLOR AND BEDroom adjoining, Rooms on second floor, separate or together, with private bath; nicely furnished; with or without Board.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—TWO large and handsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for a family, also two for gentlemen, are now offered, with a first class French table.

31 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Second and fourth floors, Suit of Rooms, double Room and Rooms for single gentlemen, with Board. Possession immediately.

33 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Pleasant Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. References.

36 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Very desirable Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, to families or single gentlemen.

37 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Four Rooms on second floor, having all modern improvements and handsomely furnished, to be rented, with Board.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—Large, pleasant Rooms, en suite, with first class Board; references exchanged.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; Rooms for single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS table, with handsomely furnished second floor front Room; also Room for single gentleman.

41 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—APARTMENTS on second floor, three Rooms, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a strictly private family. References exchanged.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements; neighborhood first class; references exchanged.

48 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—LARGE AND small handsomely furnished Rooms, with good table, to responsible permanent parties, at reasonable terms.

50 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, in suit or singly, with or without Board, to suit reliable parties; references exchanged.

52 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Room for a gentleman, or two willing to room together, with or without Board, pleasantly situated in the immediate vicinity of the uptown hotels; reference required and given.

53 AND 55 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and wives, single gentlemen or strangers in the city. Terms moderate.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

63 EAST EIGHTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVEnue.—An entire Floor, handsomely furnished, including Board, for a family or party of gentlemen; will let Rooms separately; central location, two blocks east of Broadway; private family.

64 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Two well furnished front Rooms (communicating), on third floor; first class Board and accommodations; private family; terms moderate.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, at moderate rates for the summer; references required.

71 MADISON AVENUE.—WITH BOARD, ROOMS FOR families and young gentlemen; references exchanged.

89 SEVENTH AVENUE.—A CHOICE OF TWO HANDsome Rooms to let, with Board, in a first class house and location, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

92 ABINGDON SQUARE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let one or two furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

110 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Gentleman and wife or single gentleman can find neatly furnished Rooms, with good Board; references required.

116 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Rooms to let, with Board, for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Handsome Suit, five Rooms, second floor, with first class Board; also two large Rooms on third floor; location first class.

126 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board; references.

161 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—Furnished front Rooms, on second and third floors, with hot and cold water, to let; Board.

210 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue.—Very handsome Suit of Rooms and Parlor, with excellent table and comforts of a home, by a French family. References exchanged. Call for one week.

211 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—LARGE front Room and Bedroom, furnished, for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, with or without Board.

226 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE Jewish Synagogue.—To rent, furnished Rooms, with Board, in a first class brown stone house, where a home of refinement will be found; table liberally provided. References of highest respectability exchanged.

239 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, on the second and third floors, to gentlemen; house first class; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

245 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have several well furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; references required.

246 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PARLOR and two Bedrooms to let, with Board, in a strictly private family, where there are no boarders; reference given and required.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, singly or en suite; also a Reception Room, suitable for a physician; French and Spanish spoken.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET (28 LAMARTINE place).—A private family, with a few select boarders, have large Rooms to let, with Board; house first class; neighborhood unexceptionable.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD AND MEDICAL ATtendance before and during confinement in the family of a regular physician. Call on or address M. D., 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Mme. WEST, 144 West 49th street, near Seventh avenue.

COMPETENT PERSONS HAVING LEASED AND newly furnished a large house on Fifth avenue, near Twentieth street, would like to let, with private table, Second and Third Floors, of five rooms each. For particulars address M. W., Herald office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD, IN A FINE LOCATION, WILL be given for the use of $1,000 for one year, with good security. Address R. F. M., box 162 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS IN THE CITY.—Large and elegant rooms (en suite or single); suitable for parties of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house and table first class. 36 West Washington square.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

ANY FAMILY OF RESPECTABILITY HAVING THEIR own house, between West Fourteenth and Fortieth streets, and desirous of reducing expenses and willing to accommodate a gentleman, wife and two children, aged 12 and 14, with Board and furnished Apartments, upon reasonable terms, will please communicate full particulars, terms, &c., to G. F., box 1,458 Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND three children (eldest six years old), with servant; location between Twenty-third and Fifth-fifth streets, Third and Seventh avenues; board not to exceed $50 per week. Address W. A. H., Herald office.

BOARD.—WANTED—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR IN first class location for gentleman, wife and two children, with or without private table. Address, giving terms and full particulars, BOARD, box 924 Post office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT Board, in a private family, by a gentleman; is willing to pay liberally for a desirable place; location between Eighth and Twenty-third streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues preferred. Address, stating particulars, BOARD, box 627 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

295 HENRY STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; location first class and convenient to the ferries; references exchanged; terms moderate.

HOTELS.

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE, 14 EAST TWENTY-FIRST street, corner Broadway.—Elegant Rooms, with or without Board, during the summer months, at moderate prices.

PICKWICK HOUSE, 147 AND 149 CEDAR STREET, convenient to New Jersey ferries.—Single Rooms, 25c., 35c. and 50c.; Board and Lodging, $5 week; rooms thoroughly ventilated.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—A few Rooms, in suit and singly, will be vacated this week. Parties wishing accommodation for fall season may address or apply in person to DECAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL, CORNER OF FIFTEENTH street and Fourth avenue, New York.—We would respectfully announce that this hotel will not be removed, but will remain open for the accommodation of the public. Fine Suits of Rooms for families and single Rooms can be had on application. Prices $2 50 per day upwards. Liberal arrangements made with permanent guests. Transient guests accommodated. A. J. DAM & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—ACcommodation first class in every respect; terms moderate for September; only twenty minutes by boat from Peck slip, near Fulton Market.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARMHOUSE IN BERGEN county, N. J., near Ramseys' station, 25 miles from city, by Erie Railroad, where good accommodation can be obtained; the house is nicely situated on high ground, in a very healthy location, near the Saddle River; has fine large rooms; good table, fruit, vegetables, eggs, milk, &c.; terms moderate. For particulars inquire at 484 Sixth avenue, of Mr. DEBAUN, proprietor, to-day.

LARGE ROOMS, WITH GAS; FIRST CLASS TABLE; good stabling, pleasant drives, telegraph office, no fever and ague, no mosquitoes, at the Norwood House, 48 minutes from Jersey City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, 30 minutes from New York.—Good Board and large, well furnished Rooms at reasonable prices.
R. McMICHAEL,
late American Hotel and Congress Hall, Saratoga Spa.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J. First class house; $10 to $12 per week.
Dr. KENT, Proprietor, 175 Bleecker street, New York.

LAKE HOUSE, ISLIP, L. I., PLEASANTLY SITUATED near Great South Bay and Ocean; good Rooms for families and gentlemen for the autumn; good fishing; fresh and salt water bathing. Apply to A. R. STELLEMVERF, or at 60 William street, room 7.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE—LOCATED IN Monroe, Orange county; 2,000 feet above tide water; accessible by Erie Railway; nice place for young gentlemen to spend their vacation; hops Saturday evenings. Excursion tickets, $2. J. PATTERSON.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET—VERY reasonable, at 21 East Houston street.

A ROAD HOUSE ON EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR High Bridge, furnished, for $250 per month, or will be let unfurnished; a brown stone high stoop House, on West Fourteenth street, $1,200; three story brick House, Christopher street, $1,300; also handsome Flats from $25 to $50. J. M. CHRISTALLER, 11 and 17 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FROM ONE TO 50 HORSE, with well lighted Rooms, in Centre, Elm and Twenty-second streets. Apply to G. F. HALL, 137 Elm street.

STORES, BASEMENTS, LOFTS AND ENTIRE BUILDings to let, on all the principal streets, suitable for any wholesale business. Send for list.
WM. C. WALKER, 299 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES suitable for business and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 97 Nassau street.

TO LET—NO. 251 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—Store and back Rooms; fine stand for any business; rent cheap. Apply at 557 Sixth avenue, or 318 East Thirty-fourth street, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE HANDsome large corner Basement, Ninth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Inquire of LICHTENSTEIN, 333 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, IN THE FIVE story brown stone house 483 Ninth avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh street. Shelves and gas fixtures first class. Possession at once.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let for the winter, or longer, near Fifth avenue, in Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth Twenty-first Twenty-second, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh streets, and other respectable localities, by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A FULLY FURNISHED THREE STORY HIGH stoop House to let, to a responsible tenant, on Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; possession immediately. Apply to E. W. RACHAU, 586 Sixth avenue.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES in good locations, always apply to
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS AND SIX CHILDREN, having a four story furnished House, near Central Park, wish to let it and Board in lieu of rent. Address H. S. W., box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,245 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LEASE, on Thirty-sixth street; beautifully furnished House, on Fifth avenue; splendidly furnished House, Brooklyn Heights; rents low. WM. N. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

A LARGE BROWN STONE HOUSE, HANDSOMELY furnished, suitable for a very select boarding house, near Fifth avenue, to let, to a responsible party; low rent.
HENRY KING, 305 West Twenty-sixth street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR BY THE YEAR. PRINTED LISTS CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICES, NO. 3 PINE STREET OR 55 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES—IN good locations up town, to let on favorable terms. WM. ELLIOTT & CO., 1,491 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

FOR RENT—ONLY TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A fully furnished four story English basement brown stone House, containing 11 rooms, with plate, glass, crockery, bed and table linen and every requisite for housekeeping; fine location for a physician; immediate possession. Apply at 108 West Thirty-fourth street from 4 to 6 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—CONTAINING 10 rooms, in complete order; terms $2,000 per annum and security. Apply on premises, 52 East Tenth street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET—IN IRVING PLACE; splendid ones in Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-ninth and other streets on Murray Hill, with 20 unfurnished all over the city.
N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE STORY HIGH stoop House, with Extension, Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Rent $250 per month. Private family only. W. S. HUMPHREYS, 634 Broadway.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—ONE NEAR Broadway, one Stuyvesant square, one on West Twentieth, West Twenty-first, West Twenty-second, West Twenty-third, West Twenty-fourth street; rents from $150 to $400 per month.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET FURNISHED—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House 34 West Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. No boarding housekeepers need apply.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE THREE STORY AND basement high stoop stone House, with all the modern improvements, 124 East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue; immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY House, No 416 Fiftieth street, near Beekman place, East River; fine location; rent, to good tenant, $175 per month. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street, or 422 East Fiftieth street.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, WEST Thirty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue; also handsomely furnished Houses, West Thirty-fourth and Thirty-ninth streets. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, IMMEDIATE possession, to a first class tenant, rent $250 per month, three story basement House 33 West Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Inquire on the premises before 4 P. M. or of JOHN A. DUFF, 622 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 12 EAST FORTY-FIRST street; four stories, high stoop, in perfect order, with early possession; to a private family only. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT NEW HOUSE; ALL CONveniences; 16 rooms, completely and freshly furnished; desirably situated at junction of Broadway and Seventh avenue. 624 Seventh avenue.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, ON EAST TWELFTH street, near Fifth avenue—A very desirable four story high stoop brick House. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 55 East Seventeenth street.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE on Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue, to a private family only, for three years, on very reasonable terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

Unfurnished.

FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, FINE ORDER, $1,500; one near Lexington avenue, $1,400; another stone front, $1,000; three story brick, $800; one $900.
LIONEL FROELICH,
820 Third avenue, near Fiftieth street.

TO LET—WEST EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR the Park, a genteel Cottage House; all conveniences; in good order; neighborhood first class; large grounds, with stable, carriage house, fruit, &c.; will lease or rent to May next on low terms. TUPPER & CO., 205 West street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, FOUR STORY HIGH stoop House on Fifth avenue, near Twentieth street.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House on Fifty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue; rent $1,800. A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FOUR story high stoop House, brown stone, on Twenty-second street, between Fourth avenue and Broadway.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House on Nineteenth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House on Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in excellent order.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A NEW AND VERY ELEgant four story brown stone House, on Seventy-eighth street, near Madison avenue; also several desirable furnished Houses, in good locations.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, 1,026 SIXTH AVENUE, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; rent $38. Inquire at No. 9 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, WILL let two or three handsomely furnished Rooms, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at 136 East Thirty-first street, near Lexington avenue. References required.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO ONE or two gentlemen, in a house with all modern improvements. Inquire at 212 East Eleventh street.

AT 64 AMITY, CORNER SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE.—Newly furnished Rooms to let to families or single gentlemen. Bath, gas, water closet, &c. View of Washington square.

AT 27 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—GENTLEmen can secure pleasant Rooms, newly and neatly furnished; house first class; modern improvements; family private; no children; terms satisfactory to right parties.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, ON second, third and fourth floors, at 117 East Fifteenth street; location fine; near Union square.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, without board, by calling at No. 30 West Twenty-seventh street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. Best references given and required.

TO LET—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED, with hot and cold water, without board, to gentlemen only, at 61 Morton street.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF FURNISHED Apartments, second floor, without board; suitable for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 6 Lafayette place.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, ALL light; also a nicely furnished Bedroom, first floor, front, at 64 West Thirty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER BARCLAY STREET, two blocks from new Post office.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen; terms $2 50 to $3 per week. Inquire on second floor.

4 NEILSON PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED and unfurnished, for light housekeeping. Between Waverley and Clinton.

14TH STREET (209 AND 211 WEST).—A SUIT OF well furnished Parlors on first floor; also Suits on second and third floors; references exchanged.

23 BREVOORT PLACE, 38 EAST TENTH STREET.—Furnished Rooms to let, for gentlemen only. Reference required.

48 EAST TENTH STREET (13 BREVOORT PLACE), west of Broadway.—Elegantly furnished Suit of Parlors.

53 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED PARLORS AND Bedrooms; transient and day Boarders. Restaurant a la carte.

104 MADISON AVENUE.—SUIT OF HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to rent, second story, front, or whole Floor, without Board. Also two or three single Rooms.

159 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TO LET, three large, airy Rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife; terms $10 per week.

206 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A WIDOW lady has handsomely furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, where they can enjoy a pleasant home; house pleasantly located, with all modern improvements. Call for one week. Mrs. S. C.

226 THOMPSON STREET, THIRD DOOR SOUTH OF Amity.—Large front Rooms and hall Bedrooms, to gentlemen only; gas and bath.

246 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—BACK Parlor and small room adjoining, with hot and cold water, for a doctor or dentist; also Rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentleman.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A THIRD FLOOR TO LET—UNFURNISHED. APPLY to the owner, on the premises, 271 West Twenty-third street.

OWNER WILL LET SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, containing 8 rooms, to a Protestant family of adults. Location good. 312 West Thirtieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Call for two days.

PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET.—INQUIRE AT 314 Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF 312 EAST FORTY-third street, near Second avenue, to a small family.

TO LET—A FINE FLOOR IN 518 THIRD AVENUE, near Thirty-fourth street, with gas, bath, water closet and stationary wash tubs. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE UPPER PART OF house 12 Lamartine place (325 West Twenty-ninth street), to a family of adults only.

TO LET—FLATS OF SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOMS, ON Sixth avenue, near Fifty-third street; rent from $50 to $60 per month. HINE & PELL, 557 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—IN FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Third and Lexington avenues, a Basement and Parlor Floor, containing 8 rooms, with all the modern improvements; also a Third Floor, 6 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire at the premises, 151 East Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—AT 529 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRty-first and Thirty-second streets.—A French Flat of six rooms, with range, chandeliers and all modern improvements, in perfect order.

TO LET—A SECOND STORY FLOOR, AT 103 EAST Eighty-third street, near Fourth avenue, consisting of four rooms, with hot and cold water and gas; rent $25 a month.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, IN NEW HOUSE, 236 EAST Eighty-first street, six Rooms, with stationary tubs, gas, bath, elevator and water closet to each floor.

TO LET—A SPLENDID FLOOR, WITH ALL THE IMprovements, in a first class house. 34 Clinton place.

TO LET—HALF OF THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE; modern improvements. 132 East 109th street. Rent $25 per month.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FIVE rooms, with all improvements; more room if required; rent from $25 to $30. Apply at 422 West Forty-seventh st.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET—FIVE ROOMS. INQUIRE of the owner, in house 158 West Twenty-fifth street.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO rent, on West Thirtieth street, the Second and Third Floors, 8 rooms; all modern conveniences, bath, &c.; balance occupied by owner, four in family; a furnished Second Floor, 4 or 5 rooms, on West Thirty-first street; rent $60 per month.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
MORE DIRTY STREET DISCLOSURES,
SHOWING UP
THE HOW-NOT-TO-DO-IT OFFICIALS.
CONTINUED EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.
SEE TO-DAY'S TELEGRAM.
SENT EVERYWHERE FOR 50C. A MONTH.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

MUSICAL.

A CARD.
NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

For a reply to the repeated and unjust attacks upon our methods of instruction we challenge professors of either vocal or instrumental music to produce pupils that, in a critical examination, can excel, if equal, those attending this institution.

Our experience has convinced us that music in this country has been very superficially taught, and that many of the "professors" who oppose the Conservatory system would be classed low as Conservatory pupils.

THE GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES are at NO. 820 BROADWAY, near Twelfth street, New York; No. 102 COURT STREET, near State, Brooklyn.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 211 FOURTH avenue, next to Clarendon Hotel; Branch Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue.
Professor HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
Thorough instruction in all branches of Music.
The following eminent artists are engaged to teach:—Mr. Charles Fradel, the well known composer and pianist; Signor Georgio Morosini, the excellent pianist, pupil of Thalberg; Miss Eliza Cooke, the able pianist, pupil of Thalberg; Dr. Henry Cutler, the eminent organist and composer; Mons. Louis Bless, the celebrated tenor, from Paris Opera House; Mr. Joseph Loewenberg, the brilliant violinist, and a number of other experienced teachers.
For particulars apply at the office, at either place, or send for circulars.
Application can be made from date.
L. ELTZ, Secretary, 211 Fourth avenue.
S. O. WATTLES, Secretary, Lyric Hall.
N. B.—Foreign Languages taught by the most competent Professors.

LYDIA THOMPSON'S NEW SONGS, SUNG IN "BLUE Beard."

"If ever I cease to love"	40c
"The Mandolin," serenade	40c
"Dreaming by Night," marching song	40c
"Up in the Mormon Land"	35c
"Blue Beard is my name," sung by Mr. Harry Beckett	40c

Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO.,
547 Broadway and
59 Union square, New York.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO JOIN A large choir in an uptown Episcopal church will please apply this week.
MIRON A. WARD, 167 West Forty-ninth street.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
The oldest and best Music School in the country.
Reopens Monday, September 4, 1871,
for private and class instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the modern Languages.
The offices will be open
for the reception and classification of pupils on and after
Monday, August 28.
All applications for admission
and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
820 Broadway, near Twelfth street, over the music store.
(The branch at 82 Fifth avenue will remove up town.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 and 106 Court street, near State.

WANTED—A PIANIST TO TRAVEL WITH A SMALL, first class concert company. Apply at 251 Broadway, room 5, between the hours of 10 and 4.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC HALL, 114 East Thirteenth street and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. Soirees at Masonic Hall September 5. CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEO. THOMAS'
GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THEO. THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 28, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Bohemian Girl" ... Balfe
2. Polka Mazourka, "Ein Herz und Ein Sinn"; Polka Schnell, "Thunder and Lightning" ... Strauss
3. Ave Maria (instrumentation by F. Lux) ... Schubert
4. Ballet, "Faust" ... Gounod
5. Overture, "Semiramis" ... Rossini
6. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube" ... Strauss
7. Serenade, for flute and French horn ... Titl
Messrs. WEINER and SCHMIT.
8. "Carnival of Venice" (burlesque) ... Gungl
9. Overture, "Martha" ... Flotow
10. Sextett, "Lucia" ... Donizetti
11. Waltz, "Wiener Fresken" ... Strauss
12. March, "Hero's" ... Herrmann

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Koch has the pleasure to announce that the Liederkranz Society has engaged the Central Park Garden, with Theo. Thomas and his orchestra, for a Grand Concert and Ball, to be held on the 28th of September next. Tickets can be had only from members of the society.

TERRACE GARDEN.—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday), August 29,
Last appearance of
MLLE. LOUISE LICHTMAY
AND HERR HABELMANN.
Grand Gala Concert. Admission 50 cents.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY. LOOP LA!
THE ONLY LEON.
A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD. CAT DUET.
MESSRS. SULLY AND STUART.
A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK, TRAGIC REVIVALS, &C.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY, AUGUST 28.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK (owing to prior engagements) of Miss
ADA HARLAND.
LAST WEEK of F. G. Maeder's new drama, entitled
LOLA.
LOLA. LOLA.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.
Production of the charming drama, in three acts, of
LOST IN LONDON.
Concluding each day with a favorite farce.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, benefit of ADA HARLAND.
On exhibition, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.,
MAJOR LANG,
THE BERMUDA GIANT,
aged 18 years, 8 feet 1½ inch high, and still growing.
MONDAY, SEPT. 4, FOR MATINEE PERFORMANCES,
BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
The season will be inaugurated
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31,
with the production of G. L. FOX'S celebrated and world-renowned Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
with unparalleled splendor and a full and talented Corps of
ITALIAN, EGYPTIAN, RUSSIAN, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Full particulars in Wednesday's and Thursday's papers.
Office for the sale of Secured Seats,
MONDAY, AUGUST 28, AT 8 A. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
JAMES FISK, Jr. ... Proprietor
LEWIS BAKER & JOHN F. COLE ... Lessees
THOMAS E. MORRIS ... Business Manager
Will open for a regular dramatic season on
SATURDAY, September 2, 1871,
with the very eminent artists,
MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN;
also the popular comedian,
MR. MARK SMITH,
assisted by a powerful company.
Mr. and Mrs. Bandman, will make their entree in the great play of
NARCISSE,
specially re-written for them by Tom Taylor.
Narcisse ... Mr. Bandmann
Doris Quinault ... Mrs. Bandmann
"As played by them for over three months at the Lyceum Theatre, London."
Assisted by Misses Henrietta Osborne, Edith Challis, Lena Thurber, Messrs. E. F. Thorne, Harry Eyting, C. T. Parsloe, T. J. Hind, W. H. Pope, Brutone and others.
To be followed by the original comedietta of the
HAPPY PAIR,
MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN.
On MONDAY EVENING, September 4,
will be produced for the first time a new drama, by T. C. De Leon, called
JASPER,
from Charles Dickens' fragmentary novel of
THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD,
in which Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, Mark Smith and the company will appear.
New music, new scenery and appointments.

BROOKLYN GLOBE THEATRE, OPPOSITE CITY Hall. Every evening this week the daring and graceful MILLIE TURNOUR, the most accomplished and wonderful female gymnast in existence.
MR. HARRY LESLIE,
the Hero of Niagara, together with Fifty Star Artists.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
GRAND REOPENING.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
First appearance of the inimitable Dancing Quartette,
Bobby Newcomb, Chas. Gibbons, J. Cheever and E. Kennedy.
THE GREAT VOCAL CORPS,
Wambold, Dwyer, Templeton, Oberest and Shattuck.
DONNIKER'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA,
Donniker, Schmit, Salseda, Buckner, Juch and Nortier.
THE FAMOUS COMEDIANS,
Birch, Backus, Bernard, West and the Buffalo Boys.
EVERYTHING NEW, FRESH AND SPARKLING.
Box office now open. Seats secured in advance.

UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Unsworth, Eugene and G. W. H. Griffin., proprietors, will give their first performance on Saturday, September 2, at Paterson, N. J., after which they will appear for one night at Harlem, Hartford, Conn.; Bridgeport, Newburg and Poughkeepsie, and again at Paterson September 9. The Great Unsworth and Eugene will appear at each performance.

DAVENPORT'S CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE, Philadelphia, will open Monday, September 4. Parties engaged are requested to assemble in the Green Room, Wednesday, August 30, at 11 o'clock.
Colonel T. ALLSTON BROWN.
W. S. FREDERICKS, Stage Manager.

THE MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY,
formerly in Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn,
has been incorporated in the
NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 and 106 Court street, near State, now the most extensive and complete Music School in the United States.
THE OFFICES ARE OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., for the reception and classification of pupils.
PATRONS DESIRING CHOICE of days and hours must make immediate application.
THE CONSERVATORY OFFICES IN NEW YORK are at 820 BROADWAY, near Twelfth st., over the music store.

MRS. SARAH F. NORTON, HAVING "REFORMED IT altogether," is now prepared to negotiate with lyceum managers for the delivery of her new lecture entitled "THE HUMBUGS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE." Address 49 West Twenty-fourth street.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.—GRAND GIFT Concert, Louisville, Ky., October 31, 1871. By authority Kentucky Legislature, in aid Public Library, Ky. Principal Gift, $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. DURRETT, Pres. Public Library, Kentucky, Citizens' Bank, Treas.; C. R. PETERS, Manager, 120 Main st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at 8 Astor House, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ASSOCIATE WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $1,200, IN a long established (monopoly) manufacturing business; cash business; honest and legitimate; easy to understand; $15,000 yearly sales. 59 Barclay street.

AN ASSOCIATE WANTED WITH A LITTLE capital to act as cashier and share in the most celebrated money making exhibition in America. Apply at 106 Broadway, room 14.

A CAPABLE MERCHANT, OF MODERATE MEANS, desiring a large village business, near city, can be shown such opportunity; surroundings pleasant; success certain. MACOMBER & BARKER, 266 Broadway.

A GREAT CHANCE TO GO INTO BUSINESS.—ONE of the finest paying Bar and Oyster Houses up town for sale; doing an elegant paying business; cheap rent; good lease; can be had at a bargain.
CLARK & ABBOTT, 202 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, WITH $500, to take an equal share as partner in a well established cash paying business. Address PARTNER, Herald office.

THE INVENTORS' EXHIBITION AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION, 12 Warren street, New York, solicits Patents; exhibits, sells and buys Patents and Patented Goods. Patent Right Gazette, price 10 cents.

$800 PARTNER WANTED—IN STEAM PACKING box business. Inquire on the premises No. 69 Tenth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

$1,500.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN AN ESTABlished business; best of reference. To the right man a good arrangement will be made. Call at Mayer & Son's, Lithographers, 96 Fulton street. Ask for D. ANDREWS.

$2,500.—THIS AMOUNT WILL PURCHASE THE entire right for the United States to manufacture an article useful in every family; want of funds reason for selling. Address ONTARIO, Herald office.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED—FOR A LEGITImate enterprise between this country and England. The advertiser will give half profits and do all the work. It is scarcely possible to incur loss; if any arises $1,000 must be the extent; and on the other hand, the profits will be 200 per cent, realizable every two weeks. This is a sure fortune, and any party disposed to advance the money will be satisfied of its security and of the honesty, good faith and ability of advertiser. Address immediately EUREKA, box 145 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,245 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ATTENTION, NEW YORK PARENTS AND GUARdians!—The French American Institute for Young Ladies, 213 Cumberland street, opposite Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. First class accommodations for boarding pupils. Charges 30 per cent cheaper than in New York. Prospectus at Fred. Christern's, 77 University place, and Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway, New York.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute—Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, Languages; separate ladies' department; all summer, day and evening; telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is now open day and evening to prepare students for business. Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically as used in the best New York houses. Apply for particulars.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28.—NEW PUPILS RECEIVED this day for private instruction in Penmanship and Bookkeeping; success guaranteed to all.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, 30 East Fourteenth street.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, FOR TWELVE BOYS ONLY reopens September 9; unrivalled success; high, spacious grounds; home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL P., box 152 Post office, Orange, N. J.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHODIST Building, corner Eleventh street and Broadway, opens August 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S FEMALE ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y. Studies resumed first Monday in September; terms for board and tuition $250 per annum. For full particulars send for prospectus.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER TO GIVE TWO hours instruction daily in a young ladies' school, within two miles of New York. Apply to E. CARLTON, Mutual Life Insurance, No. 144 Broadway.

$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION, AT THE Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J., Rev. T. REILLY, rector. Send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. THIRD WEEK
of the most successful engagement on record.
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY
continuously turning away large numbers by the nightly announcement, at 8 o'clock P. M., of
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M., and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
the greatly successful Burlesque, in two acts, of
BLUE BEARD,
BLUE BEARD,
with its MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
CAPTIVATING MUSIC,
and supported by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN, H. MONTGOMERY, John Bruyer, Misses Hetty Tracy, Camille Dubois, Carlotta Zerbini, Tilly Earl, Kate Heathcote, Lottai Mira, Kate Egerton and Millie Cook.
Musical Director ... Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY
In active preparation
Offenbach's sparkling Opera Bouffe (re-written and expressly arranged for Miss Thompson and company), the
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SECOND WEEK.
GREAT AND PRONOUNCED SUCCESS
of the young comedian, Mr. Jos. K.
EMMET,
and GAYLER'S POPULAR DRAMA
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
received nightly with the
WILDEST DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT,
and pronounced by press and public
THE MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT
ever offered to a metropolitan audience.
It will be repeated
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,
introducing Mr. Emmet in
A NEW REPERTOIRE
of SONGS, DANCES, SOLOS, &c.
SEATS SECURED SIX NIGHTS IN ADVANCE.

728.—GLOBE THEATRE,
728 Broadway.
728. WONDERFUL SUCCESS
728. of
THE NEW COMPANY.
Delighted thousands; every act received with thunders of applause.
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
Entire change of programme; everything new. The most complete organization ever witnessed. All the artists of the amusement world are concentrated here in a collection of new, varied and entertaining acts.
THE ONLY NOVELTY THEATRE OPEN IN THE CITY.
THE GLOBE BALLET TROUPE.
THE GLOBE BALLET TROUPE.

THE GLOBE BALLET TROUPE.	THE GLOBE BALLET TROUPE	THE GLOBE BALLET TROUPE.

CONSISTING OF TWENTY YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL LADIES.
THE GREAT ETHIOPIAN DEPARTMENT.
THE FUNNY BURLESQUE TROUPE.
THE WONDERFUL DOG ACT.
THE PLEASING GYMNASTIC ACT.
THE CHAMPION SONG AND DANCE ARTISTS.
THE LAUGHABLE DUTCH COMEDIAN.
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS. THE CHILD WONDER.
and a full and complete dramatic company, all under the immediate supervision of Mr. JOSH HART.
Prof. J. L. DAVIS and his troupe of Dogs, the most wonderful trained Dogs ever seen, Delhanty and Hengler.
MR. J. H. CUMMINGS. MR. LARRY TOOLEY.
MR. JAMES COLLINS AND MISS MARTHA WREN.
THE ZITTELLA TROUPE. MISS JENNIE HUGHES.
MR. W. S. BUDWORTH. MR. W. M. REEVES.
MONS. CARLE.
MISS EMMA CARLE. MISS LILLIE CARLE.
and fifty others, every evening, in different acts.
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.
LAST NIGHTS
of the Brilliant Young Commedienne,
LOTTA,
as
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.
LITTLE NELL MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AT 1:30.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THE THEATRE
REPAINTED, DECORATED AND UPHOLSTERED.
OPENING OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A NEW GRAND SENSATION.
IMPORTANT EVENT.
Engagement with the universal favorite and popular Comedian,
Mr. G. SWAINE BUCKLEY,
of the famous Buckley Serenaders, who, having retired from the minstrel business and adopted the dramatic stage, has been engaged to present his new drama, written expressly for him by one of the most successful authors of the day, entitled
ON THE TRACK,
in which Mr. BUCKLEY will sustain
EIGHT DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
and will perform on
TEN INSTRUMENTS, SING TWELVE SONGS
AND EXECUTE SIX DANCES,
endorsing him as the
GREAT MAN OF THE PERIOD,
NEVER COMING TO A FULL STOP.
DUTCH SONGS by TOM BOLAS.
JEALOUS PHILOSOPHER.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager ... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
The THIRD SEASON of COMEDY at this elegant theatre WILL BEGIN on Tuesday evening, September 5, with the production of an original new drama by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, in five acts, entitled
DIVORCE,
in which the BRILLIANT NEW COMPANY will appear.
The box office will open Saturday morning, September 2, at 8 o'clock, when seats may be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Brooklyn.
For one week only,
Commencing September 4
JOSEPH
JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Box office open Thursday, August 31.
Manager ... CHARLES JEFFERSON

SHUT THE DOOR SOFTLY, MOTHER'S ASLEEP.—The beautiful new song by Pattison; price 35c.
J. N. PATTISON & CO., 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH AVENUE, AND his new Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.—Nights can be secured for Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Private Theatricals, &c. Apply at either hall.

M. HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, NO. 12 Union square, Fourth avenue. Instructions, viz., Piano, Violin, Organ, all orchestral instruments; Singing and Harmony. Pupils instructed from the first rudiments to the most classical ensemble playing. Terms $10, $15, $25. Term begins at time of subscribing.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, relative to the widening and straightening of
BROADWAY,
between Thirty-fourth street and Fifty-ninth street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second street and Thirty-fifth street, and that part between Forty-second street and Forty-seventh street, of a greater width than 100 feet,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:—

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, awards and valuation, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Q. Jones, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, 82 Nassau street, room 24, in this city, on or before the 18th day of September, 1871, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 18th day of September, 1871, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M.

Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the city of New York, there to remain until the 29th day of September, 1871.

Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said city, and bounded by and included and contained within the centre lines of the following named streets and avenues, that is to say:—

Beginning at the point of intersection of the centre line of Fifty-ninth street with the centre line of Eighth avenue and running thence easterly along the centre line of Fifty-ninth street to the centre line of Madison avenue, thence southerly along the centre line of Madison avenue to the centre line of Thirty-fourth street, thence easterly along the centre line of Thirty-fourth street to the centre line of Lexington avenue, thence southerly along the centre lines of Lexington avenue and Irving place to the centre line of Fourteenth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Fourteenth street to the centre line of Fourth avenue, thence southerly along the centre line of Fourth avenue to the centre line of Astor place, thence westerly along the centre line of Astor place to Broadway, thence southerly along the centre line of Broadway to the centre line of Waverley place, thence westerly along the centre line of Waverley place to the centre line of Sixth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Sixth avenue to the centre line of Fourteenth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Fourteenth street to the centre line of Seventh avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Seventh avenue to the centre line of Twentieth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Twentieth street to the centre line of Eighth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Eighth avenue to the centre line of Twenty-eighth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Twenty-eighth street to the centre line of Ninth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Ninth avenue to the centre line of Sixty-sixth street, thence easterly along the centre line of Sixty-sixth street to the centre line of Eighth avenue, and thence southerly along the centre line of Eighth avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the new Court House at the City Hall, in the city of New York, upon a further notice of twenty days to be hereafter given in two daily newspapers published in the city of New York, pursuant to the provisions of the fourth section of chapter 67 of the laws of the State of New York, passed February 27, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES,
WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners
Dated NEW YORK, August 15, 1871.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.—IN THE LONDON Bankruptcy Court.—To John Carson, late of 47 Drummond street, Euston square, in the county of Middlesex, since of 73 Hereford road, Bayswater, in the same county, and since of 81 Park place, Moscow road, in the same county, England, but now a resident out of England, of no occupation.—Take notice that a Bankruptcy Petition has been presented against you to this Court by Ann West, of 49 Drummond street, Euston square, in the county of Middlesex, England, widow, and the Court has ordered that the publication of this notice in the "London Gazette," one local paper and two papers circulating in New York, in the United States of America, shall be deemed to be service of the petition upon you; and further take notice that the said petition will be heard at this Court, on the 13th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear the Court may adjudge you bankrupt in your absence. The petition can be inspected by you on application at this Court. Dated this 14th day of August, 1871.
W. HAZLITT, Registrar.

PIANOFORTES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE and Upright, to rent, or for sale by instalment, at the very lowest prices in the city. J. N. PATTISON & CO.,
48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.

A MAGNIFICENT CARVED ROSEWOOD SEVEN octave Piano, four months used; a bargain for cash.
DECKER & BROTHERS,
56 Bleecker street, one block east of Broadway.

A HAZELTON PIANO, PIER MIRROR, PIPE ORGAN, oak Dining Table, 12 oak Chairs, suit rosewood Furniture for sale cheap to pay storage, at BATTERSON'S, 690 Sixth avenue.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, grand scale, made order, celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $750, for $275. Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Bookcases, Carpets; property family leaving city. 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO—ONLY $300; A STEINWAY Piano, seven octave, overstrong bass, carved legs, every improvement; great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, square and upright Pianofortes, offer their superior instruments for cash or on instalments of twelve monthly payments; catalogue sent by mail. Warerooms 11 East Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—ONE SELF-PLAYING PIANOFORTE; plays quadrilles, round dances, &c. Apply to H. TAYLOR, 314 East Twenty-seventh street.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, finished all round, having overstrung bass and late improvements; only $155; fully guaranteed; great bargain. JAMES GORDON,
196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND beautiful styles, of different makers, at low prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$300 WILL BUY MAGNIFICENT 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, all improvements; used eight months; cost $900; stool, cover, music stand, box for shipping. Call 120 West Twenty-third street, residence.
B. R. MARTIN.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The police of Vienna, Prague and Brunn have received orders to keep a strict watch over all the agents of the International.

The *German Correspondent* says that of the 700 students of the Berlin University who served in the army during the late war, twenty-eight fell in defence of their country.

We learn from the *Avenir Libéral* (Bonapartist organ) that a great number of French people, both Parisians and provincials, may be expected in London shortly. Their object is to pay their respects to the imperial exiles at Chiselhurst.

The Frankfort *Journal* states that in Offenbach six families, consisting of twenty-five persons, have seceded from the Roman Catholic Church on account of the conflict arising from the proclamation of the infallibility of the Pope.

The fees paid to the junior counsel in the Tichborne case now on their way to Australia, well illustrate the nature of the expenses attendant upon this gigantic suit. As each gentleman receives 500 guineas and his expenses, the cost of this trip will be upwards of £1,500.

The *Patrie* says a band of thirty natives has been seized in Algeria who were directing the fires. Quantities of petroleum and chemicals were found. The same paper reports large incendiary fires in Moscow, and says the Russian authorities are executing those convicted of complicity.

The Paris *Patrie* declares that it has received information that the partisans of the Commune who have taken refuge in London, met on the 10th and decided unanimously on publishing a manifesto to the democrats and working classes of Europe, in reply to the bill which the French government has just brought in against the International.

The *Avenir Militaire* says:—"Several journals have stated that the government is about to charge a dealer of Metz to purchase 50,000 horses for the remount of the cavalry and for new regiments of artillery. We, who know well the economical ideas of the government and the wise measure in that sense adopted by the President of the Council, can affirm that such a proposal has never been discussed in the Council of Ministers."

The *Algerie Francais* and other journals of the colony have adopted the following programme, which they think necessary to assure the security of persons and property:—"1. A general disarming of the tribes. 2. Sequestration of the individual and collective property of the chiefs and tribes in insurrection. 3. A progressive increase of the indemnity to the colonists and the war contribution above a sum of ten millions. 4. A rigorous prosecution before the ordinary criminal tribunals of the leaders or accomplices of the revolt."

Great preparations were made for the celebration of the *fête* at Macon. Those of the Swiss who had arrived at the opening ceremony were courteously asked to fire the first shot, and a spirited speech was delivered by one of their number, in acknowledgment of the compliment paid to them. On the arrival of the trains containing the Swiss riflemen a procession was immediately formed, with the band of the Forty-first regiment of French infantry at its head, and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where the ceremony of the distribution of the *vin d'honneur* took place, and the riflemen received the order for their billets.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—— Prince Orloff is the newly appointed Minister of Russia at Paris.

——M. Kern, the diplomatic representative of Switzerland in France, has arrived at Berne.

——M. Jules Favre has joined the meetings of the Parliamentary Left Centre, of which M. Ernest Picard is also a member.

——General Baron Chazal, Minister of State in Belgium, is at Uzos, near Pau, where he intends to pass some time.

——The Prince de Bourbon and De Braganza, brother-in-law of Queen Christina of Spain, is at Havre.

——M. Crémieux has had an interview with M. Thiers, Chief of the Executive Power, on the subject of the naturalization of Jews in Algeria.

——King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Colonel Nasi and Commander Aghemo, has left Turin for Valdieri.

——Mgr. Verrolles, Bishop of Mantchourie, and Mgr. Guillemin, at the head of the diocese of Canton, have arrived in Paris.

——The Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria, and the Archduke Francis Charles, left Ischl in order to avoid meeting the Emperor William there.

——The Ex-Emperor Napoleon has sent his portrait, with his autograph, to every deputy who voted against the *déchéance* in the National Assembly at Bordeaux.

——Mr. J. Paterson, chief engineer of the Agincourt, has been removed from that vessel and appointed assistant engineer and inspector of machinery afloat at Chatham dockyard, where he has commenced the duties of his new appointment.

——M. Thiers, according to the French papers, wishes to raise the army to an effective of half a million men, and has insisted before the Budget Commission on the necessity of having a formidable force in case of war.

—— Prince de Bismarck, according to the *Mulhausener Alsacian*, has decided that the denominational school administration established by the civil commissioners in Alsace is to be henceforth carried on without any restriction as to creed.

—— "Garibaldi," according to a letter from La Maddalena, "is infirm; his usual pains torment him more than ever. On some days he cannot leave his chamber. He is now almost alone, only having with him his secretary, M. Basso, and an old servant. No member of his family is at Caprera at this moment."

——The President of the Confederation, at the last sitting of the Swiss Federal Council, was authorized to inform the governments of Great Britain and the United States that he willingly accepted the mission of nominating one of the members of the tribunal appointed to decide on all matters connected with the Alabama claims.

——Prince Rodolphe Lobkowitz made the ascent of Mont Blanc successfully on the 1st inst. He was accompanied by only two guides and his servant. The travellers started from the Hotel du Mont Blanc on the previous evening, as if simply going to take a stroll in the grounds, and without giving any intimation of their intention to attempt to reach the summit, which they succeeded in doing at nine o'clock next morning, and remained for an hour in the enjoyment of the magnificent view, which is already so well known by description. The Prince, on his return, astonished his fellow tourists, who are staying at the Hotel, by an account of the feat he had performed.

BROOKLYN ASSURANCE.

Alleged Fraud on the Church of Our Lady of Mercy.

Detective Folk, of the Brooklyn Central office, on Saturday arrested John Reidy, an insurance agent, residing on Third avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street, South Brooklyn, on charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It is alleged that in February last the accused received a sum of money from the pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Rev. Father Taffe, who is now absent in Europe, for the purpose of obtaining insurance policies on the church, parsonage and organ in the Mechanics, Atlantic, Phenix, Nassau, Continental and Montauk Companies. The insurances were not effected. The Rev. Father McElroy discovered the discrepancy on the part of Mr. Reidy yesterday, when he called at the offices of the companies named and found that there were no policies outstanding to the interest of the church property in question. The accused, who is held for examination, says that he can explain the matter to the pastor upon his return home.

THE SYNDICATE.

BOUTWELL'S FINE FINANCIERING.

Exchanging Five Per Cent Bonds for National Bank Certificates of Deposit.

The Cost of Placing the New Loan Offsetting The Saving by Reduction of Interest.

Has Mr. Boutwell Been Guilty of a Violation of Law?

His Present Dilemma—Which Horn Will He Take?

The Law and Facts of the Case Clearly Stated.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1871.

The information relating to the new loan given out at the Treasury Department to representatives of the press for publication is always clothed with so much ambiguity that the real truth cannot be obtained without a vast deal of labor. Messrs. Cooke, Boutwell & Co.'s bulletins announce enormous subscriptions by the "Syndicate" to the new loan.

Years ago the HERALD was the first and only newspaper that undertook to expose and probe the inside operations of the stock-jobbing rings in Wall street. A long time afterwards the Treasury ring at Washington received the same treatment, immediately upon its first organization; and now the great

SYNDICATE

comes forward for its share. There is a desire on the part of the taxpayers to know if the Syndicate actually purchase the bonds or only take them, as agents, to dispose of on commission. It is asked if this Syndicate business is only another scheme to make money out of manipulating the debt over again at the expense of the people, or a *bona fide* sale of a portion of the new loan. And, if the Syndicate are only agents, *is it going to cost more to place the new loan than will be saved in the next three years by the proposed reduction of interest?* Is the present burden of taxation to be *reduced* or *increased* by all these great financial operations so loudly sounded throughout the length and breadth of the land? Is it true, as was given out on the 18th instant for publication, that "Governor H. D. Cooke paid into the Treasury to-day, on behalf of the European Syndicate, fifteen millions subscription on account of the new loan," or did he only hand in a certificate of deposit for the amount by the First National Bank of Washington, of which he is President?

In other words, is not Secretary Boutwell swapping United States bonds bearing five per cent interest, payable quarterly, for national bank certificates of deposit bearing no interest? Does not he agree to hold the certificates three months and permit the Syndicate to hold the bonds and draw the interest the same length of time? Does not this brilliant financial transaction net the Syndicate one and one-fourth per cent clear profit besides the one-half of one per cent appropriated by the funding bill? Is not Secretary Boutwell paying the Syndicate six times as much for mere preliminary transactions as he offered the old agents for the entire work? Are items "prepared for press" at the First National Bank of Washington and sent over to the Treasury Department to be there given out for publication? Is there

A SCHEME IN THE BACKGROUND

by which the profits of the Syndicate are to be increased to three per cent, making the entire cost to the people, of converting the loan three and one-quarter per cent, or $48,750,000 altogether? The amount of subscriptions is constantly paraded, but the expense of the business is studiously suppressed. This is certainly not right; the people want all the facts. As tersely stated in the HERALD of the 23d instant, "our people are generous and liberal in their financial ideas, and, in view of the great result accomplished, *will readily yield the commissions and charges accruing to the Syndicate, provided there is no exceeding the terms fixed by the law.*"

LEGALIZED SWINDLES.

The profits of the Syndicate ring will be at least three, if not six, times greater than was plainly intended by Congress; and six, if not twelve, times greater than was offered by the Secretary of the Treasury to the old agents; and the whole funding scheme, taken in all its parts, will increase rather than reduce the people's burden of taxation. Secretary Boutwell is certainly guilty of violating *the spirit* of the laws of Congress authorizing the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871. The language of these laws, so far as relates to compensation to agents for conversion, is found in section 2, in the following words:—"And a sum *not exceeding one-half of one per cent* of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the same." Whether the strict letter of the law has been violated or not remains to be seen. Mr. Boutwell attempts to find justification of his course in an old law of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate certain national banks as depositories of public funds.

The wickedness of this old law was exposed by the HERALD as long ago as 1867, and shortly afterwards the national House of Representatives passed a bill repealing it almost unanimously; but it was defeated in the Senate Finance Committee by the report of a bank president, who held both a seat in that committee and deposit of about a quarter of a million of dollars of public money in his bank.

The investigation had at the time disclosed the astounding fact that while the government was borrowing large sums of money at six per cent interest in gold over $25,000,000 of that very money for which the government was paying such high rates of interest was deposited in a number of favorite designated national banks that paid no interest whatever on the sums so deposited.

These favorite banks had the use of this $25,000,000, sometimes as much as $30,000,000, year after year without paying a cent of interest. It could not be pretended that the money was thus deposited for safe keeping; for one of the banks—the First National Bank of Washington, H. D. Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co., President—holding at one time a government deposit of over six million dollars, is situated just across the street, opposite the United States Treasury, and many of the most favored ones were within a stone's throw of a United States Sub-Treasury.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The Syndicate's national banks are made designated depositories. Their certificates of deposit, bearing no interest, are taken by the Secretary in exchange for bonds bearing five per cent interest. The interest on the bonds commences when the certificates are delivered. The government practically guarantees that the Syndicate banks shall not be called upon to redeem their certificates for "ninety days," during which time they may draw interest on the bonds for which the certificates are exchanged. By this neat operation one and one-quarter per cent clean profit is realized. To this must be added one-quarter of one per cent commission allowed by the Secretary under the Funding bill, after deducting the expense of printing and issuing the bonds. This brings the profits of the Treasury ring—Syndicate I should have said—up to one and one-half per cent sure. It is plain that the Syndicate may hold the new bonds ninety days, drawing interest, before being obliged to pay over the gold or old bonds.

CHANCE FOR ANOTHER PROFIT.

Secretary Boutwell's official circular of the 10th inst. to national banks contains the following:—"At the commencement of each month notice will be given of the redemption of an amount of bonds equal to the amount of subscriptions in coin for the preceding month, *interest to cease in ninety days from the date of such notice.*"

It has already been hinted that in addition to the one and one-half per cent profit already provided for the Syndicate is to be permitted to hold the old bonds "ninety days" before turning them into the Treasury for cancellation. One and one-half per cent can be netted by such an operation. This would make the total cost of conversion three and one-quarter per cent—equal to more than three years' saving of interest. By the end of three years a scheme for another manipulation could be devised.

PLAIN VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW OF CONGRESS.

It is impossible now to see how Secretary Boutwell will clear himself from the charge of wilfully violating a clearly expressed law of Congress. It was clearly the intention of Congress that the new loan should be exchanged for the old. There is an old bond outstanding for each new one authorized. It was clearly intended that the interest on the old bonds should stop on the very day and hour that the new ones commenced.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IS EXPRESSLY PROHIBITED

from increasing the bonded debt of the nation, in any way, by putting out the new bonds before calling in the old, or otherwise. The law is explicit upon this point. The last three lines of the first section of the Funding bill reads as follows:—"But nothing in this act, *or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.*"

If it had been intended that the Secretary might temporarily *increase* the bonded debt of the nation seventy-five million dollars by issuing that amount of the new bonds to the Syndicates in exchange for national bank certificates of deposit, and then reduce the debt to the proper standard one, two or three months afterwards, by calling in the same amount of old bonds, such intention would have been expressed in law.

As it now stands the law is imperative. Language cannot be found to make it more explicit. It does not permit the Secretary to increase the bonded debt for one day, one hour or one minute even. When the Secretary exchanged, as he did some days since, ten million dollars of five per cent bonds for ten million dollars of national bank certificates of deposit, he increased for the time being—for so long as the certificates remain outstanding—our bonded debt and interest burden, contrary to the plain and imperative law of Congress, which declares that nothing in the funding bill or any other law then in force shall be construed to *authorize any increase whatever* of the bonded debt of the United States.

Secretary Boutwell has evidently overlooked this provision of law; or perhaps he only intends to violate it for "ninety days," and then right things by making a reduction that shall equal the previous increase. This temporary violation will never answer.

In his speech advocating the impeachment of President Johnson Mr. Representative Boutwell said (in reply to a member who thought it not worth while to go on with impeachment, as the Presidential term of office would shortly expire any way) that if the President's term of office should be shortened but by a single day by impeachment he should nevertheless be impeached.

Now, it may be said that if Secretary Boutwell has been guilty of a single temporary violation of law, though but for a single day, as he certainly has been, he ought to be impeached. At all events, there is a fine chance for a Congressional investigation.

FAT FUN.

Accumulated Avoirdupois in the Nutmeg State—The National Association of Fat Men and the Fourth Annual Clambake.

NORWALK, Conn., August 25, 1871.

The fourth annual clambake of the National Fat Men's Association came off yesterday at Gregory's Point, and was in all respects a grand and imposing affair. Extensive preparations had been made for a grand time, and invitations had been sent all over the country to the "heavy weights" to be on hand. A large number responded to the call, but the threatening aspect of the weather at early morning deterred many from coming. As the day advanced the clouds lifted, a fine breeze sprung up, a recent shower had laid the dust, and a day of more than ordinary loveliness repaid those who were present. All the morning trains came loaded with the Goliahs, and at one o'clock it was thought the Point would not hold them. Any uneasiness on that score was quieted, however, by the odor of cooking clams, over a hundred bushels of which were put in bake, to say nothing of the oysters, fish, sweet potatoes, corn, &c. Great good humor prevailed, and when at half-past two o'clock dinner was announced, a rush was made that caused the old Point to shake for very dread of what might follow. Three hours were occupied in despatching the eatables, the tables being spread under a fine tent. Previous to dinner the weighing took place. The following are the names, residence and weight of the "heavy" men, the "small fry," of whom a large number were around, being left out:—

	Lbs.
Hazard Bently, Goshen, Ct.	347
E. B. Goodsell (Mayor), Bridgeport	217
B. W. Maples, Westport	208
Andrew S. Hull, Danbury	231
N. C. Treat, Derby	231
A. S. Beers, Winsted	200
George E. Wheaton, Bridgeport	214
W. A. Clarke, Westville	208
J. Leverty, Bridgeport	208
B. J. Bradley, Huntsville	216
S. W. Bradley, Falls Village	228
D. Read, Bridgeport	220
C. W. Bradley, North Haven	250
W. A. Briggs, Pawtucket, R. I.	300
A. W. Wallace (cracker butcher), Bridgeport	201
A. R. Hale, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport	202
Joseph Copeland, Unity, N. H.	203
L. F. Cone, New Haven	210
George Green, Westville, Mass	200
J. W. Jewett, New Haven	230
N. Alvord, Southport	203
C. W. Bradley, Jr., New Haven	236
William Davis, Norwalk	200
H. S. Lesher, New York	220
Ed. Godfrey, South Norwalk	200
Clark Weston, Norwalk	200
Samuel Betts, South Norwalk	200
Lawrence Kerr, Putnam House, New York	201
J. Wheeler, Saugatuck	273
Amos Barnes, Westport	205
George De Y. Hale, Bridgeport	202
R. Sherwood, Bridgeport	209
Rufus Fillon, Norwalk	250
W. W. Seymour, Ridgefield	211
Ed. Whitney	209
E. A. Whitman, South Norwalk	208
James Daskam, Stamford	204
J. Goodsell, Newburg	213
F. W. Perry, Westport	202
Alexander Caldwell, Newburg	207
Dr. Sanders, West Point	203
Jos. Powell, Newburg	201
M. Dykeman, Ridgefield	226
L. H. Copeland, Bridgeport	303
A. F. Day, Norwalk	231
George Hunt, Bridgeport	205
C. C. Hoff, Lockwood House, Poughkeepsie; late Vice President of the New York City Fat Men's Club	280
T. J. Coe, Spingler House; late Treasurer of the New York Fat Men's Club	260
L. Blackman, Danbury	201
John H. Leverty, Jr., Bridgeport	207
Master F. H. Raymond (seven years old), New Canaan	104
G. T. Sammis, Rockaway Beach	287
H. C. Fuller, New York	218
Jehiel Grumman, Wilton	210
James Lucas, Lucas' Hotel, South Norwalk	203
W. M. Lynes, Norwalk	218
Patrick Murphy, ticket agent, Saugatuck, Conn	257
W. H. King, South Norwalk	210
Frank Whiting, Bridgeport	210
J. S. Holmes, Philadelphia *Bulletin*	218
Z. Goodsell (after dinner), Bridgeport	200
J. Atkinson, Savannah, Ga	207
E. H. Cohen, Jr., Savannah, Ga	203
Milo Lee, Reading	217
E. B. Warner, Bridgeport	203
J. M. Samis, Bridgeport	260
A. M. French, Bridgeport	245
G. S. Smith, Stamford	318
"Bub" Sharpe, Danbury	229
William Donley, Stamford	237
C. Wilcox, Brooklyn	201
H. St. John, South Norwalk	230
E. A. Leach, Norwalk	2 8
M. Baker, Norwalk	202
C. M. Smith, New Haven	210
A. E. Leeds (Sheriff), Stamford	247
J. Lincoln, Derby	250
S. S. Barlow, Providence	229
G. B. Walling, Sandusky, Ohio	304
Z. Brown, Hudson, N. Y.	266
A. H. Chapman, Greene, Mass	209
J. M. Miller, Saybrook	248
A. B. Wood, Easterly, N. H.	284
J. Wood, Easterly, N. H.	210
A. Manning, Newport	203
B. H. Brown, Middletown	272
A. H. Jardine, New Haven	200
L. R. Spooner, Springfield	206
C. Spooner, Bridgeport	316
James Brown, Weston, Conn	2 9
J. F. Nash, Sharon	240
C. G. Taylor, Middletown	216
G. R. Bergh, Rhinebeck	206
Frederick Pentz, Rainbeck	240
George Brower, Westport	224
L. P. Barrett, New Milford	201
S. Short, Guilford	213
John Milbank, Cold Spring	223
S. M. Brown, Meriden	204
F. R. Spear, Meriden	211
J. G. Winthrop, Meriden	219
S. Spaulding, Springfield	288
R. Kemper, Springfield	227
S. E. Adding, Springfield	204
A. B. Peck, Springfield	268
J. B. Munson, Hartford	260
S. H. Munson, Berlin	233
J. Newton, Portchester	260
Bailey Brown, Newtown, Conn	209
R. Bones, Norwalk	200
J. H. Finch, Wilton	216
F. H. Finch, Wilton	214
Mrs. A. Spencer, Norwalk	284
Miss A. J. Peck, Norwalk	260
Miss E. M. Crane, Norwalk	225
L. B. Sterling, Binghamton	264
Samuel Hale, Stratford	204
W. H. Smith, Stratford	218
Peter Kemper, Ilian, New York	214
D. S. Burr, Ilian, New York	220
H. Brown, Redding	244
W. Mackay, New York	208
John G. Simms, Oxford	229
W. Lyon, New York	330
H. Treadwell, New York	201
A. Hurlbutt, New York	231
W. Wright, New York	240
O. Saxton, New York	221
W. Saxton, New York	216
S. W. Jones, New York	203
S. D. Gray, New York	200
Elnathan Wheeler, Troy	199¼
S. Brotherton, South Norwalk	238
J. L. Cannon, New York	222
Taylor Hurlbutt, Jersey City	249
George Adams, Brooklyn	201
Harvey Allen, New York	208
Jos. Winslow, New York	215
Samuel B. Sumner, Troy	210
O. J. Cramm, Bridgeport	230
J. Fullham, Brookfield, Vt	225
C. H. Rundle, Redding	217
Louis Bray, Bridgeport	220
Charles Davis, Norwalk	205
F. Sherman, Bridgeport	226
L. Hill, Bridgeport	200
Wm. Hill, Bridgeport	2 4
Henry Hall, Bridgeport	209
A. R. Sconeld, Bangor	218
Joseph Randle, Wallingford	206
J. Byington, Northport	210
Isaac Avery, Danbury	214
Smith Fitch, Lyme	207
Thomas Sheldon, Windsor	216
Theodore Werner, Providence	307
L. L. Mower, Concord	280
George W. Neil, Concord	212
A. W. Waller, Sharon	232
L. Spaulding, Harlem	308
J. Francis, Brooklyn	211
James Nichols, Staten Island	201
S. Granger, Ansonia	217
W. H. Humphrey, Derby	202
G. Glover, Monroe, Conn	219
F. M. Peck, Jr., Monroe, Conn	212

Here are 175 fat individuals, nine of them turning the scale at 300 pounds and upwards. Speeches followed the dinner and the South Norwalk Brass Band discoursed music. During the afternoon an

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the ensuing year was held, resulting in the choice of Charles W. Bradley (250), of New Haven, for President; W. A. Briggs (300), Pawtucket, for Vice President, and A. W. Wallace (201), Bridgeport, Secretary. The assemblage then quietly dispersed, and will no doubt retain pleasurable recollections of the fourth annual Fat Men's Clambake.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, August 27, 1871.

The general trade of the city begins to show considerable animation, and the merchants anticipate a large business this fall. The greater steadiness in the gold premium, which has varied less this year than in any year since 1861, has encouraged confidence in all directions, and many enterprises have been undertaken which had been waiting for this condition.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET

has again much in the way of interesting incidents, but so far there has been little improvement upon the business of the summer season. The success of the new loan was taken to be the signal for a revival of activity, and the larger holders of stocks endeavored to start the market into life, but met with little response from the outside public. Very naturally, there has been an advance in prices on the Stock Exchange, but it was slow in its movement and did not attend any improvement in the volume of business. The dividend-paying stocks have received more attention, it is true, in view of the moral effect on investments produced by the success of the government in borrowing $200,000,000 at five per cent, but the current prices being regarded in most instances as already affected by this influence, the prospect of which was foreseen last winter when the funding question was so extensively agitated, capital has shown a cautiousness and indisposition which have so far prevented a free investment in stocks. In fact, the general situation of the market is so well known, and human nature being always suspicious of buying when sellers are so plenty, transactions are limited. The leading stocks are understood to be held by large combinations who are only looking for a market, and the cliques controlling them are therefore left in their undisputed possession. The accumulation of stocks in this city has perhaps never been so great. The enormous loans of the banks—upwards of $305,000,000—are an indication of this fact. The higher prices ruling last spring brought all the "country" stock into this city, and it is said that the nightly deposits of stocks, bonds and other securities in the vaults of the Stock Exchange represent a market value of about $500,000,000.

The money market has been firmer, but irregular. On one or two days during the week lenders on call were able to get four per cent, but the great glut of capital has been so little affected as yet by the outward movement of currency, and was in fact so materially assisted by the coin disbursements of the Treasury during the week, that the banks, despite their immense expansion, felt at liberty to enlarge their accommodation, and toward the close money drifted back to the stereotyped figures of the summer.

The gold market compressed all its features of interest into the two days at the beginning of the week, when the controlling cliques so far pressed their advantage that they compelled borrowers to pay as high as one per cent a day for the use of gold in daily deliveries, but at the same time gave force to the clamor of the mercantile community, whose solicitations induced Secretary Boutwell to change the time of his gold sale and furnish the market with a supply from the Treasury. His interference was taken to be a threat that he would exert his powers to a further extent if necessary to break the "corner," and the cliques, taking the hint, quietly withdrew their antagonism and left the market to follow its own bent. The extremes of the price were 112⅞ and 112¼—the cliques having been content seemingly with exacting high rates for the use of their gold, selling it only when the "shorts" took the alternative of buying in their gold in preference to continuing borrowing.

The success of the new loan singularly enough led to lower prices in the government list, for the reason that with the power of redemption conferred by the coin subscriptions to the new five per cents a limit of par in gold was fixed as the highest price for the older five-twenties. There were also doubtless a great many sales for account of banks and other moneyed institutions who had been holding the bonds in lieu of better investment during the plethora of money and low rates of interest, but were desirous of withdrawing in time to meet the better demand for money anticipated in the fall.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is favorable, but without important feature. The disbursements of the Treasury Department by sale of gold and in payment of the September interest have been sufficient to offset the payments for customs, and the specie items show a considerable increase. The gradual movement of currency to the interior so usual at this season is reflected in a further loss in legal tenders. The increase in deposits is just about equal to the increase in specie, and the loss in greenbacks to the increase in loans, so that the statement tallies all around. The relation of reserve and liabilities is such that the banks gain $853,841 in their surplus reserve, which now stands at $10,484,891. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	August 19.	August 26.
Loans	$304,537,429	$305,047,680
Specie	9,408,805	10,722,050
Circulation	30,247,552	30,198,820
Deposits	247,257,470	248,709,800
Legal tenders	70,098,500	69,489,500

The changes since last week are in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$510,251
Increase in specie	1,313,245
Decrease in circulation	48,732
Increase in deposits	1,452,350
Decrease in legal tenders	609,000

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	112⅞	112¼
Tuesday	112⅝	112½
Wednesday	112⅝	112¼
Thursday	112⅞	112½
Friday	112⅝	112⅜
Saturday	112⅝	112½

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the closing street prices on Saturday:—United States currency sixes, 116¼ a 116½; do. 1881, registered, 118⅛ a 118⅝; do. do., coupon, 118¾ a 119; do. five twenties, registered, May and November, 114¼ a 114½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114⅞ a 114⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 114¾ a 114⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114¾ a 114⅝; do. do., registered, January and July, 113¼ a 113½; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113¾ a 113⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113½ a 113⅞; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114¼ a 114⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 110¾ a 111; do. do., coupon, 114¼ a 114⅝.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS

The Southern list was unusually quiet and very little was done even in the issues which are once in a while taken up for speculative movement. The following were the closing prices Saturday evening, including those of Southern municipal and railroad bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 75 a 75½; do. new, 75 a 75½; Virginia, ex coupon, 63¾ a 64; do. new, 71 a 73; do. registered stock, old, 52 a 53¼; do. consols, 65 a 65½; Georgia sixes, 84 a 86; do. sevens, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45 a 45½; do. funding, 1866, 34 a 36; do. do., 1868, 30 a 32; do. new, 25 a 27; do. special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 97 a 91¾; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 96 a 97; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 69; do. new, 61 a 62; do. levee sixes, 69 a 71; do. do. eights, 80 a 84; do. Penitentiary sevens, 72½ a 74; do. railroad eights, 75 a 79; Alabama fives, 68 a 70; do. eights, 100½ a 101; do. railroad eights, 92 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 70 a 75; do. new, January and July, 57 a 57½; do. do., April and October, 59 a 59½; Arkansas sixes, 53 a 56; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 90 a 92; do. interest eights, 80 a 82; do. second mortgage eights, 65 a 70; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 82 a 85; do. second mortgage eights, 75 a 80; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 84 a 88; do. second mortgage, 75 a 80; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 85 a 87; do. second mortgage, 76 a 80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 55 a 58; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 73 a 75; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 54 a 57; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 74 a 78; Memphis city sixes, 60 a 61; Savannah city sevens, 86 a 88; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 76; do. issued railroad sixes, 73 a 75; do. sevens, 68 a 70.

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during Saturday:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	98⅝	98⅛
New York Central scrip	95	94⅞
Erie	30¼	30
Reading	114¼	114
Lake Shore	111	110⅝
Wabash	64	63⅝
Northwestern	71⅝	71⅛
Northwestern preferred	92⅛	91⅝
Rock Island	111⅜	111
St. Paul	64	61⅝
St. Paul preferred	81⅝	81
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	45½
Western Union Telegraph	62⅞	62⅜
Pacific Mail	52⅞	52½
Panama	75	72½

The following were the final street quotations after the closing of the board and the adjournment of the dealers to the sidewalk:—Western Union, 62½ a 62⅝; Pacific Mail, 52⅞ a 53; New York Central consolidated, 98¾ a 98⅞; New York Central scrip, 94⅞ a 95; Erie, 30 a 30⅛; Reading, 114 a 114⅛; Lake Shore, 110⅝ a 110¾; Pittsburg, 118¾ a 118⅞; Northwestern, 71⅛ a 71⅜; Northwestern preferred, 91¾ a 91⅞; Rock Island, 111¼ a 111⅜; St. Paul, 61⅞ a 62; St. Paul preferred, 81½ a 81¾; Wabash, 63⅞ a 64; Ohio and Mississippi, 45⅜ a 45⅝; Union Pacific, 32½ a 32⅝; Panama, 72 a 73; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2¾ a 2⅞; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 20¼ a 20⅜.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, August 26—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for all descriptions was quiet and without transactions, aside from sales from second hands, which were at full prices. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 11½c.; fair do., 12c.; good do., 12¾c.; prime do., 13¾c. a 13¾c.; extreme range for lots, 11⅛c. a 14⅛c., all gold, in bond, thirty to sixty days' credit; and (government bags), 19c. a 20½c.; do. (grass mats), 19½c. a 20½c.; Singapore, 17c. a 18c.; Ceylon, 16c. a 17½c.; Maracaibo, 14c. a 17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 15½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 9½c. a 10c.; Costa Rica, 14c. a 17c.; Manila, 14c. a 15½c.; Mexican, 15c. a 16½c.; Savanilla, 14c. a 15½c.; Curacoa, 14c. a 15½c.—all gold, duty paid, thirty to sixty days' credit.

COTTON.—The market for cotton on the spot was inactive and in the absence of any considerable business prices were to an extent nominal, with a tendency rather in buyer's favor. Future deliveries were moderately active at a reduction of about ⅛c. per lb. from yesterday's prices. At the close, however, the market for future deliveries was a trifle steadier, 18 3-16c. being about the trading point of September, October, November and December. The sales were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	129	—	129
Consumption	215	9	224
Speculation	11	12	23
Total	355	21	376

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening.—September, 200 at 18⅛c., 400 at 18 1-16c., 100 at 18c.; September and October, 400 each, at 18⅛c., together; September, October and November, 200 each, at 18⅛c., together; October, 200 at 18 3-16c., 1,500 at 18⅛c.; November, 500 at 18⅛c.; 200 November and 100 December, at 18⅛c., together; exchanged, 300 September for 300 October, even—total, 4,600 bales. To-day.—September, 400 at 18 1-16c., 1,200 at 18c., 100 at 17⅞c., short delivery; September, October, November and December, 100 each, at 18c.; October, 200 at 18⅛c., 1,200 at 18 1-16c., 100 at 18 1-32c., 1,300 at 18c.; November, 100 at 18 1-16c., 100 at 18c.; December, 100 at 18⅛c., 100 at 18c.; January, 200 at 18¼c.; exchanged, 100 September for 100 October, even—total, 5,500 bales; grand total, 10,100 bales. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were as follows:—August, 18c., September, 18.17c., October, 18.18c., November, 18 15c. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Good ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	17
Low middling	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜
Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Good middling	20⅞	21	21⅛	21⅛

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The closing rates for freight to foreign ports were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅛d.; by sail, 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅞c. To Hamburg, by steam, 5-16d. To Bremen, by steam, ⅞c., gold, compressed. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅜c. a ½c., gold.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, flour, 14,452 bbls; wheat, 220,922 bushels; corn, 266,710 do.; corn meal, 1,265 bbls and 130 bags; oats, 100,272 bushels; rye, 8,200 do. The flour market was firmer and shipping grades were rather higher. The sales were about 10,000 bbls. Rye flour continued in moderate demand and steady. Corn meal was in fair request, but at lower prices. Sales 300 bbls. at $3 75 for Western yellow and $3 75 a $3 85 for Jersey. City sacked meal quiet and unchanged. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a	4 85
Superfine State	5 00 a	5 50
Extra State	5 75 a	6 00
Choice do	6 00 a	6 30
Superfine Western	5 00 a	5 50
Extra do	5 75 a	6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 50 a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 90 a	6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a	6 50
Family	6 60 a	7 25
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a	6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 25 a	6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	6 75 a	7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a	9 00
Rye flour	4 00 a	5 00
Southern No. 2	4 00 a	4 60
Southern superfine	4 75 a	5 50
Southern extra	5 75 a	7 75
Southern family	7 00 a	10 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 25 a	3 40
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 50 a	3 90
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a	3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 10 a	4 25
Corn meal, puncheons	20 00 a	—

—Wheat was stronger, especially for prime spring, to arrive. The sales were about 160,000 bushels, at $1 43 a $1 45 for red winter, $1 49 for amber Michigan, to arrive; $1 52 for amber State, on the spot and to arrive; $1 44 for prime No. 2 spring, to arrive; $1 55 for fancy amber Michigan, $1 47 a $1 60 for white—the latter price for Dieht. The corn market opened strong at 68½c. bid, but closed dull and 1c. lower. The sales aggregated about 170,000 bushels, mostly Western mixed, at 67½c. a 68½c. for mixed, 70c. for yellow, 72c. a 73½c. for white. Oats were quiet, with sales of 60,000 bushels, at 45c. a 46c. for mixed, 47c. a 48c. for Ohio. Barley continued dull and nominal. There is no inquiry to establish a market. Rye was quiet but steady, with sales of 8,000 bushels Western, at 83c.

FREIGHTS.—The market to-day showed the usual Saturday's quietness, but rates in all instances ruled very firm. In the chartering line there was a good inquiry noticeable for light tonnage vessels for grain, but the scarcity of desirable ones interrupted business to a considerable extent, and those offered were at rates generally beyond the views of shippers. There was also a fair inquiry for vessels for petroleum, and rates were decidedly in owner's favor. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 15,000 bushels of wheat at 10d., Small lots of cotton, provisions, measurement goods, &c., at steady rates. The charters were:—A Norwegian bark hence to Norway, 2,050 bbls. refined petroleum, 7s. 1½d. An American brig, hence to Gibraltar for orders to the Mediterranean, 9,000 cases petroleum, 30c. There were one or two grain vessels under consideration, but not yet reported closed.

MOLASSES.—The demand was small and generally confined to moderate lots for the trade at former prices. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 23c. a 30c.; clayed, 33c. a 35c.; muscovado, refining, 34c. a 37c.; do., grocery, 38c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 35c. a 55c.; English Islands, 33c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 35c. a 63c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet, but closed strong at 53½c. a 54c. We note sales of 100 bbls. from yard and 113 bbls. from dock, both lots at 53c. per gallon. Rosin was decidedly firmer in consequence of the light supply, strained closing at $3 12½ a $3 25 per bbl., with sales of 300 bbls. strained at $3 15 a $3 20, 400 good strained at $3 25 and 350 bbls. low No. 1 at $4 30. Tar was quiet but steady at $3 50 a $3 75 for Wilmington.

PETROLEUM.—The market for both crude and refined continued quiet but firm. There was not a great deal offering, and but a light demand. Refined for the balance of the month was generally held at 24⅛c., although towards the close small sales were made at 24⅛c. Crude in bulk was quiet but steady at 14c., with 13⅞c. freely bid, but no disposition was shown to meet their views. The sales of refined were:—1,000 bbls. standard white for balance of month at 24⅛c., and 4,000 bbls. do., first half of September at 24½c. At the Creek the market was reported firmer, but without material change in quotations; quoted at $4 30 on upper and $4 70 on lower road. The Philadelphia market was quiet but firm. Refined for spot and balance of month was held at 24c. The sales reported were:—500 bbls. standard white, last half of September at 24⅛c., and 1,000 bbls. each last half of October and November at 24⅛c. Shipping crude quiet at 17½c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Cut meats, 85 packages; lard, 392 bbls. and tierces and 150 kegs. The market for mess pork was very quiet, but firmer, holders asking $14 for September and October, with $13 86 bid; but the desired reduction was not made during 'change. Sales late last evening of 1,000 bbls. for September and October at $13 75. In jobbing lots 250 bbls. mess brought $13 75 a $13 87½. Bacon was quiet and unchanged; quoted at 7⅞c. a 8¼c. for short clear, 7½c. a 8c. for long do. and short rib, 6c. a 6½c. for Cumberland cut and 8¼c. a 8⅜c. for Stratford and Birmingham. Lard remained quiet but firm at 9⅛c. a 9⅛c. for spot, with sales of 60 tierces new, on wharf, at 9⅛c. Last evening sales were made of 500 tierces for November, old or new, at 9⅝c.; 500 tierces new for December at 9½c., and 500 tierces for January at 9⅛c. City lard was quiet, with sales of 150 tierces at 9⅛c. a 9⅛c. Beef was dull and nominal at $10 a $12 for mess and $12 a $14 for extra mess. Beef hams were dull, neglected and entirely nominal. Dressed hogs were quiet and a shade lower; quoted at 6⅛c. a 6⅝c. for heavy to medium. Cut meats quiet, but steady, at former quotations. Butter and cheese were quiet and without change in quotations.

RICE.—The market continued steady, with a fair demand. The sales were 225 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c. a 7c., 175 bags Patna at 6⅛c. a 7½c. and 40 tierces Carolina at 8½c. a 9½c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was without decided change. With only a light demand the sales were limited to about 300 hhds., including 150 hhds. strictly good fair to prime refining, at 9⅛c. a 9⅛c. per lb., and 44 hhds. Demerara at 11⅜c. a 12 5-16c. per lb. Refined was firm, with a fair inquiry, at 13c. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 12⅞c. for A, 11⅞c. a 12c. for extra C, and 11⅛c. for C. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅛c. a 8⅞c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅛c.; good to prime refining, 9⅝c. a 9¾c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅝c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅝c. a 11⅛c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 4⅛c. a 7½c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; do. 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13c.; do., white, 12c. a 13c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8⅝c. a 9⅝c.; do., grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅛c. a 10⅛c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 7⅛c. a 8c.

TALLOW remained quiet, but firm. We note sales of 10,000 lbs. common at 8⅞c. City was quoted at 9⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 956 bbls. The market was a shade firmer, but quiet and unsettled. Sales were reported of 50 bbls. at 92c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 26, 1871.

Cotton quiet; low middlings, 16⅛c. Net receipts, 111; gross, 5,428. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,222; coastwise, 5,418. Sales, 600. Stock, 28,927.

MOBILE, August 26, 1871.

Cotton—Net receipts, 86. Sales, 100. Stock, 2,694. Market quiet; middlings, 18c. Consolidated net receipts to-day, 104. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,928. Stock, 12,805.

SAVANNAH, August 26, 1871.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 17⅛c. a 17¼c. Net receipts, 45. Exports—Coast wise, 25. Sales, 20. Stock, 3,531.

CHARLESTON, August 26, 1871.

Cotton dull; middlings, 18c. Net receipts, 85. Sales, 25. Stock, 2,221.

WILMINGTON, August 26, 1871.

Spirits turpentine strong, at 47c. Rosin firm; $5 for No. 1, $2 60 for No. 2 and $6 for pale. Crude turpentine steady, at $3 45 for yellow dip, $4 50 for virgin.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 26, 1871.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 100,000 bushels; corn, 82,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels; barley 9,860 bushels. Railroad shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels. Canal freights dull—Wheat, 12c. a 12½c.; corn, 11c.; oats, 7⅛c., to New York. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat scarce; no sales. Corn unsettled; sales, 64,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 56⅛c. a 56c. Oats scarce, retailing at 39c. a 40. Rye held at 72c.; no buyers. Barley, none on the market. Pork dull at $13. Lard 10⅛c. Highwines nominally 93.

CHICAGO, August 26, 1871.

Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat active but declined 2⅛c.; No. 2 spring, $1 20½, August; $1 11⅞ a $1 12, September; this afternoon heavy at $1 19, August; $1 11 a $1 11⅛, September. Corn declined ⅛c.; No. 2 mixed, 47c.; this afternoon dull at 46⅛c., September. Oats active but declined ⅛c. a ⅜c.; No. 2, 30⅛c. Rye active but weaker, No. 2 at 58⅛c. Barley easier; spring No. 2 at 60c. Highwines quiet but firm at 88c. Provisions firmer and higher. Mess pork, $12 75 cash or September. Lard, 8⅞c. a 9c. Dry salted shoulders, loose, 5c. Live hogs in fair demand and firm, at $3 50 a $5 50. Cattle quiet and steady at $2 25 a $5 37½. Freights unchanged and quiet. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 103,000 bushels wheat, 251,000 do. corn, 84,000 do. oats, 23,000 do. rye, 45,000 do. barley, 3,000 hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour, 33,000 bushels wheat, 257,000 do. corn, 89,000 do. oats, 8,000 do. barley and 5,000 hogs.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	66	83	3 P. M.	80	91
6 A. M.	69	83½	6 P. M.	76	87
9 A. M.	72	87	9 P. M.	73	81
12 M.	73	89	12 P. M.	72	78

Average temperature yesterday ... 84⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 72⅜

During the past week there were reported at the office of the Registrar of the Health Department 537 deaths, 411 births and 185 marriages.

Judge Blatchford will sit in the United States District Court on the 31st inst. and on the 1st and 2d of September, to hear motions and arguments.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports thirteen fires for the week ending August 26, 1871, at noon. The estimated loss is $13,245. Amount of insurance, $57,000.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by Grafulla's Central Park band at Mount Morris square today from five to six P. M.

Marshal Hart has issued licenses for the week ending on the 26th inst. as follows:—Express, 8; coach, 11; cart and cartman, 29; junk shop, 1; porter, 1; drivers, 63. Total amount received for licenses and fines, $260 75.

A woman named Margaret Hogan, who is thirty-seven years of age, and lives at 934 Eighth avenue, fell from the second story window of her dwelling to the sidewalk while asleep, and was severely injured.

G. D. Cardozo, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, has received during the week ending on the 26th instant eighty-three complaints of violations of various city ordinances, all of which were referred to the proper departments for remedy.

The arrests by the police during the past week were as follows:—Saturday, August 19, 311; Sunday August 20, 249; Monday, August 21, 295; Tuesday, August 22, 245; Wednesday, August 23, 256; Thursday, August 24, 252; Friday, August 25, 156. Total, 1,764.

At half-past eleven yesterday morning Professor Thatcher, who lives at 188 Duane street, was crossing on a plank from the roof of his building to another in the rear. The plank gave way in the middle, and Mr. Thatcher fell a height of eighteen feet, on to the roof of a building between the two.

About ten minutes before nine o'clock last night, while the ferryboat New Brunswick was making a trip from the Cortlandt street slip to Jersey City, the pilot observed a boat lying in the middle of the river. The ferryboat was stopped, and the boat proved to be a yacht lying keel upwards. It had evidently been struck by the squall during the afternoon.

A truly wretched old woman named Dora Bensa, who is seventy-eight years of age, attempted to commit suicide by jumping off into the river at the foot of Forty-fourth street yesterday morning, at half-past six o'clock. She was rescued and brought to the Central Police Office by William Corgan, of 543 West Forty-fourth street. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

At half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning two policemen found the body of a man at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River, dressed in a black frock coat, blue flannel shirt, plaid pants, leather belt around his waist and new calfskin boots. The body was so much decomposed that the age of the man could not be guessed at. He was five feet nine inches high, and had $2 03 in his pockets, but no papers whatever.

Mr. James Donahue, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, makes the following report of business for the week ending August 26:—Applications for employment, 1,014; of these there were 199 males and 815 females; male help required, 124; female, 870; situations procured for 104 males and 759 females; whole number of situations procured for the week ending August 26, 863.

The festival of St. Augustine, which occurs to-day, will be celebrated at St. Augustine's church, Morrisania, under the supervision of the Rev. Father Joseph P. Woods. Grand high mass will be celebrated in the morning, at which the choir from St. Patrick's Cathedral will perform, and the Rev. Father Malone, of Williamsburg, will pronounce the panegyric. In the afternoon a grand picnic and festival will be given at the Sylvan Park, at the foot of Fifth street, Morrisania.

Florence, the comedian, who has just returned from Europe, presented to the Oriental Club on Saturday evening a spirited colored lithographic picture of the burning of Paris by the Commune. The scene of the eventful night, when the Tuileries and other of the principal public buildings were in flames, is most vividly represented, and affords the beholder a fair estimate of its terrible grandeur. The picture is quite large, being forty-eight inches by thirty-six inches, and is enclosed in a magnificent and costly frame. It will be hung in the grand billiard saloon of the club house.

The Central Park Meteorological Department reports for the week ending at two P. M. August 26, 1871, the following atmospheric phenomena:—Barometer—Mean, 30:120 inches; maximum at 9 P. M. August 23, 30.372 inches; minimum at 5 A. M. August 21, 29.934 inches; range, .438 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 70.8 degrees; maximum at 4 P. M. August 24, 84.2 degrees; minimum at 5 A. M. August 20, 56.2 degrees; range, 28.0. On August 23 rain fell from midday to 6:30 P. M. to the depth of .46 inches; August 24, from 3:45 A. M. to 4:45 A. M., .19; August 25, from 1 A. M. to 4:30 A. M., .26; August 25, 10:15 A. M. to 12 P. M., .82; August 26, from 0h.0m. A. M. to 9:15 A. M., 1.00—making the total amount of water for the week, 2.73 inches. The distance travelled by the wind during the week was 827 miles.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The depot of artillery at Berlin has just sent a mitrailleuse to each of the military schools of Potsdam, Erfurt, Neiss, Engers, Hanover, Cassel and Anklam, to serve for the instruction of the pupils.

M. Damour, says the London *Athenæum*, has discovered a new Spinell, to which he has given the name of Jacobsite, at Jacobsberg, in Sweden. It is very hard and cuts glass, is black in color and has a specific gravity of 4.75.

In the first six months of the present year the increase in the population of Berlin amounted to 50,000 persons. In the course of the year 1870 only 229 persons emigrated from Berlin to America or Australia.

The *Nuova Patria*, of Naples, states that some interesting documents relative to Masaniello have just been discovered in the archives of the municipality.

A temperature of seventy degrees and upwards is again reported, on the 14th inst., at several British stations. In London, at eight o'clock, the thermometer was seventy-three. During the afternoon of the 13th the temperature in London reached eighty-seven degrees in the shade.

The statement we printed, says the London *Builder*, as to the consideration shown for St. Alban's Abbey by English sovereigns at different times may not have been without its effect. The restoration committee have received an intimation that "Her Majesty is pleased to consent to patronize the undertaking for the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey, in consideration of the great historical and religious interest which is attached to it."

Experiments were lately made with Harvey's sea torpedo by the Dutch government at Nieuwdiep. A sloop of war was anchored in Texel Roads the torpedoes were towed into contact by the ram Buffel, of 2,500 tons, 400 horse power, twin screws. Further experiments were intended to be made with the Scorpion, a vessel of the same class, against the Buffel underweigh, but it was not considered advisable to run the risk of two such powerful rams running into each other by accident at the speed which would be required. The committee will make their report to the Minister of Marine on the trials they have witnessed, the Minister will then decide whether it is suitable for the navy of Holland.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

KORNARENS—HARTMANN.—On Thursday, August 24, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Mohldenecke, at the St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran church, J. H. KORNARENS to Miss M. M. HARTMANN, all of this city.

Died.

BYRNE.—On Saturday, August 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH BYRNE (maiden name McGonnell), of county Armagh, Ireland.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 523 West Twenty-sixth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CAMPBELL.—After a long and severe illness, JAMES CAMPBELL, of parish Drumore, county Tyrone, Ireland, in the 36th year of his age, departed this life on Sunday, August 27.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 516 West Forty-sixth street, on Tuesday, August 29, at one o'clock P. M.

CLIFFORD.—At Carmansville, on Sunday morning, August 27, CARRIE A., daughter of Richard Dean and Jane Elizabeth Clifford, in the 24th year of her age.

CONNELL.—On Sunday, August 27, WILLIAM MURRAY CONNELL, a native of Paisley, Scotland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 101 West Forty-first street, on Wednesday, August 30, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

CONNERS.—On Sunday, August 27, 1871, TIMOTHY JOSEPH, eldest son of William and Mary Conners, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 29th, at half-past ten A. M., from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, New York, where a solemn requiem will be celebrated.

COOPER.—On Saturday, August 26, 1871, MARY ELIZA COOPER, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the St. Joseph's Benevolent Association and the officers and members of the Female Parasol and Umbrella Makers' Union are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 30 Greenwich avenue, at one o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, to the Church of St. Joseph, corner of Sixth avenue and West Washington place, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

DARCY.—At Wappenger Falls, on Friday, August 25, MARY, the beloved and only daughter of Timothy and Ellen Darcy, aged 1 year, 7 months and 19 days.

The friends of her father, Timothy Darcy, and those of her grandfather, Patrick Rooney, and her uncle, James McGrath, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, August 28, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 45 Baxter street.

DILLON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 26, 1871, RACHEL DILLON, aged 21 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, August 28, at two o'clock.

DOHERTY.—On Sunday, August 27, WILLIAM HENRY DOHERTY, of chronic rheumatism.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Walter Roche, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 211 West Forty-sixth street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

DORSEY.—On Saturday, August 26, DENNIS DORSEY, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 29th inst., from his late residence, No. 45 Amity street, at two o'clock.

Geneva (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FAY.—On Saturday, August 26, after a short illness, JOHN FAY, a native of Gort, county Galway, Ireland.

The remains will be taken from St. Vincent's Hospital, 195 West Eleventh street, to St. Bernard's church, 410 West Thirteenth street, this (Monday) morning, August 28, at half-past ten o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FINLEY.—On Thursday morning, August 24, after a lingering illness, Mrs. HONORA FINLEY, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Patrick, Mark and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 734 Greenwich street, near Perry, this (Monday) morning, at nine o'clock, from whence she will be taken to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, corner of Sixth avenue and West Washington place, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The remains will then be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

FERRY.—At his residence, 182 South Third street, Williamsburg, after a short but severe illness, ADDISON FERRY, aged 50 years and 6 months, eldest son of Ezra H. Ferry.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the South Second street Methodist Episcopal church, to-day (Monday), at two o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FLANAGAN.—On Saturday, August 26, of a lingering illness, JULIA ANN MAGUIRE, widow of Patrick Flanagan.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 101 Third avenue, on Monday, the 28th inst., at nine o'clock, to St. Ann's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

GRAHAM.—On Friday, August 25, WILLIAM IRVING GRAHAM.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, and of the St. Nicholas Society, are invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, on Monday, August 28, at three o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, August 25, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER.

The President, with great regret, announces to the members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati the death of William Irving Graham, secretary of the society, and one of its most respected and valued members. The members of the society are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 East Thirty-first street, on Monday, August 28, at half-past two o'clock P. M., wearing the usual badge of mourning. By order.

HAMILTON FISH, President.

MARINUS WILLETT, Acting Secretary.

HAYDEN.—On Sunday, August 27, JAMES HAYDEN, from county Carlo, Ireland, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 439 West Fifty-fourth street, on Tuesday afternoon, August 29, at one o'clock sharp.

HARTOG.—On Saturday, August 26, after a short illness, SOPHIA, beloved wife of Ferdinand Hartog and daughter of the late John Bramson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 133 Madison avenue, on Monday, the 28th, at two o'clock P. M.

HOOPER.—At Harlem, on Saturday evening, August 26, GERTRUDE, wife of Laurence Hooper and eldest daughter of Dr. Luke Hassert, in the 25th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house of her father, 126th street, near Fifth avenue, this (Monday) evening, 28th inst., at seven o'clock. The remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

JONES.—At Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on Sunday, August 27, FANNIE H. JONES, daughter of Charles H. and Eliza G. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Wednesday, August 30, at two o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset on the arrival of the train that leaves Hunter's Point at half-past eight A. M. Returning leaves Syosset at five P. M.

KOHN.—On Friday evening, August 25, HENRIETTA BERNHEIMER, beloved wife of Julius A. Kohn, and second daughter of Simon and Rosetta Bernheimer, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 218 West Fourteenth street, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Chicago papers please copy.

MATTHEWS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, August 25, ALBERT E., eldest son of the late Albert Matthews, Esq., in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, on Tuesday, August 29, at half-past two P. M.

MUSK.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, August 27, CHARLES MUSK, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, August 29, at half-past twelve P. M., from his late residence, Elm street, Orange, N. J. Train leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 11:20 A. M.

McELHINNY.—On Saturday, August 26, 1871, JANE, the wife of Thomas McElhinny.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 342 Willoughby avenue, between Franklin and Skillman streets, East Brooklyn, on Monday, August 28, at two o'clock P. M.

SCRIBNER.—In Lucerne, Switzerland, on Saturday, August 26, of typhoid fever, CHARLES SCRIBNER, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully informed that the remains will be brought to this city at once, and that due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take place from his late residence.

SCHILLING.—On Sunday, August 27, MARY J., the beloved wife of A. F. Schilling, aged 28 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, August 28, at three o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 122 Garden street, Hoboken. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

SHANNESSY.—On Saturday, August 26, after a lingering illness, EUPHEMIA ELSPETH, the beloved wife of John Shannessy, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, the widow of William C. Vaughan, No. 606 Tenth avenue, on Monday, at two o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Friday, August 25, 1871, WILLIAM DALTON, son of William B. S. and Annie Taylor, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 130 Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., this day (Monday) at three o'clock P. M.

TIERNEY.—On Sunday, August 27, THOMAS JOSEPH, infant son of Matthew and Bridget Tierney, aged 12 months and 17 days.

Funeral to take place from the residence of his parents, 412 East 118th street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

WALTERS.—At Little Neck, L. I., ELIZABETH, widow of Charles Walters.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at half-past one o'clock, from the Little Neck church. P. S.—Trains leave Hunter's Point at twelve o'clock M. Carriages to be in waiting at the Bridge street depot on the arrival of the train, to convey friends to Little Neck church, Flushing, L. I.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, at her residence, 131 West Forty-first street, on Saturday, August 26, 1871, ELLENOR, wife of Phillips Weeks, in her 63d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, without further notice.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, August 27, of congestion of the heart, JOSEPH P. WILSON, of South street, Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 240

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—BLUE BEARD.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUE, &C.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—LOLA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—"ON THE TRACK"—THE JEALOUS PHILOSOPHER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE DRAMA OF FRITZ.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th street, between Lexington and 3d ave.—JULIEN'S CONCERTS.

GLOBE THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Monday, August 28, 1871.

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5—Austria and Germany: The Emperors William and Francis Joseph to Meet at Coblentz—Italy and Germany: An Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, Between the Cabinets of Berlin and Rome—The Tricolor and the Green: Grand Demonstration in Dublin at the Departure of the French Deputation—News from France, Italy, Spain and Servia—Miscellaneous Telegrams—The Massachusetts Railroad Horror; Additional Particulars—Railroad Disaster in Pennsylvania—The Great Storm at the South—Business Notices.
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GENERAL SHERMAN is with President Grant in his cottage by the sea. The Man of Appomattox and the Man of the Great March will doubtless have some very interesting chit-chat to linger over.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE FRENCH DEPUTATION from Ireland has, according to our special despatch, been made the occasion for another demonstration in Dublin. There was no lack of green and tricolored flags, of bands and patriotic airs, of decorations and other displays of enthusiasm. Though ostensibly in favor of the French deputation, it seems that the whole affair was intended for an extraordinary Fenian demonstration.

CAPTAIN HALL AND THE POLARIS have arrived at Holsteinberg Greenland. So far into the bowels of the earth have they gone forth toward the North Pole. The prospects are excellent for the further prosecution of their discoveries. Arctic navigation is reported to be attended with fewer difficulties this season than usual, and by next year we may expect to hear that Captain Hall has greased the North Pole with the wagon grease presented to him for that purpose.

DU CHAILLE'S NEW FIELD OF EXPLORATION.—It will be seen, by a despatch from Hammerfest, Norway, published in another part of the paper, that Paul B. Du Chaillu, the intrepid African explorer, has changed his field of investigation, and was at the latter end of last month within the Arctic Circle and at the extreme point of Europe. He had been to North Cape, above seventy-one north latitude. It is said he is procuring materials for another book and lectures on this primitive and interesting part of the world, which, judging from his equatorial explorations in Africa, will prove, no doubt, highly interesting.

While the Yellow Fever is now threatening to become epidemic in Charleston it is remarkable that the Charleston papers just at hand—those of Friday—have no word whatever to say regarding the presence of the dread visitor nor any deaths to chronicle. The only item touching upon the subject is a communication in one of them relative to hygienic matters, suggesting the best means of securing the health of the city. This omission is not to be taken as a lack of enterprise on the part of the papers so much as a show of misdirected anxiety to prevent injuring the business prospects of the port.

THE FEMALE SHOEMAKERS AT LYNN have got their spirit up, and are not to be put upon. An attempt to limit their privileges by the bosses recently, and to reduce their wages, called out a spirited indignation meeting on the part of the girls, in which they declared that their rights as free-born women were not to be invaded with impunity, and other sentiments equally creditable to themselves and discouraging to their bosses. We would recommend to these spirited lasses, however, the example of the Lowell factory girls, who, being on a strike, made public declaration of their willingness to go at any other business—cooking, washing, housekeeping, marrying or baby-tending. That's the spirit that cows the boss. He can stand a great deal of futile invective at public meetings, but he would surrender at once if he were quietly "discharged" by all his workwomen. However, we wish the Lynn girls all success.

The Five Per Cent Loan—What Shall Be Done With the Rest of the Debt?

Admitting that the Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded, or will succeed, in disposing of the two hundred millions out of the five hundred millions authorized of the new five per cent loan, the question naturally arises, What will he do with the rest? What will he do with the balance of three hundred millions of fives, the three hundred millions of four-and-a-halfs and the seven hundred millions of fours? Looking at the extraordinary efforts that have been made to get these two hundred millions of five per cents taken, and the length of time the Secretary has been working to accomplish that, there is a poor prospect of succeeding with the thirteen hundred millions that remain. It is doubtful if any considerable amount of the balance of three hundred millions of fives could be negotiated. There appears to be no disposition to touch the four-and-a-half and four per cents.

Nor is it quite clear that the two hundred millions, of which so much has been said, have been actually sold, or exchanged at par for outstanding five-twenty six per cents. The reports are favorable, it is true, and from them there is reason to hope this much of the debt will be funded at the reduced rate of interest; but the Treasury Department is not explicit enough on this subject. The people want to know if the so-called Syndicates, or agencies of bankers here and abroad, have subscribed and paid for the new loan, or if they are only and merely agents of the government, depending upon their ability to dispose of the loan to others. That is the question. If they be *bona fide* purchasers—as, for instance, when the Rothschilds or any other great house take the loan of a European government—there can be no question as to the success of the Treasury Department. In that case we expect to see the amount credited on the books of the Treasury and a statement of it published. On the other hand, should the new loan, or a large portion of it, be placed in the hands of these Syndicates as agents, simply to dispose of it if they can, success is not positively assured, and it is entirely another transaction.

Is the success of the loan only hopeful on the promises of these Syndicates, or is it an accomplished fact? It is possible Jay Cooke & Co. and McCulloch & Co., and those acting with them, may have been carefully preparing the way, under the private sanction of Secretary Boutwell, for placing the loan, and that long before the new financial departure was announced, and that they are able to speak confidently of the result; but we want to know the facts and the whole history of the transaction. Then, on what conditions has the loan been purchased by them or placed in their hands for negotiation? If purchasers, are they allowed a percentage? and would that be in accordance with the funding law? If only agents, what percentage are they to get? It is necessary that the public should know what the cost will be, how much the Syndicates are to get, and what will be the profit or loss to the country. There is a suspicion that the Secretary of the Treasury is making a great job out of this loan for the benefit of the Syndicates and national banks. We learn from our Washington correspondence that the banks are receiving, or are to receive, the new five per cent securities upon delivering certificates of deposit, which, of course, will enable them to draw interest on both the new and old bonds for the time being. How long they will be permitted to do this we do not know. We want, as was said before, explicit information on all these matters as well as to the cost in percentage of commission, advertising, printing and everything else, so that the public may know what is to be gained or lost in the manipulation of the loan.

Here it is in order to inquire if the whole debt cannot be permanently disposed of, or arranged so as to prevent the manipulation of it every two or three years by bankers and agents who make stupendous fortunes every time they handle it. We have never seen and cannot see now why the Treasury Department should not do all the business pertaining to the debt as well as Jay Cooke, McCulloch, the Syndicates, or any other agent. The truth is, the whole of our system of national finances is too complicated and anomalous, and is under the management of those who know little of the subject. Though two hundred millions of the five per cents may be disposed of there is still thirteen hundred millions of the six per cent five-twenties for refunding at a lower rate of interest, besides a hundred millions more of six per cents, and the four hundred and fourteen millions of the non-interest-bearing debt in the form of United States currency notes, which have to be provided for. Considering that the funding bill and Mr. Boutwell's scheme for re-arranging the debt have failed, with the exception of that small part of it, the two hundred millions of five per cents said to have been disposed of, the question arises, What shall now be done with the debt?

Perhaps the consolidation of the whole into interminable securities, bearing three sixty-five per cent interest, which is a cent a day on a hundred dollars, would be the best plan. The debt would be simplified in this way, would cost much less in the management of it, would facilitate transactions in the market and at the banks, and would enable the most ignorant to calculate readily and at any time the value to a cent of these national consols. It would at the same time tend to lower the rate of interest generally in this country, and, consequently, to promote business and enterprise, as well as to regulate the money market and prevent those extreme fluctuations which prove injurious to trade. But it may be said public opinion is against a consolidated debt having no fixed time to run. If interminable securities meant an interminable debt the people would be right in opposing their issue; but that is not what we mean. Securities having no fixed time to run, and, therefore, termed interminable consols, can be redeemed as readily as paying off short time bonds. The government can go into the market at any time, just as an individual can, as a buyer. The sinking fund and the surplus money in the Treasury could be applied to this purpose as easily as at present. Then the low rate of interest would prevent the premium on government securities being so high as to make it unprofitable for the Treasury to buy them up. No doubt one of the principal reasons, and, perhaps, the principal one, which keeps the three per cent consols of England up to a high figure is because they are interminable. They are sought as a permanent investment. The fact that they are interminable, however, would not prevent the British government from buying in the market and paying off its debt, if it desired to do so and had the means which this country has.

An objection may be raised to consolidating the whole debt into three sixty-five per cents on the ground that this could not be done without increasing the total of the debt. Congress was so impressed with this idea of not augmenting the sum of the debt that in passing the Funding bill last year it expressly provided against that. Still the objection is more popular than logical. If the sum of the debt were increased two or three hundred millions, and the annual interest reduced twenty, thirty or forty millions the country would certainly gain by it. Besides the actual saving of so much a year, the benefit to the country in bringing the people to be familiar with a low rate of interest would be incalculable. But it does not follow that the sum of the debt need be much augmented, if augmented at all, if a proper system of funding be devised. Congress seemed to have had some idea of that principle of national finance which recognizes additional value to securities that have the longest to run in the funding bill. While the five per cents are redeemable in ten years the four and a halfs are extended to fifteen years and the fours to thirty years. Graduating the supposed market value in this way, interminable three sixty-fives ought to be worth as much as the fifteen years four and a halfs, and the thirty years fours. Then, with the facility of calculating interest at a cent a day, and the advantage this would prove in financial transactions, the government, as an additional inducement for people to take these new securities, could make the interest payable quarterly or even monthly. Evidently some comprehensive and better plan to fund the debt and to simplify the management of it is needed, and Congress could not spend its time better at the next session than to take up this subject.

The Sermons Yesterday.

In the Fifth Universalist church the Rev. Charles F. Lee portrayed the character of Walter Scott, the Christian man of letters, who, born two years later than Napoleon I., has outlived and outshone the great general in the affections and esteem of mankind. The false glory which once gilded the name of Napoleon has faded, while the fame of Scott has increased, and he stands forth to-day a fitting illustration of the beautiful harmony of genius and virtue. His works may be read by all—by the young as well as the old—because they are as pure in thought as the paper on which they are printed. This is a tribute well merited, and which, we regret to say, cannot be justly paid to very many of the novelists of our own day and generation; and well might this preacher add that no greater fallacy can exist than the belief that purity of tone in a writer is of no account. If not now, certainly some future generation will consign every one of those immoral and debasing publications which pander to the lowest animal instincts of our nature to oblivion. And men should write, as they should live, for the future and the better time. Not one of the people of Scott's brain can ever die. Their virtues, not their vices, have immortalized them and called them forth from the mist of fancy into beings almost as real as ourselves.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, who has just returned from Europe, whither he went to unite with his brethren in presenting to the Czar of Russia the prayer of the Evangelical Alliance for religious toleration in his realm, greeted his people yesterday in St. Ann's Church on the Heights, and told them that "everything was accomplished that was designed." Had the Doctor gone a little farther, and informed us what was designed, we might be the better able to judge of the success. The Atlantic cable has brought us another and a different idea of the result, and we would like to know wherein the success of the Alliance's mission is predicated.

Some excellent advice was given by the Rev. Alfred Young to the congregation at St. Paul's Roman Catholic church against superstitious confidence in churches and in men, of which they were cautioned to beware. At the foot of the Cross only they were instructed they could find peace. We might have known that it is impossible to stifle Christianity had not Dr. Janes, of Flushing, L. I., so informed us yesterday. But there are some old truths which we are very apt to forget, and it is well to be reminded from time to time that they are verities. The closing remarks of the Rev. Father Merrick, in St. Francis Xavier's church, are worthy of careful attention. They show the difference between the hero of fiction and the hero of life, and the motives and affections which impel and direct each. The other sermons were of the commonplace order of theological expositions, but they were doubtless designed, as all are designed, to do good to the hearers, as we trust they will to the readers of the HERALD to-day.

The New Murder Mystery.

How murder will out! Could there be any surer mode of escaping detection for murder done than by packing up the body in a trunk and shipping it away as freight? To the sharpened senses of the murderer no possibility of an uncovered track was likely to remain after such a process had been thoroughly carried out. The new murder mystery partially developed at the Hudson River Railroad depot on Saturday is an instance of this kind, and yet the whole mystery is fast unravelling. There seems already no doubt that the hapless victim was one of the many that are cruelly done to death in the terrible abortion dens of this city. The name on the express wagon, the sharp wit of the little street Arab who helped unload the baggage, the looks of the seedily dressed woman who was so lavish of her money to secure the trunk, are all clues that an ordinary detective can follow out to a successful issue. The murderer will doubtless be unearthed soon, and most probably will prove to be one of the unscrupulous quacks who ruin health and morals, at so much per head, without regard to medicine or law. The statutes as they stand are not stringent enough to punish these vile wretches as they should be punished, but, so far as they go, we trust the full penalty will be meted out to the author of this new murder.

The Cholera—Its Course and the Means to Prevent It.

We print this morning a very important communication on the approach of cholera, its course and the means to prevent it. The suggestions of our correspondent are as simple as they are valuable, and if they are acted upon in time they may save the country from a very great calamity. England is already acting in this matter, and has sent Dr. Radcliffe, a well-known sanitarian, to visit the coast where vessels from the Baltic mostly arrive, and rouse the local authorities to the necessity of immediate precautionary measures. Deaths from cholera have occurred on board ships at Hull, Dundee and Shields. In the epidemic of 1831 no less than sixty English vessels sailed from Riga alone as soon as the cholera broke out there; but, unfortunately, they carried the disease with them, and from England it was brought to the United States. The same thing happened in 1849 and 1854. The danger is even greater now than before, the coal trade with the Baltic from Newcastle and Shields having increased to such an extent that the shipping is perhaps doubled. The epidemic now prevails in Riga to an alarming extent, and this time, as on the previous occasions, it was carried to England by the shipping, and though but few cases are yet reported every day increases the danger.

It will not do for us to be listless in this matter. Our correspondent shows how easily the disease may be carried from city to city by persons affected with it so slightly as to recover without having been aware of the nature of their malady. This is a most alarming feature, and one which renders dealing with it so as to prevent its introduction exceedingly difficult. And the disease is so contagious that only the immediate use of the most powerful disinfectants can prevent its spread. These points are especially dwelt upon in this communication, and the hints which it gives are invaluable both to the sanitary authorities and to the people. We cannot afford to disregard them, or we may be scourged even more fearfully than in the terrible ordeal of forty years ago. Asiatic cholera is a disease more resistless in its march than the tread of armies, and only science, cleanliness and a wise precaution can guard us from it.

There seems to be no good reason to doubt that cholera is disseminated by importation, and that it usually travels over the same course. The facts adduced by our correspondent prove these two propositions most clearly. The route of the present epidemic is exactly similar to that which it followed in 1832. Germany is invaded now, as it was invaded then, and not only have many cases occurred at Königsberg and Dantzic, and a few at Berlin and Stettin, but the disease is even reported as far west as Antwerp. If scientific Germany was unable to prevent its introduction and successfully to cope with it afterwards it seems idle to expect anything better in England and this country. In the previous epidemics it was quickly carried from Berlin to Hamburg and from Hamburg to London. And we are scarcely told that it has appeared at Berlin till we hear also that it is at Antwerp. Whether English skill and sanitary precaution will stay its march remains to be seen, but we must not forget that it may be brought to the United States from Hamburg and Havre as well as from Liverpool and Southampton. So far as a vigilant quarantine can close the door against it the door must be vigorously closed, the strict performance of the Health Officer's duties being our first barrier against this fearful pestilence.

Cleanliness has always been reckoned next to godliness; but when cholera is on its travels it becomes a Christian duty as important as any of the Divine commands. A pure atmosphere is a more effective remedy against disease than the physician's potions. Havana is the hotbed of yellow fever, because its harbor, which has only a single outlet to the sea, is a pool of accumulated filth. New York may, in like manner, become the plague spot of the United States if its streets and tenements are allowed to reek with garbage and other offensive matter. Now is the time for the Board of Health and the sanitary police to fight their battle with the cholera. If our city is made as clean as Philadelphia had once the fame of being we shall have little to fear from the ravages of disease. But no time ought to be lost. The work of a complete purification should begin at once. We shall fight against importation in vain if propagation is to be encouraged. All these points, as well as the proper treatment of such cases as may appear, are so well argued in the communication of "J. C. P." that we not only commend it to our readers, but second and enforce all its arguments.

The Railroad Slaughter at Revere, Mass.

The frightful railroad accidents, as usual, are coming all in a heap. It seems to be a law of accidents that one shall precipitate another, like a row of bricks. A collision took place near Westport, Pa., on Saturday, killing five persons, and another on the Eastern Railroad, at Revere, Mass., killing twenty-four. These are dreadful mishaps following so closely upon our Westfield and tugboat explosions and the late railroad disaster in Maine, and they indicate that even such an accumulation of horrors does not impress the necessity of care and capability in their duties upon our railroad and steamboat managers and employés.

The collision at Revere was evidently the result of outrageous negligence. The accommodation train, which suffered most, was behind time half an hour, having waited that long for trains that apparently must have been overdue. Then it moved along slowly and seemingly uncertain whether to go or stay. It stopped on the road two or three times in this seeming uncertainty, and it would appear that while it stopped no danger signals were stationed in the rear to warn off the coming trains that had so long been overdue. At Revere it stopped once too often. The express train that it had waited for before came dashing round the curve, and at once hurled itself into the rear passenger car, crushing and jamming everything in its way, and in two minutes twenty-four dead bodies lined the train.

These facts are enough to place the whole responsibility of the disaster upon the conductor, Mr. Nason. He does not seem to have consulted the telegraph wires at all; he does not seem to have ordered any danger light to the rear; he does not seem to have comprehended for a moment that the express train, so long overdue, might dash in upon him while he was dillydallying along the route with his train. He seems to have known nothing and apprehended nothing, although there was every reason to apprehend just what happened. Surely coroners' verdicts lately have been stringent enough to have warned him against such criminal negligence, if they are good for anything whatever. It now remains to be seen whether Massachusetts can grasp the subject with the same regard for the protection of human life as New York has grasped it. If these accumulations of disaster do not eventuate in some most telling example and warning, then there will be no need of attempting to secure safety on railroads or steamboats hereafter. We will have to pay our money and put our lives into the hands of careless men as heretofore, or return to the old primitive modes of travel.

How to Save New York.

Some of our contemporaries have lately done their best, or their worst, to send abroad the impression that New York is the short cut to the infernal regions; that it is steeped in corruption, and that from the crown of the head unto the sole of the feet there is no soundness in it. The report has reached the village of "Bosting," away up or down in New England, where resides a great physician, Cudworth by name, who has come on here, and yesterday, in the Church of the Messiah, on Park avenue, gave his audience a series of prescriptions, good, bad and indifferent, which he believes are to effect a cure in our body social and politic. Of course we are thankful for good advice coming from any quarter, and especially from the moral town of Boston; but we may be permitted, without being liable to the accusation of impertinence, to ask whether the medicine prescribed by Dr. Cudworth has been tried and proved effectual upon any other diseased body.

As seen and studied by this Boston physician the disease of New York is complicated and deep-seated. It must be treated thoroughly in at least three aspects—namely, intemperance, licentiousness and political corruption. But, while we admit the prevalence of these evils among us, is it true that we, as a people, are in proportion to our population more intemperate, licentious or corrupt politically than are the populations of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis or San Francisco, or any other large city of the Union? We hear the same cry sounding forth from all those places, and some of them present pictures of dreadful decay and corruption and vice. Dr. Cudworth thinks he has found the cure, and, for intemperance and licentiousness, it is the creation of public sentiment against them. The Doctor illustrated what he meant by this public sentiment, but he did not tell us how this sentiment is to be created. By his illustrations of Sumter and the Westfield explosion and others he has left us to infer certain states and conditions which do not reflect very great insight or knowledge on his part, and as in a free country no law can be enforced which has not public sentiment at its back, we are at a loss to know how this sentiment is to be created and fed so as to enable the ministers of law and justice to enforce the same against those evils. Thirty thousand prostitutes and abandoned women in New York, and the number annually increasing! How are we to create a public sentiment which shall reduce the aggregate and finally drive the evil from our midst? That is what we want to know, and that is what Dr. Cudworth failed to tell us. The picture of the moral young man coming from the country to the city and being ruined here in a few years has been so frequently portrayed that our readers generally are familiar with it, but, unfortunately for the illustration, it is not exactly true. The moral young man from the country has not been seen in New York for many a day, or, if he has, he at least has not been found dead in his bed from intemperance and its kindred evils before his young manhood had attained its full strength. We will venture to say that not one moral young man in one thousand from the country who have taken up their abode here has gone to ruin in our midst. The trouble is, and the truth of the matter is, that the city has to receive and take care of the evil of the country as well as of its own, and the streams of vice are wider and flow along more rapidly than the streams of good. They all centre in our great cities, and, because of the many influences of good which exist in cities, and especially in New York, we are relatively more moral than our country cousins, and there are ten chances that a young man will be brought into good and virtuous society and under moral and religious influences here to the one that he will fill a drunkard's or a murderer's grave. But this fact, instead of excusing Christians from doing more, should encourage them to redoubled efforts for the salvation of New York.

For the third great disease of our city—political corruption—Dr. Cudworth had, indeed, what he himself characterized as a strange republican remedy to recommend to his hearers—namely, compulsory voting or expatriation. No man should have a house who cannot take care of it, and no man should have the ballot who will not use it for the public good. This was Dr. Cudworth's doctrine—his great remedy for our municipal corruption. But incidental to this he would have an intellectual and a property qualification for every voter. "Vote or leave the city" may do very well for a monarchy or an autocracy, but it will never pass current in a republic like ours. That the criminal classes should not be allowed to govern us we freely admit, but that they do to a great extent rule us is the fault of the moral part of the community, who think not enough of our institutions or government to break away from party and vote as conscience and the public weal demand. Until this thing can be done and a public sentiment aroused by which the nine hundred thousand shall seize the government, now held by the one hundred thousand of the vicious classes, we must submit to the evils of bad government. But coercion can never do what our moral sense and our own free will leave undone.

AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY is reported to be the latest thing out in the way of European complications. According to our special despatch from Salzburg both Italy and Germany were prompted to this step by the common fear of French aggression. Not a very implausible reason, this. Italy is afraid of the clerical tendencies of the majority of the National Assembly, and seemingly not satisfied with M. Thiers' left-handed explanations, while Germany is looking about for allies, with a view, perhaps, of meeting the alleged Franco-Russian combination, at any rate to isolate France in the future struggle. Russia seems dissatisfied, and France cherishes the idea of revenge and recovery of the lost provinces. On the other hand, Austria and Germany seem to be on the best terms possible; for nothing short of an alliance between these two Powers will satisfy the Vienna press, which is loud in its approval of such a combination. The Emperor Francis Joseph, adds our special cable report, will pay his return visit to the Emperor William at Coblentz, not at Salzburg, as it was at first contemplated.

WASHINGTON.

Signal Lights for Sailing Vessels---How the Law is Avoided.

Census Statistics—Population of the States and Territories.

Increase of Postal Operations During 1871.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1871.

A Law That Cannot be Enforced.

The government officers have recently been levying penalties of $200 under the new law on vessels not supplied with the torch prescribed in the statute to be lit and exhibited on the quarter approached by other vessels. On an application for a remission presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, he has decided that the penalty cannot be collected under the law simply for a failure to have a torch at all times on board. An actual failure to show a lighted torch on the approach of a steamer in the night time must be proved or admitted to bring the case within the language of the law. The money exacted has accordingly been refunded.

Native and Foreign Population of the United States.

The following table, just completed at the Census Office, exhibits the totals of the population of the States and Territories, classified as foreign and native, the totals of the classification into white, colored, Indian and Chinese having already been published:—

States.	*Native.*	*Foreign.*
Alabama	977,930	9,962
Arkansas	469,445	5,026
California	359,416	209,831
Connecticut	423,815	113,639
Delaware	115,879	9,136
Florida	182,231	4,967
Georgia	1,172,932	11,127
Illinois	1,624,303	515,198
Indiana	1,550,163	141,474
Iowa	987,735	204,057
Kansas	516,217	48,392
Kentucky	1,257,613	63,398
Louisiana	665,088	61,827
Maine	578,034	48,881
Maryland	697,482	88,412
Massachusetts	1,104,032	353,319
Michigan	916,049	268,010
Minnesota	279,209	160,697
Mississippi	816,731	11,191
Missouri	1,499,028	222,367
Nebraska	82,245	30,748
Nevada	23,690	18,801
New Hampshire	288,689	29,611
New Jersey	717,153	188,943
New York	3,244,406	1,188,353
North Carolina	1,060,352	9,029
Ohio	2,292,767	372,493
Oregon	79,323	11,600
Pennsylvania	2,976,530	545,261
Rhode Island	161,957	55,396
South Carolina	687,532	9,074
Tennessee	1,239,294	19,316
Texas	755,168	62,411
Vermont	283,366	47,155
Virginia	1,211,409	13,754
West Virginia	424,923	17,091
Wisconsin	690,171	364,459
Totals	32,640,997	5,472,346
Territories.		
Arizona	8,849	5,809
Colorado	33,265	6,599
Dakota	9,366	4,815
District of Columbia	115,436	16,254
Idaho	7,114	7,986
Montana	12,616	7,979
New Mexico	86,254	5,620
Utah	86,084	30,102
Washington	18,981	5,024
Wyoming	8,605	3,513
Totals	348,530	94,209

SUMMARY.

Total population of the United States..... 38,555,983
Composed of { Natives..... 32,989,437 / Foreigners..... 5,566,436

For purposes of comparison, summarizing the tables already published, the total population of the United States may also be made to appear under the following classification:—

White	33,586,939
Colored	4,880,909
Indian	25,731
Chinese	63,264
Total	38,555,983

Of the Indians and Chinese the Territories contain 4,803 of the former and 7,075 of the latter.

The Indian Territory and Alaska are not included or mentioned in any of the census tables above epitomized.

Post Office Statistics.

The following statistics, compiled from official data just completed, exhibit the large increase in the business of the Post Office Department which has been going on for several years and is still in progress:—

Number of post offices established during the last fiscal year	2,407
Number of post offices discontinued	864
Increase	1,553
Number of post offices in the United States, June 30, 1870	28,493
Number of post offices in the United States June 30, 1871	30,045
Number of Presidential offices (i. e., offices with salaries of $1,000 per annum and over) June 30, 1870	1,092
Number of do. do. June 30, 1871	1,173
Increase	79
Number of resignations during the fiscal year	4,307
Number of removals during fiscal year	1,179
Number of deaths during fiscal year	309
Number of changes of name and site	350
Total number of cases acted on during the year	9,416
The highest number of post offices before the present year was in 1859, when there were	28,539

Relics of the War of 1812.

For some time past parties have been engaged at the Washington Navy Yard in dredging for chains and other articles deposited for safe keeping beneath the surface of the Anacosta river at the time the British burned this city. They have been rewarded in their search by the recovery of a considerable amount of chain, and last week a fine old-fashioned anchor was fished up from its muddy bed, where it had lain for over fifty years. It is in a very good state of preservation. It is shaped very long and slender, with a huge ring in one end. It will now probably be made to serve another purpose, as it is now lying near the anchor forge waiting its turn with the rest of the old iron.

Operations at the Navy Yard.

The United States steamer Frolic, formerly the A. D. Vance, captured off Wilmington by blockaders and afterwards employed as a gunboat in the North Atlantic Squadron, is being repaired and fitted up, it is said, for the flagship of the Post Admiral at New York. Several alterations are being made and a light spar deck put over her whole length. The Nina is also on the stocks undergoing repairs.

Personal.

Secretary Boutwell is not expected to return to Washington until September 15.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

Herald Special Report from Salzburg.

An Alliance, Defensive and Offensive, Between the Cabinets of Rome and Berlin.

Italy Apprehensive of the French Assembly.

Fears of French Interference in Favor of the Pope the Alleged Cause of the Alliance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the HERALD has been received from one of our correspondents in Austria:—

SALZBURG, August 27, 1871.

It is positively affirmed that a new secret treaty of alliance, defensive and offensive, has been concluded between the Emperor of Germany and the King of Italy.

FEARS OF FRENCH INTERFERENCE.

The Italian government is said to be apprehensive that the clerical tendencies of the majority of the National Assembly might ultimately drive the French government to an active interference in favor of the temporal power of the Pope.

WHAT LED TO THE ALLIANCE.

The menacing language of the majority during the recent debate on the Roman question and the well known aversion of M. Thiers to Italian unity have led to advances between the Cabinets of Rome and Berlin which are now stated to have culminated in alliance between the two countries.

ITALY AND GERMANY HAVE ONE APPREHENSION.

Prince Bismarck is said to have represented to the Italian government that they had both one common interest—that of resisting the threatened French aggression, pointing to the great result achieved by the alliance between Italy and Prussia in the war of 1866.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Herald Special Report from Salzburg.

The Emperors William and Francis Joseph Will Not Meet at Salzburg, but at Coblentz.

THE ALLEGED AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

The Vienna Press Advocating an Alliance Between the Two Empires Against the Pretended Russo-French Combination.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the HERALD has been received from one of our correspondents in Austria:—

SALZBURG, August 27, 1871.

The report that the Emperors William and Francis Joseph would meet at Salzburg has been denied.

It is now stated, in a semi-official manner, that the Emperor of Austria will pay a return visit to the Emperor of Germany on Prussian territory. The meeting will take place at Coblentz, but no date has as yet been fixed for the imperial interview.

THE CONTEMPLATED AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

The *Morgen Post* of Vienna advocates an alliance between Austria and Germany. It says:—"Germany needs Austria as a counterbalance against France and Russia, chiefly so at the present time, when the French government is about to introduce a plan for the increase of her army to 2,000,000 men. Germany is also interested that the East should not fall under the control of Russia."

Another Vienna journal, the *Tagblatt*, says:—"France meditates revenge, and the words lately addressed by the Czar to the French Minister at St. Petersburg are intended as a response to the interview between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph at Ischl. The contemplated Austro-German alliance will be answered by an alliance between France and Russia. Germany can only resist the enemy by whom she is threatened in front and rear by an alliance with Austria, and Austria can only thwart the schemes of Russia with the support of Germany."

SPAIN.

The Crown Prince of Italy Homeward Bound—Movements of King Amadeus.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, August 27, 1871.

Prince Humbert of Italy will leave the city on Tuesday for home.

King Amadeus will set out on Thursday on a visit to Valencia and Catalonia.

SERVIA.

Opening of the Servian Chamber.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUCHAREST, August 27, 1871.

The session of the Servian Chamber will probably be opened early in September.

THE TRICOLOR AND THE GREEN.

Herald Special Report from Dublin.

Grand Demonstration at the Departure of the French Deputation.

THE PEOPLE BITTER AGAINST THE POLICE.

A Fenian Demonstration, Though Ostensibly in Favor of the French Deputation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at the Irish capital:—

DUBLIN, August 27, 1871.

There was a grand demonstration at Dublin and Kingston to-day at the departure of the French deputation. The Roads at Kingston were crammed with vessels.

Irish and French flags were displayed everywhere and bands played American, Irish and French airs. The enthusiasm of the people is intense. Speeches were made expressing deep-felt sympathy for France and many cheers were proposed and given for the French republic.

ANIMOSITY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE.

There is a very bad feeling between the police and the people, which is ready to break out at any moment into open violence; but there were no disturbances yesterday, as the police held aloof.

A FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

Several processions paraded the streets, headed by flags of France and Ireland. Many houses were decorated with green and tricolored flags.

This may be looked upon as an extraordinary Fenian demonstration, although the departure of the French deputation was ostensibly selected as the occasion.

FRANCE.

Any Attempt to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Republic To Be Put Down by Force.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 27, 1871.

A circular, addressed by M. Thiers to the Prefects of Departments, directs them to appeal to the patriotism of the citizens to abstain from all demonstrations on the 4th of September; and that should attempts be made at the celebration of the anniversay all legal powers be used for their suppression.

ITALY.

Precautions Against the Cholera—More Congratulations to the Pope.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, August 27, 1871.

A decree has been issued subjecting all vessels coming from the Southeastern Baltic provinces to rigid quarantine.

CONGRATULATING THE POPE.

The Ministers of Savaria, Portugal and Guatemala have waited on the Pope and tendered their congratulations.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Paul Du Chaillu in a New Field of Exploration.

HAMMERFEST, Norway, Latitude 70 40 North, July 25, 1871.

Paul B. Du Chaillu, the famous African explorer, is here, and has just returned from North Cape, north of latitude 71, the extreme point of the European Continent, jutting into the Arctic Ocean. Since he left the United States last spring he has visited Sweden (where he was kindly received by the King) Finland, Lapland and a part of Russia, and has been up the Gulf of Bothnia. He had the gratification to find his works on Africa in this remote part of the world, both in English and translated into the Norwegian language. He is much impressed with the grand scenery and character of the people of this primitive region. Du Chaillu expects to be back in the United States next November or December, when he will prepare to give the public descriptions of his travels and explorations in this new field of labor and old home of the Maji and European races.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

The area of low barometer (which was Saturday) on the lower Lakes, after being increased by the influence of the storm in Western Tennessee, has moved eastward, and is now on the New England coast. The cyclone which had passed northward through Georgia gradually spread out and disappeared as such. Brisk south and southwesterly winds continued until Sunday evening from Virginia to Massachusetts, but have now very much diminished. Very heavy rains have fallen from central Lake Erie to Vermont, and lighter rains at most points on the middle and eastern coast. An area of cloud and rain has extended over Nebraska and Missouri, and the barometer is falling, with northeasterly winds on Lake Superior.

Probabilities.

The rain in New England will probably clear away to-night, and northwesterly winds prevail on Monday from Maryland north and eastward, light southerly winds with partially cloudy and warm weather is probable for the Southern and Gulf States, clear and hazy weather for the lower lakes, threatening weather, with local rains, from Lake Huron to Illinois and westward.

THE FIRE AT GUADALOUPE.

Destruction of the City of Point-a-Pitre—Loss Estimated Between Six and Seven Millions of Dollars.

POINT-A-PITRE, August 10, 1871.

I avail myself of the opportunity of the British man leaving for St. Thomas to-morrow to give you an account of the late dreadful fire which has completely destroyed this city and has left but the suburbs.

On the evening of the 12th ult., at nine o'clock a fire broke out in the middle of the city. It was checked, after great exertions, at one in the morning. Twelve houses were burned.

On the evening of the 18th, at half-past eight o'clock, another fire broke out, also in the middle of the city, one street to the eastward of the first one. At eleven o'clock it was a general conflagration, which lasted until nine next morning. Then the destruction was complete.

The Consulate has saved nothing except the coat of arms.

The average loss is estimated from six millions to seven millions of dollars.

There is a great deal to be done here. There is plenty of room for our energetic people. This city must be rebuilt again, being the heart of the Island.

The coming crop is in the very best condition. Everything looks bright for the future.

Should any help for the victims of the late fire be given to you you may forward the same direct to me.

SLAUGHTER.

The Massachusetts Railroad Horror.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

Sickening Sight at the Dead-House.

Indifference of Railroad Employes to the Wants of the Sufferers.

Twenty-four Victims of Official Incompetency.

List of the Slaughtered—Four Bodies Unrecognized.

Cause of the Collision—An Investigation Demanded.

BOSTON, August 27, 1871.

Of all the cruel and sorrowful railroad slaughters of the present generation, including even such as the memorable Norwalk massacre, the terrible Angola disaster and the more recent catastrophe at New Hamburg, there are none which were more directly

THE RESULT OF CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE

than the fearful one which took place on the Eastern Railroad, seven or eight miles from this city, at about a quarter past eight last evening. Carelessness of the most unpardonable description sent between twenty and thirty souls hurriedly before their Maker, and as many more were either fatally wounded or so badly maimed and bruised as to render their future life only a painful burden. The calamity is hardly worthy of the dignified name of an accident. It was nothing more or less than a needless

SLAUGHTER OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

who had temporarily committed their existence to the careless servants of a reckless corporation. The disaster was in every respect an unusual one. Two trains came together, and one telescoped within the other, but, unlike most collisions, they were going in the same, and not in opposite directions. A local train, known as the "Beverly train," left the depot in Boston at about a quarter to eight, about half an hour behind the usual time. On account of its being Saturday night the cars were unusually crowded, and many of the passengers were of that class who seek a Sabbath's recreation along the seashore and among the charming and sequestered resorts of Swampscott, Lynn and Salem. Every seat was occupied, and very many were obliged to stand, and the train was so heavily loaded that two locomotives were required to pull it along. The train was of the "way," or "accommodation" description, and was obliged to stop for a considerable period at every station between Boston and Beverly. As before stated, this train left at a quarter to eight. Fifteen minutes later the Bangor Pullman express left, and as there were no stops to be made, it soon closed up the gap intervening between itself and the accomodation train which had preceeded it. At sixteen minutes past eight the way train was at the Revere station and at about this moment the lightning train, which was also due and had the right of way, came thundering along and shot into the heavily loaded accommodation train with the fearful results stated. As was dark without and drizzling rain was falling, and as the collision came the train was just starting away from the station. The cars were lighted within by frail kerosene lamps in the ordinary manner, and the passengers, unmindful of approaching danger, were in some cases dozing carelessly in their seats and in others chatting merrily among themselves, and, perhaps, in many instances, industriously arranging for an excursion or some other pleasant event on the following Sabbath. All at once a rumbling noise was heard and those who were in the rear of the car could not fail to have been suddenly apprised of the

TERRIBLE AND SUDDEN DEATH

which was so rapidly approaching. A light, small at first but growing larger and brighter through the darkness, was seen coming nearer and nearer. All at once the sharp, shrill whistle of "down brakes" was heard, but still the locomotive of the lightning express came tearing along at what seemed to be and actually was a fearful rate of speed, and on the same track and in close proximity to the train containing the frightened and death-doomed passengers, and which was almost motionless at this time. On it came until the speck of light became a great glare and the rumbling was thunder. The engine got so near that nothing could avoid what was to follow. Those who saw with horror realized the situation. They leaped from the platform for their lives, and in the last car there was a rush for the door and a momentary panic. Quite a number got off this way. In the meantime the great locomotive come on until there arrived a moment when the glare became darkness and the rumbling thunder was changed to a terrific crash, followed by the hissing of the escaping steam mingled with

YELLS OF THE DYING, GROANS OF THE HURT

and shrieks of the frightened. It was an awful moment. The engine struck the rear car and cleared its way through men and women with the débris it made on either side. Clear and clean through this car it went, reducing it to fragments; but even then it had not lost its powerful momentum. It crushed on into the next car and did not stop in its deathly way until it had gone half its length. Some power seemed to raise up the locomotive like a rearing horse, for when it struck this car it appeared to have entered above the level of the floor and run in like a closing telescope. The concussion was of such tremendous force that it threw the other cars of the Beverly train from the track, partially overturning them. The lamps were upset and

THE KEROSENE OIL TOOK FIRE.

There was, of course, a great rush, and the flames were communicated to the clothing of the women. The panic was frightful, and many were hurt and badly burned. The greedy flames travelled with great speed from one car to another until three of them were embraced in the fiery folds. These were subsequently moved up the track half a dozen rods, so that the flames should not interfere with the sufferers in the rear car, and then they were allowed to burn until there was nothing left for fire to feed upon. An effort was at first made to put out the fire, but was prevented, and the flames were useful in lighting up the dreadful scene in the rear and facilitate the services for the wounded. But this was not the only and perhaps not the worst visitor the unfortunate passengers had. Simultaneously with the collision the connecting pipes of the engine were broken, and in an instant the wretched sufferers were shrouded in a

CLOUD OF BLINDING, HISSING STEAM,

and deluged with boiling water, which brought instant death to many of the wounded, and will prove fatal to others who had probably not been otherwise seriously injured. The occupants of the Pullman train, who sustained no harm, beyond a severe fright and a good shaking, except a few cases where some slight bruises were received, rushed out to ascertain the extent of the catastrophe. Among the shivered fragments of the car that was first struck lay the motionless bodies of those already dead, while the wounded were

WRITHING AND SHRIEKING IN AGONY

of pain, and those who were able were trying to extricate themselves from the debris which was upon and about them. At the second car the scene was similar. The wreck was not so complete, but the extent of the injuries to the occupants was about as great. The scene at the burning cars was quite as fearful, many of the passengers there having their faces, hands and limbs terribly burned, and in some instances to such an extent as to render them helpless.

There was, of course, a short space of time before any one could do aught but gaze with horror upon the appalling sight, but this did not last long. Many of the uninjured passengers at once set themselves to work taking the

WOUNDED, THE DYING AND THE DEAD

from the general wreck. Word was sent to Boston, to the officers of the railroad and to the police. The people of Revere and Chelsea soon heard of the catastrophe and hundreds hastened to the spot. All the surgeons in Chelsea were sent for, and subsequently surgical aid was sent for to Boston. A messenger was mounted on a fleet horse and despatched at breakneck speed to Chelsea for a d. He started the R. S. Frost Hose Company, just arrived home from an excursion to Providence, on the way to put out the fire, and they, with some of their Providence friends, rendered efficient service. The local police were on hand and active, and all the neighborhood threw open their houses as temporary hospitals and turned out to render such assistance as they could. As the news spread through Chelsea hundreds of people in single teams and job wagons rigged up hastily, and on foot, led by curiosity, repaired to the scene of the disaster. Most of those whose injuries were likely to prove fatal in a few moments were taken into dwelling houses in the immediate scene of the disaster. One man, who insisted that his wounds were of little account, expired instantly, while expostulating with his friends for carrying him instead of allowing him to walk. Another victim, who was taken by the hand by a police officer who was assisting him, left the whole flesh of his hand, nails and all, in the palm of the officer when he let go his hold. Others who were scalded by the escaping steam from the locomotive had the skin and flesh literally blown from the exposed portions of their bodies, and charred remnants of it, mingled with ugly clots of blood, were visible in the immediate neighborhood of the catastrophe when daylight dawned this morning. As before stated, the citizens and the police from Boston and Chelsea done all in their power to

ALLEVIATE THE SUFFERING

of the wounded and dying—acts which were in marked contrast with the conduct of the railroad officials. Of course they furnished transportation for surgeons to the scene of the disaster and brought the wounded into the city, but aside from this their attention and efforts were chiefly directed in clearing away the débris, relaying the track and seeing generally that the business of the road should not be interrupted. The bills of mortality have been made up to-day, so far as human foresight can compute the amount, and embrace a total of twenty-four fatal results. Many of those who were injured by the calamity—such, at least, as were able to endure the fatigue of removal—were taken away to their own homes; and it is, of course, impossible to definitely ascertain the character and effect of their wounds; but it is to be presumed that they will eventually recover.

THE DEAD LIST

thus far embraces the following names:—

1—Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, D. D., of Boston.
2—Harriet F. Shattuck, fancy goods dealer of Lynn.
3—Charles B. Shattuck, child of the above.
4—Rev. Samuel R. Mason, D. D., of Cambridgeport.
5—Wm. Jeffries, of Lynn.
6—Ella Pearson, of Lynn.
7—James Burns, shoemaker, of Lynn.
8—Edward F. Sanborn, druggist, of Providence, R. I.
9—T. F. Bancroft, shoe dealer, of Lynn.
10—Susan F. Cheney, shoebinder, of Lynn.
11—E. F. Merrell, clerk, of Danvers.
12, 13—Henry A. Foster and sister, of Providence.
14—W. B. Emerton, of Providence, R. I.
15—George Bancroft, merchant, of Peabody.
16—Aaron Ericson, leather dealer, of Swampscott.
17—Wm. A. Seeley, of Beverly.
18—Mrs. P. C. Jasper, residence unknown.
19—John Wells, clerk, of Boston.
20—John S. Wells, clerk, of Boston.

Such is the grievous total of the disaster, all the more horrible in its nature because of the highly respected and respectable character of those who lost their lives thereby.

FOUR MORE UNFORTUNATES,

who have been burned and scarred almost beyond identification, yet remain in the hands of the Coroner, and will stay there until they are claimed or it is rendered necessary to put them away. It would be natural to suppose that the sad locality of such an occurrence would present many

HEARTRENDING AND DEPLORABLE INCIDENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Garnett, for instance, whose name stands first in the list, was one of the oldest and most distinguished Unitarian clergymen in the country, and on this fatal trip he was on his way to Lynn to accept an invitation to preach to-day in the Unitarian church in that city. As early as the year 1824 he entered the ministry in this city, and has labored long and successfully, until failing health admonished him to quit his work. Commencing in a small wooden church, his congregation as they waxed in wealth and numbers, increased also in love for their pastor, and a few years ago built an elegant building for religious worship, which has always been known as "Dr. Garnett's church." But bodily infirmities prevented the doctor from the continuance of his work. He therefore resigned active connection with the church and devote himself to educational pursuits, being the principal and founder of the well-known Pemberton Square School for Young Ladies. Dr. Garnett was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 4, 1801, and received his education at Phillips Academy and Harvard College. He was first ordained as a collegue of Rev. William Ellery Channing in 1824, and, with the exception of two years' absence in Europe because of ill health, has ever since remained in the discharge of his pastoral duties, up to the time of his death. Dr. Garnett was editor-in-chief of the *Christian Examiner*, a weekly newspaper, published in the interests of the religious denomination which he loved.

Rev. D. R. Mason, D. D., of Cambridgeport, who was possessed of some note in New England. He was connected with the Baptist denomination, and was on his way to Beverly to occupy the pulpit in exchange for to-day. His body was at first supposed to be that of a gentleman from Winthrop, but a pocket memorandum soon established his identity. Dr. Mason was more than middle aged and was very generally esteemed by all who knew him.

Mrs. Shattuck and child, the latter being a beautiful boy of six, were on their return home from Boston, where they had been doing a day's shopping. She was not immediately killed by the disaster, but survived until early morning, when she died. Her little boy expired an hour afterwards, amid the frantic moans of his father, who paced up and down the room. Mrs. Shattuck was but twenty-five years of age.

W. H. Jeffries, a lad in his teens, was a son of John Jeffries, Jr., of this city, the Secretary of the Eastern Yacht Club. Miss Ella Pearson, of Lynn, and E. K. Merrill, of Danvers, were found dead together in one seat. They had but lately become engaged to be married, and the ceremony was to have taken place this fall. When found their hands were clasped together, and it seemed as if they had renewed their vows of love at the approach of death.

Thomas F. Bancroft was one of the wealthiest shoe dealers in Lynn. He had occupied several positions of public trust and confidence, and was a man of sterling character in business.

Edward E. Sanborn, a young man, was on his way to Lynn to attend the wedding of his sister. When he was first extracted from the ruins he breathed slightly, and his injuries did not appear to be of a fatal character. As soon as possible, however, he was removed to the United States Marine Hospital in Chelsea, and died fifteen minutes after his admission.

Aaron Ericson was one of the wealthiest and most popular shoe and leather dealers of Boston. He occupied a summer residence on the beach at Swampscott, whither he was proceeding at the time of his death.

One of the most melancholy incidents of all, however, was the case of the Foster family, brother and sister, the former of whom was to have been married in Swampscott to-night. He had just been to Providence after his sister, who was to act as one of the bridesmaids on the occasion, and it was their intention to spend the whole of to-day at the house of the mother of his intended. The inconsolable grief of the latter when she first beheld the mangled remains of her lover this forenoon was a picture of sorrow most painful to witness. She had no previous intimation of the calamity which had fallen on her with such a crushing weight, and the blow was greatly intensified. The cries and moans were most pitiful to the ear, and brought tears to the eyes of all who were present.

TERRIBLE SIGHT AT THE TOWN HALL.

The scene at the Town Hall to-day, where had been placed seven of the bodies which were unclaimed, was one which, I trust, never again to be compelled to witness. The bodies, blackened and distorted as they were, had been brought from the depot like so many logs and thrown down carelessly on the rough board floor. No attempt had been made to straighten out their limbs or even to clear away the filth which had accumulated on their faces and hands and outer garments. There they lay, stiff and cramped as when they were first taken from the wreck, with garments torn and besmeared with blood, and reposing just as they would be placed to occupy the least room. Some were bent up half double, and there were others whose broken limbs hung loosely at angles from their bodies. A coarse and dirty piece of cloth or blanket was flung carelessly over their faces to hide the horrible appearance which they wore, and a loose scrap of white paper, on which was rudely scrawled the names and residences of those who had been identified was pinned as a sort of label on their clothes. The bodies had remained so long without proper attention that nature began to assert its work, and the inevitable signs of decay were manifest throughout the rooms, which smelled more like a sausage factory than a place devoted to the repose of the dead. The

SUFFOCATING FUMES OF DECOMPOSITION

soon became so intolerable that the officers in charge procured a bucket of chloride of lime and, with a long-handled tin ladle, proceeded to dish out the neutralizing compound in the most business-like and disgusting manner. To all appearance they seemed to act as if they were dealing with carrion instead of human beings. As they proceeded with this operation, lifting up the cloth which covered the face of the nearest corpse, the officer coolly dumped a half ladle full of lime, almost completely hiding the features from sight, and then scattered an equal quantity on other portions of the body. As fast as one body was thus disposed of the flies, which swarmed in great abundance, returned to their feast, and the officer passed on to repeat the operation upon the next in order. The spectacle was one of the

MOST CRUEL AND INHUMAN SIGHTS

that was ever presented to the eyes of a civilized community. The callous faces of those in charge, with a very few honorable exceptions, evinced their desire to get rid of their disagreeable task as speedily as possible and their strong aversion to the performance of the ordinary decencies of human nature. Not a single railroad official was present to see that the dead were tenderly cared for, and thus it was that their remains were neglected and made the subjects of desecrations. In one corner of this filthy and temporary charnel house were the

REMNANTS OF HUMAN SLAUGHTER

which had been gathered up at daybreak near the scene of the disaster. Among them were a full upper set of false teeth; these or four waterfalls, saturated with blood and matted with the parboiled scalps of the now ghastly victims. What seemed to be a delicate kid glove was found, upon examination, to be the complete skin of a woman's hand, which had dropped off after the accident, and was found in the middle of the track by a small boy during the forenoon. The shoe of a child and another of a lady were also among the collection. And of portemonnaies, little shopping bags and fragments of bonnets, hats and other wearing apparel there was a sad variety, the whole forming a collection almost as melancholy as the array of mangled corpses piled up in the other end of the room.

Among those who were rushing frantically from one body to the other was a young man, about twenty years of age, named Thomas, in anxious search for his missing mother. "She was on the train," he said, "and she has not come home yet. I have been to every hospital and I can't find her, and I must. She must have been killed!" and then he burst into loud sobs, which moved many of the spectators to sympathizing tears. Rushing frantically to the mangled and prostrate form of Mrs. Jasper, he pulled away the dirty covering from her face and said to the HERALD reporter, "Now tell me do you think that is her? She was dressed in black, just like her; but then she was an older woman than she seems to be; but she is so terribly burned that I can't tell." At this moment a policeman came up and informed him that the mangled remains were not those of his mother. He was apparently relieved, but still he could not give up that she was not among the victims, and he went back again to the scene of the disaster to see if he could gather any tidings of her.

OF THE WOUNDED

who have been carried to the city hospitals and private houses in the vicinity there have been gathered the following names:—

1—E. J. Allen, of Lynn, shoe manufacturer; badly scalded about the face and head.
2—Ann Rawson, of Lynn; severely burned.
3—John Mansfield, of Salem; burned about the neck and shoulders, and left arm bruised.
4—Mary Lee, of Salem; arm broken and body dangerously scalded.
5—Frank Fitzpatrick, of Cambridgeport; compound fracture of arm.
6—Jefferson Rowe, of Portsmouth, N. H.; right arm badly broken.
7—Mary Ann Call, No. 11 Centre street, Salem; injuries to the chest, not necessarily fatal.
8 and 9—George J. Hill, of Lynn, and Frank Davis, of Charleston, were injured, though not very seriously.
10—Stephen O. Thayer, printer, of Newton.
11—Ann Foley, tailoress, of Boston.
12—John P. Betts, wire dealer, of Boston.
13—Lizzie Hatch, hat trimmer, of Charleston.
14—John Buckley, cabinet maker, of Beverly.
15—Frederick Browning, carriage salesman, of Boston.
16—Edward Williams, shoemaker, of Lynn.

The great majority of the injuries mentioned above are caused by scalding water from the boiler of the engine, and it is not believed that there is any immediate danger of fatal results. Everything possible is provided for the comfort of the suffering ones, and no pains are being spared to render their recovery as speedy and complete as possible. None there are, of course, who will ever cease to bear upon their persons a tangible remembrance of this terrible scene through which they have passed, for the faces of many are literally raw in appearance and their hands and arms are almost totally deprived of cutaneous covering.

There is but one opinion concerning this mournful event, and that is that there has been

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

on the part of some of the employés of the Eastern Railroad Company, and the public clamor is for a full investigation and the visiting of punishment upon those who were careless or negligent. The most blame seems to attach to the conductor of the accommodation train, who allowed his train to occupy the track at a time when the express train was due. There are also floating criticisms of the action of the Depot Master in Boston in allowing the express train to follow out so soon after the accommodation train. The whole matter will be sifted by a Coroner, and investigation will begin to-morrow.

About two o'clock to-day a young man, a resident of Chelsea, standing on the platform of a car viewing the ruins at Revere, the car started and threw him off. He struck his head upon a rail, and it is supposed he is fatally injured.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

AUGUST 28.

1861—The combined Union naval and land forces, under Commodore Stringham and General Butler, attacked the rebel defences at Hatteras inlet, N. C.
1856—The Dudley Observatory at Albany inaugurated.
1851—The yacht America beat the yacht Titania in a race from Cowes, England, forty miles out and back, leaving her eight miles astern.
1722—A hurricane and inundation by the sea almost destroyed Port Royal, Jamaica, and killed a great number of its inhabitants.

SUICIDE BY A WOMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27, 1871.

Mrs. Lizzie Smith, formerly Mrs. Seely, of Albany, N. Y., prominently connected in the Eastern States, committed suicide to-day in consequence of domestic infelicities.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DISASTER.

Collision Between Passenger and Freight Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Six Persons Killed and Four Wounded.

ERIE, Pa., August 27, 1871.

The Erie mail train, bound West, collided with the Empire freight train, going East, between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning, about one and a half miles west of Westport station, middle division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The following persons were killed and injured:—R. J. Brown, of Lockhaven, and Reuben Winslow, passengers, and E. W. Hyman, of Williamsport, conductor, and Thomas Gannon, of Dunkirk, fireman of the mail train; James A. Ward, of Bellefonte, Pa., conductor, and William Killinger, of Altoona, Pa., engineers of the freight train, were killed.

Injured—A. M. Atwater, of Lockhaven; Reuben Hiller, of Williamsport; James Shafer, Jr., Sinnemahoning, Pa.; J. McCormick, of Baltimore, engineer of the passenger train; Thomas McNanny, of Wayne, Pa; A. X. Steel, of Tionesha, Pa.; G. H. Cornwall, of Binghamton, N. Y.; Martin R. Fisher, of Lockhaven; G. A. Lacy, of Philadelphia; Judge J. A. Dale, of Tionesha; Henry A. Thompson, of Williamsport; Eban Riper, of Sinnemahoning; Frank Boone, of Altoona, baggage master of the train, and Alonzo Lyon, of Pa., fireman of the freight train. Other persons were slightly bruised and scratched.

The passenger train was about an hour late in leaving Williamsport, and was running at the rate of about thirty-five miles per hour. The freight train was running at about the rate of eighteen miles an hour. The trains meeting on a sharp curve, were not visible to each other till they were only a few yards apart, and their speed was not checked. The baggage and smoking cars of the mail train were telescoped all but a few feet. The passengers in the two cars in the rear were uninjured.

An official investigation shows that the accident was caused by the neglect of the conductor and engineer of the mail train to obey the orders given them not to pass Westport until the freight train had arrived there. A copy of the order was found in the pocket of the engineer, who was believed to be fatally injured, but later intelligence reports him improving, though still unable to speak.

Personal Intelligence.

Antonio Godoy, the Chilean Minister, is again at the Westminster Hotel.

General J. B. Bowman, of Kentucky, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue.

Judge P. J. Avery, of New York, is at the Grand Central.

General William A. Throop, of Detroit, is among the late arrivals at the St. James.

Colonel Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue.

Colonel J. A. Magruder, of Washington, is among the recent arrivals at the Gilsey.

Paymaster Kenney, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Colonels James Kyle and P. C. Bethell, of Tennessee, are registered at the Grand Central.

C. R. Bishop, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, is at the Gilsey House.

Dr. Krabler, of Germany, yesterday arrived at the Astor.

N. S. Tenny, a prominent merchant of Milwaukee, is at the St. James.

W. J. Weekes, of Georgia, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas.

Major John T. Moore, of Louisville, is staying at the Fifth Avenue.

Rev. G. W. W. McDonnell, of Savannah, is at the Astor.

OBITUARY.

Charles Scribner.

Charles Scribner, head of the eminent publishing firm of this city, died at Lucerne, Switzerland, on saturday, of typhoid fever. The remains were embalmed and will be brought home for interment. Mr. Scribner was born in New York city in 1820. He was graduated at Princeton College, and studied three years for the profession of law, but quit it before his admission to the bar on account of ill health. He then turned his attention to book publishing, and commenced business in the old Brick church in 1846 with Isaac Baker, under the firm of Baker & Scribner. In 1857 he greatly enlarged his business, changing the firm name to Scribner & Co., under which it remains at present, Mr. Baker having died some years before. Mr. Scribner was notable in his business relations for his ready recognition and encouragement of native talent and in social life for his sagacity and large-hearted sympatay for his struggling fellow men.

William W. Boardman.

This gentleman died yesterday at his residence in New Haven, Conn. He was born in New Milford on the 19th of October, 1794; studied at Yale College, from which institution he graduated in 1812. He afterwards read law at Litchfield and Cambridge and realized quite a large practice. He was at one time Judge of Probate. Engaging in politics he was sent to the Legislature of his native State and for years was a member of that body. For some time he was Speaker of the House. He was subsequently elected to Congress and represented his district during the years 1841, '42 and '43. Deceased was a fine speaker and a man much respected by his fellow-citizens.

TOO MUCH KU KLUX.

Attempt to Ku Klux a Tennessee Negro—One of the Masked Ruffians Killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 27, 1871.

A white man named Lyon was shot and killed on Thursday night in Unison county by a negro, into whose house he was attempting to force his way. Lyon was in disguise and was accompanied by some fifteen others, all of whom were masked.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Silesia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

AI.—Barry's Safe Hair Dye Will Color Hair and Whiskers any shade, from reddish brown to jet black.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Caution.—In the Use of Disinfectants Be aware of those which contain poison. BROMO-CHLORALUM is free from all poison and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., 176 William street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Crisanders's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world; it is the safest and most reliable of any. Sold everywhere.

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach and all Bowel Complaints are speedily cured by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the summer months it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

Kelly & Co., 724 Broadway, Have a Great variety of Cornices, beautiful in design and finish, some of which cannot be found elsewhere; also new designs of Lambrequins, Curtains, Trimmings, &c., which they furnish to order at short notice.

Lace Curtains, Swiss Tambourd, French Guipure and English Nottingham Curtains. New designs just imported on exhibition at KELLY'S, 724 Broadway.

Robert Cumberland,
Tailor and Habit Maker,
49 Sackville street,
Bond street, West, London,
and
No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.
R. C. begs to announce that he has opened a store in London at the above address.

The Furniture Department at Kelly's, 724 Broadway, exhibits styles of Upholstered Furniture, unequalled in the trade. You are invited to call and see it.

THE COMMUNIST TRIALS.

Continuation of the Proceedings Against the Red Ruffians of Paris.

URBAIN AND HIS MISTRESS.

The Plan of Reprisals and by Whom Concocted.

THE QUESTIONING OF BILLIORAY.

Jourde's Declaration That He Could Have Had Five Thousand Chassepots from Prussia.

GENERAL CHANZY'S TESTIMONY.

How the Bank of France Was Managed Under the Commune.

PARIS, August 11, 1871.

This morning the trial of Urbain was resumed. The change in the appearance of the prisoners when they entered the court was the subject of general remark. On the first day of trial they appeared healthy and in good spirits; now, on the contrary, haggard looks give sign of the mental anguish they endure, in spite of occasional bursts of bravado. Already does the sentence of death or hard labor for life ring in their ears; look where they will in the court they can discover no sign of commiseration. The evident desire of the excited crowd is that they shall be exterminated. Urbain is of stunted growth, insignificant, repulsive and ferret-like in appearance, but possessed of personal vanity like his comrades. Prior to the 18th of March he was but little known except in the Rue Verneuil, where he kept a school. His tuition was, however, so interspersed with republican principles of the blood-red type that parents withdrew their children. He was but little more successful as a pedagogue than he has since been as a revolutionary chief. Loss of pupils is said to have made him a Communist. Now that he is on trial for life he assumes an air of astonishment. The first witness of a sensational character was Madame Leroy,

URBAIN'S MISTRESS,

the same young lady who on the first day of trial was seated among the prisoner witnesses. She described herself as Alexandrine Leroy, without particular profession. The interest of the audience when she entered the court was heightened by the reply of the previous witness—a loutish boy—to the President. "Madame Leroy?" "Yes. She had influence over Urbain—if you like—you know, Colonel—the sort of influence women have over their lovers." Boys are precocious in Paris. Alexandrine Leroy enters, and the first impression caused by her appearance is one of astonishment that such a woman can be the mistress of such a wretched creature as he who is now on trial. She is pretty, slight, fair, with blue eyes and well cut features. The manner in which she gives her evidence is also most remarkable. She speaks without hesitation or ambiguity, but with conciseness and firmness. She differs occasionally from the opinion of the Court, but she does so without pretension. She is evidently a woman conscious of her own power. How sad it is that she has not exercised her undoubted influence for a cause less criminal than that of the Commune! She had lived, she said, in the Mairie of the Seventh arrondissement; when the cartridge manufactory in the Avenue Rapp blew up she, her lover, Urbain, and the Comte de Montout organized assistance for the wounded; a corporal denounced an individual as having relations with Versailles; M. de Montout gave an order for his arrest; M. Landau and his wife were brought to the Mairie. She (Mme. Leroy) acted as *greffier*; a watch, sixty francs in money and a *valeur*—everybody in Paris from an empress to a ragpicker has a *valeur*—were taken from M. Landau and sent to the Prefecture of Police; she had never said if the Commune did not triumph they would not leave one stone upon another; such an expression would be unseemly from the mouth of a woman; Monsieur de Montout was presented to us by the Secretary General about the end of April. Stated Mme. Leroy said:—I mistrusted him; there was the stuff in him of which traitors are made; too late I discovered that he betrayed us. When the Versaillais entered Paris I remained at the Mairie to place in safety certain papers; M. de Montout took me to his house in the Rue de Trevise; M. Urbain came there on Saturday; M. de Montout made him change his uniform for "mufti;" Urbain gave him his scarf as a souvenir. Two or three days later M. de Montout sent him to the house of one of his friends, where he was arrested. I went to the Mairie, at the risk of being myself arrested, to release Urbain with a line from M. de Montout, who declared that the man called Rigaide had not taken part in the insurrection. We took refuge in the Rue de Communes, where we were arrested together. M. de Montout then gave no signs of assistance, notwithstanding that Urbain had two or three times saved his life. M. de Montout had proposed to Urbain a system of defence by blowing up the drains. He always said "Go ahead; don't fear. I have from

M. THIERS PASSES FOR URBAIN,

Andres and Huberte; we shall be safe and sound." Urbain was forced to make his horrible proposition respecting the hostages by M. de Montout. The Commissaire Rapporteur interfered to prevent the evidence against M. de Montout by asking whether M. de Montout or Urbain was being tried. The Commissaire Rapporteur, intimately acquainted as he must be with the facts of the case, though many of them may never be publicly known, is a soldier, not a lawyer, and evidently a man of great ability, but, unfortunately, shows too much feeling. I may say animosity, against the accused. Madame Leroy after giving her evidence retired to her present prison with all the grace of a thoroughbred lady, taking the hearts of all with her. Her evidence made a marked sensation. The charm of her appearance and manner was the theme of general conversation.

M. BARRAL DE MONTOUT

was called. He declared that Urbain had saved his life on several occasions; he had, therefore, great difficulty in giving evidence against him. He persuaded Urbain when the Versaillais entered Paris to go to the Commune and tell his colleagues that all was lost. He then sheltered Urbain in his house, thus keeping from the Commune one of its most dangerous chiefs. A letter from the witness, who played the part of a colonel of the National Guard, to M. Thiers was read, proving that Madame Leroy is as keen-eyed as pretty. He was in the service of the government of Versailles, and worked hard to counteract the proceedings of the Commune. He had desired that Urbain should be Minister of War in order the more easily to carry out his plan. Urbain had proposed

THE LAW OF REPRISALS,

having heard of the killing of a *parlementaire* by the Versaillais. Urbain had always been opposed to incendiarism. Doctor Parisel, a member of the Commune, was the author of that plan of destruction. The witness then showed how near we have been to a trip heavenwards by describing the electric wires which had been placed in the drains for the purpose of blowing up different quarters of the town, but Urbain was not acquainted with the plan. Le Père Letellier knew Urbain in 1865, in a small parish of Calvados, where he was a tutor, respected by all. The witness was surprised to find Urbain a member of the Commune. He could account for it only through his weakness and absence of religious sentiment. Urbain, who proposed to kill the hostages, actually called a priest to give him a character. When Urbain was arrested, on the 10th of June, he said to the agents:—"You are victorious. It is well; but the future will decide." To his son he said, "Do not forget this." Urbain affirms that he said to his son, "*Souviens-toi de ce moment?*" He did the same when his wife died, and his son was then but five years of age, as he is of opinion that children should remember the acts of their parents.

At the conclusion of the evidence of this witness the

QUESTIONING OF BILLIORAY

was commenced. Externally there is nothing to indicate the violent passions and complete absence of moral sentiments, of which his conduct has given proof. He is without any convictions or principles. As member of the Comité Central he was proposed and elected member of the Commune; as member of the Commune he demanded the formation of the Comité de Salut Public, of which he became a member, and he then insisted on the execution of the law against the hostages. He was born at Naples, of French parents; by profession he is an artist, but his talent as a painter is of a low order. He speaks well and gently, in a tenor voice. Indeed, there is nothing about him externally to warn strangers against a hidden serpent. He evidently attempts, by softness of manner, to ingratiate himself with his judges. He declared that he

DID NOT HEAR OF THE ASSASSINATION

of Generals Clement Thomas and Lecomte until long after the event; he had been a member of the Committee of Public Safety; he had been opposed to the demolition of the column in the Place Vendôme; he had opposed the decree against the hostages, but the decree was never executed, for those who were massacred were not hostages, and in the lists subsequently prepared comprised only persons having a military character, not priests or magistrates. "Unhappily, Monsieur le President," said Billioray, with a hypocritical whine, "there were 3,000 persons in the same situation."

PERQUISITIONS FOR PETROLEUM,

according to Billioray, were made. He declared that the Comité Central was not *en fonction* before the 15th of March; that he and his colleagues had demanded a municipal council for Paris, but they had not prepared an insurrection; they simply took the direction of affairs in the interest of order; he had nothing to do with the incendiarism and massacres subsequent to the 21st of May, as on that day he had ceased to be part of the Commune. A witness who had known Billioray the past two years, and had been in the habit of seeing him three or four times a week had always found him gentle and well behaved, and he was sure that prior to the Commune he had not been engaged in politics.

JOURDE EXAMINED.

The Count then proceeded to the interrogatory of Jourde. Jourde is thin, very thin, with a long neck and falling shoulders. His features are not handsome, but full of intelligence. His hair and beard incline to be red. He appears fatigued, sickly, but full of resolution. He speaks remarkably well and with great fluency—occasionally with great rapidity, but always logically, with correctness and clearness. He insists that the bombs from Versailles lighted the Ministère des Finances, and not the petroleum of the Commune. He was formerly cashier in a large commercial establishment, and there learned the handling of considerable sums of money and correct bookkeeping. He was a member of the Central Committee, and when he became member of the Commune he protested against arbitrary measures and opposed the formation of the Comité de Salut Public. On several occasions he resigned, but the Commune refused to accept his resignation. He prepared

THE CELEBRATED DECLARATION

which was in reality the resignation of himself and colleagues forming the minority, the least violent party of the Commune. A striking statement was made by Jourde in the course of his interogatory. Speaking of the resources offered to the Commune, he declared that

FROM PRUSSIA HE HAD BEEN OFFERED FIVE THOUSAND CHASSEPOTS,

at seventy-two francs each, but that in order to avoid expense he had refused the offer. Another proposition had been made by a German from Frankfort, who asked him to give his word of honor not to divulge his name. The German offered 50,000,000 if he would permit him to take away some pictures from the Louvre. I refused the offer, said Jourde; "for I understood that the pictures were the honor and glory of France; although the money would have been most convenient and would have sensibly diminished my difficulties."

At half-past five o'clock the Court adjourned.

Fifth Day's Proceedings—General Chanzy's Examination—The Story of His Arrest, Imprisonment and Subsequent Liberation by the Commune—How the Bank of France Was Managed During the Reign of Terror.

SATURDAY, August 12—Night.

To sit in the dogdays for the trial of hotheaded bloodhounds is terrific. We are simmering. The heat in court to-day was tremendous; everybody was melting; the proceedings dragged languidly. The chief attraction was the

EXAMINATION OF GENERAL CHANZY,

who was called as a witness for the defence of Billioray and Jourde. The General is forty-eight years of age, of intelligent and energetic appearance, as might be expected from a soldier. His evidence was frank and impartial. When he and General Langourian were released they were taken from prison to the Hotel de Ville and were introduced into a room where there were twenty or twenty-five persons. A member then arose and made excuses in the name of the committee for arresting them; it was the fault of the National Guard; General Chanzy had been mistaken for the Duc de Chartres. General Chanzy was believed to be still commanding the Army of the Loire, charged to re-establish order in Paris. The orator spoke of the assassinations of Generals Thomas and Lecomte, from which he wished to exculpate the Committee. The speaker wore a long beard and long light hair. At one A. M. General Chanzy and his comrade were released. The witness could not recognize Billioray who now wears a slight mustache without beard, but he believed he recognized the voice. A photograph of Billioray with beard was shown to the General, who thought it was the likeness of the speaker at the Hotel de Ville. The witness did not know Lullier, but when the General was visited in prison he was told Lullier had pleaded to the Committee in favor of the arrested Generals.

ASSI AGAIN.

Assi has been interrogated respecting the war material fabricated in the establishments he was commissioned to inspect, especially the cartridges manufactured at Montreuil. Counsel insisted that the Court had not the right to call witnesses, and supported his opinion by long passages from the works of M. Dupin, but the Court decided on examining the director of the cartridge manufactory.

HOW THE BANK OF FRANCE WAS MANAGED.

After some uninteresting evidence, M. le Marquis de Plœuc, Provisional Governor of the Bank, under the Commune, was called. He gave a succinct and interesting account of his management of that establishment during a time of unprecedented peril. He gave credit to M. Beslay, the *ex-doyen* of the Commune, and also proved that Jourde was entitled to some share of praise. The witness stated that the first perquisition was made at the bank on the 23d March; it was signed by Jourde, Varlin and Billioray, and had for its object the payment of the National Guard. On that day M. de Plœuc had been nominated Provisional Governor. He authorized the payment of 350,000 francs, but the invaders, intimidated by the armed men of the bank, had already retired. Later in the day the bank received notice, accompanied by a menace of violent measures if the money was not paid. The Governor sent to the Mayor to ask what help he might expect. He was told in reply he must be patient, and he then determined to pay the money which the Commune sent for. There was at that time in the Bank of France three milliards—viz., one milliard in specie, one milliard deposits and current accounts belonging to 89,000 families, one milliard in bank notes. The taking of the bank would have been a real disaster. Admiral Saisset declared to the Marquis de Plœuc that he was not in a position to aid him. The elections were about to be made, with the consent of the Mayors, Admiral Saisset left Paris, and the witness was left to battle with the Commune. On the 2d April he went to Versailles to ask when he might expect assistance. The employés of the bank demanded arms; they had rifles, but not more than twenty-five rounds per man. M. Beslay proposed the nomination of a governor of the bank by the Commune. The witness suggested that the Communists should be his auxiliary to save the fortunes of the country; the latter agreed, and rendered most valuable service. Requisitions continued to be made, but the Commune had also found other sources, such as railways and other establishments, from which to obtain money. M. Jourde arrived with an order signed Delescluze, demanding the crown diamonds, which, however, had never crossed the threshold of the bank. M. Jourde said he was in possession of the Mint, and intended to coin money. Eighteen days after the first demand M. de Plœuc delivered 100,000 francs of lingots. The money made from these lingots was not issued. On the 12th May the Commissary of Police asked to make a search for arms, the witness sent for M. Beslay, who persuaded the Commissary to withdraw his troops. Jourde afterwards came to tell me that the Commune knew that arms and suspected persons were concealed in the bank. There were 430 men, courageous and energetic employés in the bank; Jourde proposed to relieve them with National Guards; the witness refused, and Jourde then suggested that the exterior gate should be abandoned. M. de Plœue said he would consider the proposition. On the 21st of May the Governor received notice to give up 880,000 francs, and on the 22d to deliver 700,000 francs or the bank would be immediately attacked. The loiterers refused, but agreed to give 200,000 francs. Beslay told him the artillery was advancing and the money was therefore paid. On the following day he received a demand signed Jourde, Ranvier and Delescluze for 750,000 francs, which sum was paid. The government troops were then fighting in Paris, the incendiaries commenced their work, but the bank was shortly afterwards saved, and the tricolor flag which had been lowered by order of the Committee of Salut Public, rehoisted.

REQUISITIONS TO THE COMMUNE.

In answer to a question from the President M. de Plœue stated the amount of the requisition made by the Commune. The city of Paris had a current account of 9,401,000 francs. Arrived at the limit of that account (said the witness), my resistance was more determined. I sent to demand that my responsibility should be covered by a letter. We subsequently gave 7,290,000 francs on account of the bank or the State—total, 16,690,000 francs.

Captain Ossude gave evidence respecting

JOURDE'S ARREST.

On the 30th May he was informed that a person named Roux had been arrested. His papers were *en règle*, too much so, as he had a passport, a Prussian *laissez-passer*, and also a *laissez-passer* from the Commune. His address was 140 Rue du Bac, but on inquiry no such name was known there. The supposed Roux was in reality the celebrated Jourde. When discovered the ex-Minister of Finance said he wished to speak privately with Captain Ossude. Finding, however, he was not to be shot without trial he said that he had nothing to tell him. The witness interrogated him. Jourde said he had not received money from the International as the *maison mère* in London had not more than perhaps 40,000f. He requested permission to smoke a cigarette. He said that on the 22d May he remained at the Ministère des Finances until three o'clock attempting to extinguish the fire caused by shells, thence he went to the Hotel de Ville and then took refuge in Belleville. Finding that all was lost he left the funds with his two secretaries, took refuge in the Rue du Chemin Vert; but as search was being made everywhere he left and asked asylum of a friend—Dubois, a medical student, who refused it, and thus Jourde was found during the night wandering in the streets of Paris. He had on the 22d only five hundred and a few odd thousand francs, as he had but twenty-five or thirty thousand men to pay. He denied indignantly that he had received money from any foreign government. He said that during the last days of the Commune the daily expenses had amounted to 1,200,000 francs. The battalions were not one-quarter of their stated strength, but he paid the entire effective, as he had never been able to check these robberies on the part of the officers of the National Guard. The witness, who had acted as military *juge d'instruction*, stated that he had found in Jourde a frankness which he had not discovered in any other prisoner. He gave up, without being searched, the sum of 8,050 francs. Dubois, who was with him, produced 1,700 francs, and afterwards said he had another 1,400 francs in his boots.

DUBOIS,

the student in medicine was called. The day before they were arrested Jourde had given him 2,000f. A *restaurateur*, at whose house Jourde, while Minister of Finance, took his meals, was examined, who proved that the personal expenditure of the accused was extremely small. The President announced that, in consequence of the request made by M. Lachaud, whose presence is required in the provinces, the trial of Courbet will be commenced on Monday. Until then the Court adjourned. The general opinion in Court was that Jourde's punishment will be far less severe than that of his fellow prisoners. Considerable interest is felt for Courbet, to whom, it is popularly believed, the destruction of the Column Vendôme is due.

THE WITNESSES AGAINST THE COMMUNE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., August 26, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The HERALD seems to give great weight to the testimony against the Communists. Who are the witnesses? There is not one friend to the cause of the people—which was that of the Commune—among them. The witnesses are the old, unscrupulous defenders of the perjurer and murderer who so long sat enthroned in the Tuileries. The public purse having now passed from the hands of the hero of December to those of the assassin of ten thousand women and children of Paris, these "witnesses" are become the humble tools of Thiers. It is universally known that no human being in France dares give testimony in favor of the Communists. The Abbé Derey gives his word against them, of course. But, instead of making sweeping "assertions" as to their "barbarities," why don't all these denunciators bring forward reliable proof of acts and give their details by some witness worthy of belief? The oath of a French priest in such a case is not worth a straw. French priests have always and under all circumstances been the enemies of liberty and the remorseless haters of the men who struggle for it. For centuries in France they have been the hearty aids of despotism and the perpetrators of fiendish cruelties. Witness the murders of St. Bartholomew and the massacres which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In Paris during the last 200 years they have been nothing but Court sycophants. Under Louis XV. they supported the harlot Pompadour for twenty years in her reign of cruel power and shameless splendor on the steps of the throne, and flattered her successor, the prostitute Dubarry, in her reckless expenditure of the public money, in order to get her favor with the King. They encouraged for years and shared in the revolting but glittering and expensive orgies of the Regent, Philippe d'Orleans. And all this while the people of Paris were starving on black bread and praying and begging in vain for royal and priestly eyes to deign to look upon them and give relief. If ever earth witnessed a foul insult to the name of the stainless Christ—the gentle, the compassionate Master, so full of sweet humility, who loved and lived among the wretched—it is in beholding these comfortable and lazy hypocrites wearing this livery, covered all over as they are with the blood and the tears of the poor—the poor whom they have abandoned to misery and ignorance in order to live lives of ease or to become the heartless lackeys of royal tyranny.

The Abbé Derey passed twenty-five years among the savages! Did he! This is an excellent advertisement he gives the world of his pious labors. But suppose instead of this he had passed a few years among the suffering working people of Paris, made savage by bitter, unremitting, meanly-paid toil, and sunk in wretchedness? Had he and his fellows devoted ten years in aiding the poor and demanding simple justice for them they could have prevented revolution. He comes forward now to condemn by his testimony 2,500 poor wives and mothers of Communists who are cooped up in the prison pens of Versailles to a worse fate than death, because their husbands and fathers tried to thrust aside from power the despotism which has so long crushed them, and the priests, the strongest supporters of that despotism. Is it any wonder that the workingmen hated priests? Is it any wonder that, seeing their wives and children murdered before their eyes by the troops of that Bonaparte the priests had so long sustained, that they turned in that terrible moment and fell upon those whom they regarded, and justly, as the chief agents of the tyranny under which they suffered?

The potentates "of the Church" live in luxury in France. The Archbishop of Paris is a prince. He lives in a palace, has an income from the State of $20,000 a year besides church perquisites, and keeps the best cook in France. He always rides in his own carriage, with servants in livery, and is never seen among the poor. His Master went barefooted, and never owned a carriage. Yours, respectfully,

HENRI DELESCLUZE.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Workingman's Watering Place—Fresh Fish, Sea Breeze and Clam Chowder for the Multitude.

Thanks to the energetic measures taken by the old metropolitan police, this popular breathing place is comparatively free of the rowdies, gamblers and scoundrels generally who once made it their Sunday retreat. It is now safe and pleasant, and there is not a more beautiful beach within fifty miles of New York, or better bathing to be had anywhere. But it is not fashionable just now, though it may be again. Who knows that Long Branch will not fall in the estimation of Shoddy and class with Coney Island, while the latter regains its old time position? Though the fact of its not being fashionable may, and no doubt does, bear hard on the tavern keepers, bathing box woman and the other dollar-grasping people who live, move and have their being on the island, those who cannot afford to be fashionable and who work hard during the week and who delight to

MAKE A DAY OF IT

on the shining sand, will not regret its plebian character. It is something to be able to eat a meal of clams or bluefish with your coat off, to throw away your collar if it inconveniences you, and to do pretty much as you please while enjoying the invigorating breezes of the seaside. This is what all sensible visitors to Coney Island do, and what the Long Branchers cannot, so the plebians have the best of it.

Coney Island can be reached by two routes, by steamboat and by car. The former is infinitely better than the latter, and is, of course, much preferred. To

GET TO THE ISLAND

by the cars one has to cross over to Brooklyn, swelter in a slowly hauled vehicle for three miles, wait on the road during the pleasure of the conductor, get into another vehicle, and at length, after two hours of suffering, get out at the stopping place, heated, tired, disgusted and ready to do anything but take the same route back. The boats make several trips every Sunday, and are fast and comfortable. They were crowded yesterday by happy throngs of people, and of course the tavern keepers as well as the proprietors of the steamers profited. But there was

VERY LITTLE DRUNKENNESS,

and no rows worthy of mention. The day was spent in bathing and eating. It was really wonderful to mark the ease and rapidity with which a basket of clams were made to disappear by a hearty couple in the tavern near the depot. No ceremony with these honest folk. They just sat down to the important business of filling their stomachs with

THE DELICIOUS BIVALVES,

utterly regardless of what anybody thought or said. And then what bucketsful of chowder were consumed during the day! Every man, woman and child—and there could scarcely have been less than five thousand on the island during the day—wanted clams.

The bathing was very good, a fine breeze curling up the waves and rendering the plunge beneath them perfectly delightful. The scene about two o'clock, when the throng on the beach was greatest, was very

LIVELY AND ENJOYABLE

to look upon. The weather threatening to break out early in the afternoon, most of the people left by the steamer, and a deluded few returned in the miserable cars of the Coney Island Railroad.

DEATH FROM A ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT.—A fight, which resulted in the death of one of the parties, took place on Sunday, the 20th inst., on Tama Island, in this county, about five or six miles above the city. It appeared from the testimony before Coroner Haw that there had been for some time a bad state of feeling between Revilo Gaylord and John Bailey—both young men and acquaintances from childhood. About noon on Sunday they were at or near the house of George Patterson. Young Gaylord was heard to say that any one who wanted to whip him might come on. Bailey threw off his coat and the fight commenced, and continued with striking, kicking, &c., until they were separated. Gaylord went into Mr. Patterson's house, his nose was bleeding slightly and he complained that his breast hurt him terribly. He lay down on the floor and in a little time was dead. A post-mortem examination showed that death probably ensued from a ruptured spleen. That organ was very much enlarged and showed signs of a recent break or rupture. There were some external bruises on the body, but none of an apparently serious character. Gaylord's father testified that, though unusually strong and healthy, he had been sick recently, and complained, after getting round again, that he was not well. He was twenty-one years old last May.—*Burlington, Iowa, Hawk Eye, August 22.*

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

JOHN FORSTER'S LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS—the only authentic biography of the novelist by his friend and executor—will be published in a few months by J. B. Lippincott & Co., simultaneously with its appearance in London.

CLAYTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER have in press a "History of the Working and Burgher Classes"—a very important work on labor—from the French of Gravier de Cassagnac.

CHARLEVOIX'S HISTORY OF NEW FRANCE—translated and annotated by J. G. Shea, of New York—has reached the fifth volume and will be completed in six.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. WILL ISSUE A NEW BIBLE COMMENTARY, in six volumes, by three British clergymen, viz.:—Rev. R. Jamieson, of Glasgow; Rev. A. R. Fausset, of York, and Rev. David Brown, of Aberdeen.

MR. FROUDE, THE HISTORIAN, OF ELIZABETH, is now fifty-three, and is a son of Archdeacon Froude, of the English Church. His first published writings were several of the "Lives of the English Saints," issued in 1844, in fourteen volumes, and edited by John Henry Newman, who has since become the eminent Catholic propagandist. Froude drifted into rationalism before he was thirty, and in 1848 printed his "Nemesis of Faith," a powerful contribution to the literature of doubt. The book was fiercely attacked and warmly defended, and at once established the author's reputation. He abandoned all idea of the pulpit, and, after contributing numerous articles to the reviews (since published as "Short Studies on Great Subjects," in three volumes), he issued, in 1856, the first part of his "History of England" under the Tudors.

SAMUEL SMILES, that indefatigable writer of solidly entertaining books, has in press "A Boy's Voyage Round the World."

EARL RUSSELL WILL ADD TO HIS PROSY CONTRIBUTIONS to the political literature of his country a book entitled "The Foreign Policy of England from 1570 to 1870."

AN AMERICAN LADY has written "Pictures from Paris in War and Siege."

"THE INDIAN TRIBES OF HUDSON'S RIVER," by E. M. Ruttenber, of Newburg, is a new historical book in the press of Joel Munsell, of Albany.

THE REIGN OF THE COMMUNE IN PARIS destroyed some unpublished literary treasures of value. In the burning of the house of M. Bertrand his great "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus," just ready for the press, was consumed. It is irreplaceable except at the cost of years of labor.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN LONDON is the *Public Ledger*, started in 1759, and now merely an advertising sheet for auction sales. The oldest newspaper is the London *Gazette*, established in 1665, and published continuously twice a week ever since. There is a complete file of this important journal, 1665–1871, in the Library of Congress at Washington. The *Times* was not founded until 1788, and then under another name.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, have in press a new novel, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, entitled "Palaces and Prisons."

"THE SOUTH ATLANTIC" is the title of a new candidate for public favor among the magazines. The August number (vol. 1, No. 1) appeared this week from the pen of H. E. Hayes & Co., Baltimore. It is devoted almost wholly to educational literature, and its articles are models of brevity.

THE "CHRISTIAN UNION" of this week declares that there is not a word of truth in the "secret page of history" set on foot by the Chicago *Republican* about a broken engagement between Alice Cary and Rufus W. Griswold.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, of the United States Navy, has in the press "A Complete History of the Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America." There is already an imperfect book on this subject, by Schuyler Hamilton.

DR. HENRY COPPEE has a new work nearly ready, entitled "English Literature Considered as a Key to English History."

ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM, "Balaustion's Adventure," just out, is based upon the Alcestis of Euripides. And there is nothing new under the sun.

THOMAS CARLYLE denies that he is writing his autobiography.

E. A. POLLARD is said by *The South Atlantic* to be engaged on a new work entitled "The Lost Cause"—the abolition of slavery.

THE REMARKABLE SERIES OF DICTIONARIES compiled by Dr. William Smith, of London, will shortly be increased by "A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities and Biography." These most encyclopedical and useful reference books in the English language already embrace full and accurate dictionaries of Greek and Roman biography and mythology, three volumes; ancient geography, two volumes; the Bible, three volumes, and Greek and Roman antiquities, one volume.

THE NEW LITERATURE OF STONE is to be enlarged by the publication of a book by the architectural writer, James Fergusson, entitled "Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries; their Age and Uses."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

At Home.

No change at Wallack's, Booth's or Niblo's.

The French baritone, Barré, has been engaged for the Nilsson season of opera.

The programme at Central Park Garden becomes more interesting as the season draws towards its close.

The San Francisco Minstrels commence their season this evening with an increased company.

Mme. Parepa-Rosa has gone to Sharon Springs to prepare for the English opera season at the Academy of Music.

The regular fall season commences at the Bowery this week, with S. Swayne Buckley in the new play "On the Track."

Fred Rullman and the Vienna lady orchestra will arrive in this city this week, per steamship Vandalia, from Bremen.

The Olympic opens on Thursday with the largest and most complete pantomime company ever brought to America.

Adolf Neuendorff, chef d'orchestre at the Stadt Theater, has engaged the German tenor, Wachtel, and a large company for the Academy next month.

Mr. Alfred Richter, son of the celebrated musician of that name, and a very eminent pianist, proposes to give some musical soirées in this city during the season.

Abroad.

Mr. W. Farren is engaged at the London Vaudeville to appear in Apple Blossoms.

Mr. Otto and Mme. Lind Goldschmidt have left London for a tour on the Continent.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Music on Professor Herbert Oakeley.

It is said that Mrs. Rousby's sister will shortly make her début on the London stage. She is now a highly promising pupil.

Mr. Jordan, one of the chief, most influential and most active promoters of the great Boston Choral Festival, is in England.

Astley's Theatre has been taken by Messrs. Sangster for the purpose of reviving the equestrian glories of the old circus house.

M. Hervé is in Paris, and has signed an engagement to prepare a new *opéra bouffe* for his old home, Les Folies Parisiennes.

The London Opéra Comique will shortly open under the management of Mr. Edward Harris for the production of standard French comedies in English. Molières "Médecin malgré Lui" will be the opening play.

The London Lyceum Theatre is undergoing a thorough renovation. The building is to be handsomely decorated, the ventilation well looked after and the seating of the public entirely rearranged. Mr. Bateman, the lessee, is sparing no expense to make the house worthy of patronage. The new play will introduce several new and old favorites.

We hear of a new invention in England—a pianoforte that is played by the feet. It has sixty-eight keys, which are cubical blocks of wood, and each one strikes a chord of four notes. The inventor wears slippers when playing, and while he performs upon the piano with his feet he plays the flute with his mouth and fingers. The effect is very remarkable.

M. Got has sent in his resignation as a member of the Comédie Française, and in January next the great comedian will follow M. Regnier into private life. M. Got's retirement will, it is anticipated, be succeeded by that of MM. Leroux and Monbant. Mme. Favart and M. Delaunay have accepted a lengthened engagement in Russia. The strength of the company will accordingly be seriously reduced. To fill up the losses new engagements will probably be made. Those of M. Berton, *père*, of M. Geoffroy, the well-known depicter of bourgeois life, Mme. Farguell and Mlle. Desclée are the most probable.

HAWLEY--BUTLER.

A Connecticut Editor and Major General Protests Against Ben Butler's New Departure.

General Hawley Interviews a Herald Correspondent in a Strategical Way.

How the Telegraph Wires Were Worked Against Butler from Hartford.

HARTFORD, August 26, 1871.

This city, which chiefly has its being through the aid of insurance offices and the subscription booksellers, who flood the land with immense volumes of adventure, biography and travels, has been very much excited for the last few days over the long and cutting speech of Ben Butler, made at Springfield on Thursday evening. Hartford is now legally the capital of Connecticut, and will soon have a magnificent State House on the banks of Hog River, the stream which skirts the principal part of the city. New Haven, which was the alternate capital of the State, has yielded in despair to the edict of fate, and among its politicians there is no hope of emulating Tammany in a good fat job, as all the small fry ward cliques of Hartford have already begun to calculate their gains as to the sums they will be able to take from the appropriation for the new State House.

In addition to the State House job the next thing which moves Hartford to its centre is the violent attack made upon Joe Hawley, the editor of the Hartford *Courant*, one of the most respectable of the republican journals in New England, and ranking next for careful editorial management to the Springfield *Republican*. The *Courant* is one hundred years old, I believe, or more, and its editor, Joe Hawley, was a major general in the war and served under Butler, but for some years past has opposed the redoubtable Ben for reasons best known to himself, particularly in the contest which prevailed at one time between Butler and R. H. Dana, Jr., for Congress. Butler, as every one knows, is a tough man and can hit an enemy back in a manner that is extremely unpleasant, and accordingly on Thursday evening, when Butler made his speech at Springfield, he took occasion to hit General Hawley very sharply over the knuckles for his opposition in the past. He stated that he had dismissed General Hawley from his command, while serving in the Army of the James, for incompetency. General Hawley has many friends in Hartford, particularly among the Connecticut soldiers who served with him, and therefore there is considerable feeling in regard to the attack on him by Butler. Among the workingmen in Hartford, as well as all throughout New England, Butler has numerous supporters, who believe in his advocacy of the doctrines of labor and Communism. Butler's speech at Springfield was perhaps the most masterly and artful appeal made in the United States since the days of Aaron Burr to the classes of men who differ essentially and radically on great questions, while they may be united on side issues. He is the Charles Reade of political speakers, and whatever he be, a demagogue or not, he seizes the situation at once and gives, in a few sentences, the pith of an argument briefly, but in the most telling manner.

The Springfield *Republican* and the Boston *Advertiser*, as well as the *Courant*, came in for a share of his denunciation, and when the latter sheet was spoken of in no complimentary terms, a Mr. Lawson, a reporter of the *Courant*, who was present at the Springfield meeting, instantly arose and telegraphed the substance of the charge made against General Hawley by General Butler to the former gentleman in Hartford. General Hawley is a sharp newspaper man and knows very well that it is an evidence of good judgment to have a contradiction of an accusation made on the same day in the press that the accusation appears. Accordingly the next morning, when Butler's speech appeared, denouncing General Hawley, the latter gentleman sent a despatch all over the country which came out simultaneously with the charge of Butler's. This despatch stated that Butler had told an infamous falsehood, and that he was a "liar and a blackguard."

I called on General Hawley at the editorial rooms of the *Courant*, which are situated on Pratt street, and had an interview with him of two hours' duration. The editorial rooms of the *Courant*, like all the editorial rooms in New England, are up at the head of a dark stairway. I found General Hawley sitting in the rooms of the managing editor, which position he holds, I believe, on the *Courant*. He is a stout, well-proportioned, well-looking gentleman, verging toward the fifties, with a prominent forehead, a full round face and wears a mustache and goatee in the military fashion. I stated that the object of my visit, and he very courteously vouchsafed all the information in his power in regard to his row with Butler.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—General, what where the original motives of the quarrel between yourself and General Butler?

General HAWLEY—We may as well begin at the beginning of the connection between General Butler and myself.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Very well, General; I suppose that is the best way.

General HAWLEY—I was under Butler's command over eight months, beginning in April, 1864. He recommended me for brigadier general just after a severe fight at Deep Run, August 16, 1864, and gave me command of a division of troops in October afterwards, which division I held in a movement out of the lines and in battle, October 27 of same year. A few days after I was detailed by Terry to take 3,000 picked troops to New York city to keep the place during the Presidential campaign. I had six or seven regiments of infantry and two regular batteries. Some of the regiments were Eastern troops, and a few had served under me. There was a regiment from Indiana and one from St. Lawrence county, New York State, I believe. He had command of the movement, but I had the entire handling of the troops. Butler was in command at the Hoffman House, and I don't know that he ever saw one of the regiments. After the occupation had ceased I returned with the troops to my old position—to the Army of the James, and no fault was found with me. After I returned to the army Terry was sent to North Carolina. I was next in rank to him in the division, and Butler gave me command of the division and of the position. I was on the extreme right of the Army of the James and on the extreme right of the whole grand army. My position extended from the New Market road around eastward by New Market Heights, and embraced several batteries, forts and between six and seven thousand first rate troops. Butler would hardly have trusted me with such a position if he had thought me inefficient or incompetent. It would have been very easy to have sent me off with Terry when his brigade went on the expedition to Fort Fisher. I thought my chance for a good fight was nearly as good as Terry's when he left, for we had some expectations of an attack. We thought that the rebels would find out that six or seven thousand good troops had gone away to North Carolina. Indeed they did begin a movement, which was intended to be decisive. Their gunboats went down the James and attempted to break our line.

General Hawley continued at some length to recite his career while in the Army of the James, and stated that it was his decided impression that Butler left before he (Hawley) did. General Hawley served in North Carolina and Virginia afterwards as a staff officer. He stated to our correspondent that he never had been rebuked for his conduct in battle, and was never relieved from command with any reflection on his behavior in any respect. He was at an utter loss to imagine what possible pretext Butler could have had for saying that he had displaced him for inefficiency and incompetency. General Hawley stated that as General Butler's statements stood unexplained he (Hawley) deliberately represented that Butler had told a most infamous lie, or, in common phrase, he was guilty of telling a lie made out of whole cloth.

General Hawley, at the conclusion, stated that it was possible that Butler hated him because he had written a letter in favor of the election of R. H. Dana, Jr., an old friend of Hawley's, to Congress, although he (Hawley) had been dragged into the canvass. And he gave reason No. 2 for Butler's hatred. It was that General Hawley, at the Woodstock celebration of the Fourth of July, 1870, had offended Butler probably by getting upon the platform, General Grant being present, and defending the Chinese against the attacks made by Butler on them. In relation to the damaging statements made by General Butler in regard to the enormous, and, as many believe, unaccountable expenditures of the Massachusetts republican State government, General Hawley guardedly stated that he was not well enough acquainted with Massachusetts State affairs to be able to give our correspondent any information. In fact, General Hawley was very guarded and cautious throughout and made a serious effort to interview the correspondent, which is reversing the order of nature, and could such a system prevail it might destroy the unities and set the whole English speaking world agog.

WARRINGTON'S REPLY TO BUTLER.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON JOURNAL:—

The "personal collision, hand to hand," which General Butler says he had with me some "twenty-five years ago" was just this:—I think it was in 1842 that I had reported for the Lowell *Courier* (of which I was the assistant editor) a very scaly and disreputable trick by which Butler had got a criminal released from the prisoners' dock in Concord Court House. I had returned to my post, and was one day sitting at my table writing, when Butler entered and asked who wrote the report. I told him I wrote it. He asked me if I would retract. I replied that if he would satisfy me that I had made any misstatement I would correct it. That did not content him and he again demanded to know if I would retract. Certainly not, said I. Whereupon, I being seated at my desk and he standing beside me, he brought down his hand, and, striking my spectacles knocked them upon the floor. Whereupon Colonel Schouler, editor of the *Courier*, who had been standing by, an amazed listener, turned Butler out of the office. To do him justice, he was not reluctant to go; on the contrary, his evolutions toward the door and down the stairs into the street were performed with a celerity which gave rise to the impression that he feared the Colonel's boot would reinforce the order to quit. The city laughed about the account which we gave of the "collision." Everybody said it was characteristic of Butler, and I never supposed it would be used to point a moral in relation to the Springfield *Republican's* hostility to him. I doubt, indeed, whether any one connected with that paper ever heard of the "collision" before. So it could not have contributed to the General's unpopularity in that office.

As for me, why, I have suffered for years under the reputation of being "a Butler man." Butler and I were elected to the Legislature ten years after this occurrence on the same ticket; I remember it well, for he was a dreadful load for the party to carry. It is only a fortnight since the New York *Nation* twitted me with supporting Butler when he was elected to Congress; and, indeed, it was on this very account that I came near quarrelling with my friend General Hawley, whose paper, the Hartford *Courant*, I partially had charge of in the fall of 1868. I told Hawley he ought to let the Massachusetts republicans fight their own battles and manage their own affairs. No; he insisted on pronouncing against Butler. He said he was a demagogue. "Well, everybody knew that." "He was a blackguard." "Of course he was." He was a scamp and a disorganizer generally. I could not deny it. But still I insisted that if Essex county wanted him it ought to be allowed to take him, and on the whole, if he could be confined there, so much the better for us generally throughout the State. I am not fully satisfied that I was right, though my theory that a few years in Congress would sicken everybody of him is now in process of fulfilment.

This is not the only time I have suffered on Butler's account. You remember that one year we asked him to preside at the Republican State Convention. I was not guilty in this more than others, but as I was Secretary of the committee I was blamed for it. Meeting Governor Andrew one day on Tremont street, he, after "passing the time o'day," asked rather gruffly why the committee had invited "that scoundrel Butler" to preside. I gave some excuse and added, "You know, Governor, that we invited you, but you declined." "Well," said he, with an emphatic sort of grunt, "if I had supposed you would have been fools enough to ask Butler I would have accepted." I respected his honest, well-grounded, intelligent opinion, and did not press mine upon him any further.

So, in the Legislature, when an election for Major General of the militia took place, and the "conservatives" were trying to defeat Butler for his radicalism by running General Bartlett, I did what I could for the former, and, whatever may be the opinion of military authorities in relation to Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, nobody can deny that, as was said of one of our former governors, "he did well at Concord." I know of no man who carries on a fight where they fire only powder better than Butler.* So I have never regretted the support I gave him for the Major Generalship. And he was apparently very grateful for it, and acknowledged the favor by a neat letter and present. I can hardly call it a handsome one, it being merely his photograph. You will see, my dear editor, that Butler can hardly make out a connection between the "collision" thirty years ago or so and the *Republican's* hospitality to him. He succeeds, however, quite as well as in most of his attempts at a logical solution of the mystery which surrounds the opposition of the press to his nomination. Indeed, there is no mystery in it to the "average" mind. Butler is simply a political and social nuisance, and that is all there is about him. Yours, with respect,

WARRINGTON.

MANOMET HOUSE, SOUTH PLYMOUTH, August 25, 1871.

* NOTE.—He is the only one of our generals who has been so lavish of his powder as to fire it by the "ship load."

RUNNING NOTES—POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Senator John Scott, of Pennsylvania, has been making a tour down South, and returns with a fresh budget of Ku Klux outrages with which to enliven the hustings in his State.

The Ohio county (Indiana) democracy are gamy. They have resolved that "if the party ship must go to the bottom they will sink with her in a blaze of glory." Going to the bottom in a blaze of glory is a pretty good idea for politicians. But they are generally expected to get the blaze after they reach the bottom.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, of Illinois, will be held at Vandalia, commencing Tuesday, September 12, and continuing the three following days.

General Butler having been invited to address the citizens of Hampshire county, Mass., sent the following reply:—

BOSTON, August 22, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—I have great pleasure to acknowledge your courteous invitation to meet the citizens of Hampshire county to address them upon the present political situation. My many engagements prevent my fixing a time at present, but at an early day it will give me the sincerest pleasure to meet my friends in the western part of the State, of whom I have special remembrance for their patriotic aid in raising one of the best regiments that accompanied me to New Orleans, all of the soldiers that returned from which I have no doubt are in your neighborhood, and therefore I shall meet my old comrades, feeling certain that where are my soldiers there are my friends. Accept my warmest thanks for your kindness, and believe me yours truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Harvey Jewell movement is gathering strength in Massachusetts. "Pity me, Harvey," after all, may be the cry of many a hungry office-seeker in Massachusetts next year.

The valuation of Boston, as just completed by the Board of Assessors, shows an aggregate increase this year over last of over twenty-eight and a half millions—the total real and personal this year being $612,663,550. The decrease in personal property amounts to over a million.

"What is a syndicate?" asked a Western schoolmaster of one of his pupils. "An original sin," was the reply. "Why so?" "Because it has something to do with money, and money is the root of all evil." "That's a smart answer, my boy," says the master, "but if you indicate any more punnish proclivities I shall be guilty of the sin of punishing you with a rod that was not made by Aaron." Boy retires muttering in his sleeve "Oh, Moses!"

The democratic young men in Louisville, following in the footsteps of their brethren in Boston, are out in a patriotic address.

THE "LOST CAUSE."

The "Southern Association" a Myth—The Address by a Southern "Concessionist."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have read with surprise the document purporting to be the address of a Southern "Concessionist," unfolding a scheme for the establishment of Southern independence in a separate confederacy, and your editorial thereon, published in your issue of the 27th inst. From my intimate knowledge of Southern sentiment, being a South Carolina editor of twenty-one years' experience and observation, I do not hesitate to pronounce the document alluded to a bogus production and intended to prejudice the South in the outside and surrounding world. And I think in that you do Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens great injustice even in supposing that they could become the champions of any such a crazy scheme, and certainly misapprehend our people entirely when you say that the document alluded to "doubtless speaks the sentiments and the purposes of a large body of Southern men."

There is no desire of an effort in the South to renew the issues of the war, and much less a second movement to establish Southern independence, either peaceably or otherwise, and the idea is so perfectly impracticable and absurd that it could scarcely enter the brain of any sane man. When the document in question points to my own loved State and calls upon the world to "Look at the ever proud, chivalric and glorious State of South Carolina transformed into a burlesque African republican" it speaks truth, and a truth not half told; but when it proposes to connect that State at this moment with any movement of any character looking to separation from the national government it grossly misrepresents her people, as it does the whole Southern people, and the thing bears upon its face its own falsity.

The document is a cunningly devised political trick, or supposed no doubt so to be by its authors, for the purpose of misrepresenting the Southern people and flinging discord and dissension into the ranks of the democracy. It is wilfully and maliciously false when it represents that any Southern man, and much more Mr. Stephens, could advise that "the first step is to turn our backs forever upon the venal, hypocritical, false-hearted Yankee new-departure democracy of the North."

The people of the South—the honest, intelligent, respectable masses—are in accord with the Northern democracy; and if they have hope of a change for the better that hope is centered in the success of that party. The principles and policy of the "new departure" was first promulgated and acted upon by Virginia, and next by South Carolina in her "Press Conference resolutions" and "reform" movement, and the able and venerated Vallandigham but followed the South in the movement inaugurated by him in Ohio a short time previous to his death.

The people of the South are now willing to leave the matter of platform and nomination mainly in the hands of their Northern brethren, convinced that the part they took in the last Democratic National Convention in this city was prejudicial to the success of the Presidential candidates; and whatever course the Northern democracy may deem it wise to pursue will be endorsed and sustained by all the better masses of the South.

I felt called upon to say this much in the interest of my section and of truth, and trust you will give it a place in your columns.

A. A. GILBERT,
Editor of Sumter (S. C.) *Watchman*.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

6 BOWLING GREEN.—A FIRST CLASS SWEDISH girl as cook and laundress or to do up stairs work and waiting or general housework, city or country.

105 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT girl as first class cook; city or country; excellent city reference.

107 WEST 14TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; city reference.

107 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's.

125 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; would assist in washing if required; five years' city reference from last place. Call or address.

146 MADISON AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place for two days.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer and baker; no objection to a nice private boarding house; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good, thorough cook; is a good baker, is neat and genteel in kitchen; would assist in the coarse washing; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, IN a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; is an excellent baker; city and country reference.

219 5TH ST., IN THE REAR.—FOR SEPTEMBER 1, a Scotch woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist with the housekeeping, go to market and take the entire charge of the kitchen. Address SCOTCH WOMAN.

239 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; understands cooking in all its branches; city reference from last place.

271 WEST 22D ST., IN THE REAR.—A WELSH woman as first class cook in a first class boarding house; is an excellent baker, or a meat cook in a hotel; country or city.

302 EAST 35TH ST.—AS NEAT PLAIN COOK, FIRST class washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

311 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first class cook.

321 7TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—Two sisters; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; both thoroughly competent, and have excellent references from last employer.

328 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as first class cook; is an elegant baker; first class city reference; will not wash.

329 WEST 46TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as cook.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., second floor, front room.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

523 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as first class cook, where she can have her baby; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country.

579 2D AV., NEAR 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable middle-aged widow woman as cook, or to do housework in a very small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

AS COOK. APPLY AT CASTLE GARDEN OFFICE.

Chambermaids, &c.

112 3D AV.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or as nurse for growing children, or to do housework in a small family. J. MORSTATT.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and assist with the waiting; best city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; or would do general housework.

151 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing; has the best city reference.

202 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

205 WEST 27TH ST, NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class chambermaid, and assist in the washing or plain sewing; can govern children; city reference.

230 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork in a private family; good city reference.

243 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress.

248 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; prefers a home on the east side on account of a lone sister; best city reference.

324 10TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or light housework.

337 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

408 2D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Inquire on first floor.

413 EAST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO do chamberwork and assist with the plain washing and ironing in a small private family.

433 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; best city reference.

464 6TH AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

1,054 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.—A girl in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., THE FIRST PRIVATE house from 5th av.; no sign at the door. Paris dress and cloak making done. Terms very moderate during dull months. Inquire for Madame.

123 CHARLES ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER desires more work from ladies; work taken at home or by the day; dresses cut and fitted; all orders strictly attended to; terms reasonable.

201 EAST 29TH ST., CORNER 3D AV., OVER THE grocery store, top floor.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few engagements by the day or week, in private families; evening dresses and walking suits made in the latest style; can furnish her own machine; terms moderate; best city reference. Ring bell No. 4.

211 EAST 2?TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine; best reference. Call on or address E. S. W.

222 6TH AV., SECOND BELL.—AS SUPERIOR operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also dressmaker, wishes engagements in families. Call on or address Mrs. DRAPER.

240 WEST 25TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes to engage with families by the day or week, in city or country. Call or address.

254 WEST 20TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, ONE OF the most stylish cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking, will accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to many of the leading families of this city; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson or Grover & Baker machine; also understands the making of underclothing. Call on or address Miss M. R. L.

320 1ST AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; city or country; best city reference if required.

426 EAST 9TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, cutter and fitter wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Call or address.

438 4TH AV.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day.

MRS. CLINCH, 397 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect-fitting Dresses made and trimmed in the latest style; Walking Suits made in eight hours' notice, at moderate prices. Garments cut and fitted.

General Housework, &c.

3 RIDGE ST., ROOM 7.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework; best city reference.

12 PRINCE ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call or address.

18 LEWIS ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, to do housework; is willing and obliging. Call this day.

30 WEST 14TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A RESPECTABLE, competent young girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting.

40 CARMINE ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do light housework, chamberwork or to take care of children; is willing and obliging.

46 WILLETT ST., CORNER DELANCEY.—A YOUNG American girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call for two days.

63 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a girl 12 years old, to do housework; a good cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

182 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A Protestant woman to do housework in a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

202 GRAND ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman desires to go out to work by the day; is a thorough housecleaner and good plain washer and ironer; city references.

241 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework and assist in chamberwork.

354 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family; city reference.

408 2D AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

454 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., first floor, front room.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call between 9 and 4 o'clock.

420 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city references. Call from 9 to 4.

794 9TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework or as plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

104 EAST 25TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—AN ENGLISH lady as housekeeper.

218 WEST 35TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN as housekeeper in a family of two persons. Call any day this week. None but first class people need call; understands all the branches.

315 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS general housekeeper. Call for one day.

328 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN as excellent housekeeper; understands the management of children; is an excellent manager. Triflers need not call.

435 CANAL ST., NEAR VARICK.—AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper in a widower's family; children no objection; or would take charge of a private boarding house; good references from Brooklyn or city.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN OLD LADY, A STRANGER and limited, wishes to get employment, cannot do general housework; is competent; will do any light work. Address Mrs. SIMONS, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, WITH or without a little girl 6 years old. Address M. A. W., box 158 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

Laundresses, &c.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO wash, iron or house clean to any part of the city; best reference.

117 WEST 52D ST.
Washing, ironing and house cleaning by the day.

124 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing or housecleaning; good reference.

139 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. Two married ladies to take in washing or go out by the day. Call for two days. Mrs. WALDRON.

140 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—Wanted family and gentlemen's washing, by the dozen or otherwise; understands fluting. Mrs. SHILLING.

149 WEST 4TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes to go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning. Call for two days.

205 WEST 27TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable married woman wishes to obtain some gentlemen's washing at her own house; best reference.

213 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and is willing to assist in the washing; is a good baker; has good reference.

217 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do washing for a nice family by the month or week; understands fluting; best city reference. Apply at Mrs. McGOWAN'S.

250 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will take in family washing or go out by the day.

302 EAST 61ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes work part of the week or permanent situation; good city reference.

319 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman wishes washing in her own house; can do up clothes in the neatest manner; can flute; well recommended. Mrs. DOUGHERTY.

319 EAST 5TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wants gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would like to go out by the day.

331 EAST 32D ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman, good washer and ironer, to go out by the day or take washing home; good city reference. Call or address.

389 8TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A private family, or would do chamberwork and washing; city reference.

390 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants good family washing in her own rooms, or would go out by the day.

763 2D AV.—A WIDOW WISHES TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing or housecleaning. Call for three days.

Nurses, &c.

75 3D AV.—A MONTHLY NURSE DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT; cannot leave the city; best references.

138 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a baby and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would take sewing for a store.

153 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—To take care of children.

207 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 8.—A young American girl, 13 years of age, as nurse and to mind a baby. Call for two days.

209 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth and do sewing; best city reference.

438 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to take care of children or to assist with the chamberwork; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days.

671 6TH AV., CORNER 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and plain seamstress. Call at present employer's.

AN ELDERLY LADY AS MONTHLY NURSE; IS AN American; has had many years' experience; is competent in every respect; city reference. Address Mrs. HAMILTON, station D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH girl, a situation as nursemaid and to assist in light chamberwork. Address E. L., Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

205 WEST 27TH ST, NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do sewing; city or country; city reference.

229 WEST 36TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; most excellent city reference.

339 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress or to do upstairs work in a small private family; good reference. Call for two days.

1,051 2D AV.—A THOROUGH COMPETENT GIRL as waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist with the fine washing and ironing; good city reference.

Miscellaneous.

9 3D AV.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO TAKE charge of a tenement house or houses. Call for two days.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY GIVES LESSONS DAY OR evening in all the English branches, Drawing, Painting, Photograph coloring, Wax Flowers. Letters written. Call on or address TEACHER.

207 EAST 54TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE and educated German girl as lady's maid and to take care of grown children; can sew and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

391 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO ATTEND a bakery or confectionery store and make herself generally useful; best city reference if required. Call for two days.

414 EAST 15TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW TO clean offices or new houses. Apply for one week.

415 EAST 123D ST., HARLEM, N. Y.—A LADY would like copying to do at her own house; is a good and rapid writer.

458 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow in a private family, and wishes a child nearly three years old with her; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference given.

763 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT ON THE door or go of errands. Call for three days.

1,303 BROADWAY.—WANTED, BY MISS GOWANS, of the Orthopædic Institution, a position in a large hotel or institution as bookkeeper and cashier (can also do banking business), marketing and housekeeping; numerous first class references. Address as above.

A LADY DESIRES A HOME, EITHER IN CITY OR country, for which her services in sewing would be an equivalent; the most satisfactory references given. Address MESEROLE, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A EUROPEAN LADY, OF FIRST CLASS ABILITIES as a teacher, desires pupils at their residence for English, French, music and drawing; also beginners in German and Spanish. Address EUROPA, Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE pupils, to whom she will teach French or Spanish grammatically or conversationally at $4 per month. Address S. J., box 110 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY—EDUCATED IN LONDON, DESIRES A situation in a school or family; teaches English, music, French, drawing and painting thoroughly; other languages to beginners. Address, stating salary, LONDON, Herald office.

A LADY FROM PARIS, BROUGHT UP IN GERMANY, who was two years a teacher in a first class Southern boarding school, and has highest references, desires a situation to teach French and German. Address A., box 131 Herald office.

A EUROPEAN LADY DESIRES TO GIVE INSTRUCTION in music, the German and Scandinavian languages (Norwegian, Danish, Swedish), as an equivalent for board in an agreeable family; the best references will be given. Address Miss H., 27 North Washington square.

AN ENGLISH PERSON IS DESIROUS OF A HOME in a Methodist family where there are no children; has good references; a good housekeeper; age 46. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Morrisania, for one week.

112 8TH AV.—A LADY OF NORTH GERMANY desires to take charge of the French and German lessons in a school; private lessons in or out of the house will be given if desired.

IF YOU WANT A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER, highly recommended for piano and singing, also for the English, German and French languages, address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

TWO FRENCHWOMEN, JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS, wish situations as forewomen in millinery and dressmaking establishments; they speak French, German and English, and have the best recommendations. Address A. C., Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS CONSTANTLY found at the German Bureau, 203 Bowery, entrance on 1st st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS WOMAN COOK WANTED.—APPLY at Madison Avenue Hotel, corner of Madison av. and 27th st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED—ONE willing to assist in washing and ironing. 136 West 37th street.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT lady, to take entire charge of private house; few boarders; no children. Address three days, ARMSTRONG, station D, giving age, experience, residence and reference.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

LADIES OF PLEASING ADDRESS AND GOOD CONNECTIONS will find it to their advantage before making hasty engagements to call upon the NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PUBLISHING COMPANY, 735 Broadway, who having made special arrangements for Cassell's Standard Publications, are enabled to pay $2 for orders for Child's Bible. Other works same proportion.

MILLINERS WANTED.—WANTED, FIRST CLASS milliners (no others need apply), at 839 3d av., between 50th and 51st sts.

OPERATORS ON WILLCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE wanted. Experienced operators only need apply. 88 Prince st., third floor.

OPERATOR WANTED—FOR WILLCOX & GIBBS' MAchine; one who understands stitching ladies' soft silk ties. Apply at 206 West 10th st., near Bleecker.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES WANTED—At EHRICH'S Temple of Fashion, 287 8th av., near 24th street.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED—AT EHRICH'S Temple of Fashion, 287 8th av. near 24th st.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS SALESWOMEN WANTED—In a millinery and fancy goods store. Inquire at 287 Grand st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; German preferred. Apply at 217 Pearl st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT HOUSEwork. 222 East 122d st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a small family, residing a short distance in the country. Apply at 71 John st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND trimmers; also two saleswomen. Apply at once to Mlle. POWER, 889 Broadway.

WANTED—AS OYSTER AND ORDER COOK, A WOman. Apply at 296 Spring st., before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 296 Spring st., before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; city reference. Apply at 29 West 49th st.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR A CHILD, TWO YEARS old; must be obliging and assist with chamberwork and be able to do plain sewing if required. Call this day at 63 East 8th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO COOKing, washing and ironing. Call for two days at 435 East 57th st.

WANTED—A GENTEEL LADY TO TRAVEL AND INtroduce goods to ladies; can make $30 per week. Call to-day at 38 West 26th st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE AND WELL RECOMmended colored women, as cook and house girl, in a small family; both to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 138 West 45th st.

WANTED—TWELVE HANDS TO MAKE NECKTIES and bows; good wages and steady employment; also work given out of the house. Also wanted, hands to learn to make neckties and bows. Inquire at 203 East 54th st. H. & L. LILIENTHAL.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN NURSE, WHO understands the care of an infant, in an American family going to Germany. Apply at 2? West 30th st.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A PROTESTant woman as cook; must understand the care of milk and will assist in the washing. Call at 30 West 39th st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN BY JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, 126 and 128 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NURSE, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the care of two growing children; good-natured and obliging. Apply, with city references, from 10 till ?, at 44 West 16th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND TO assist in chamberwork; also a young girl, from 12 to 15 years, to make herself generally useful. Apply at 229 West 23d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR A private boarding house; one who thoroughly understands her business and can come well recommended. Apply at 42 West 14th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A CONFECTIONery; one that has had experience at the business and can come well recommended. Apply at 1?2 Chatham st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GERMAN girl as good cook; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply immediately at 158 West 44th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, AT 12 EAST 17TH st., one competent to take entire charge of kitchen; best city reference required; no other need apply.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK, well recommended. 123 East 18th st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL (GERMAN, French or English) to wait upon table and make herself generally useful in a private American family. Call at 123 East 8?th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS MESsenger, light porter, or where he can make himself useful. Address AMERICAN, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO BECOME AGENT IN A secret business where money is made quick and easy, and those who wish my employment can call at 31 Bayard st., room 7, between 3 and 5 P. M., for two days only, or address W. JACKSON, same place.

A YOUTH 17 YEARS OF AGE DESIRES A SITuation; writes a good hand and keeps books; has good references and will do anything. CHAS. HOWARD, 148 West 10th st.

EXPERIENCED BARTENDER WISHES A SITUAtion; good reference. Address W. B. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR VALET, BY a Belgian. For further information inquire at Strangers' Hospital, corner av. D and 10th st., for CORNEILLE INDRICK.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A SUBSCRIPTION AND mailing department; must be a good penman, quick at figures and come well recommended. Address, stating age and salary expected, J. H. L., box 959 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family (English); good reference. Address H. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOOTMAN, IN A GOOD family; has best city reference. Address SYDNEY OWEN, care of Duncan, Sherman & Co., 11 Nassau st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A DRY goods store, by a colored man, 22 years of age, from Rushville, Ind.; can furnish good recommendation and not afraid of work. Inquire at 176 Spring st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman; can drive four-in-hand or tandem; is strictly sober; is competent in every respect. Call on or address W. S., 57 and 59 West 33d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS groom and coachman; willing and obliging; highly recommended. Address T., box 142 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, WANTS A SITUAtion as groom; understands the care of horses; good reference. Address Edward Wright's harness store, 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman and groom; can milk; understands his business; good reference from his last employer. Address A. R., box 223 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and, the best of all, never knew the taste of liquor. Call at harness store 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th st.

A COACHMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE WANTS A situation; is a first class driver; four years in last situation. Call at or address harness store 1,380 Broadway, corner of 38th st.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; has references in New York and Brooklyn. Address M. B., box 140 Herald office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUATION WANTed by a single man; understands his business and the care of horses; is sober and obliging; good references. Address R., box 119 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS A coachman; has long experience; thoroughly competent, strictly temperate; best city reference. Call on or address H. H., 64 University place.

A GENTLEMAN, SELLING OUT, WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a first class coachman; can be highly recommended. Call on or address JOHN, Captain Millward's stables, 5th av. and 44th st.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, an experienced groom and careful city driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages. Address A. D. M., box 120 Herald office, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 7 East 18th st., carriage repository.

FARMER'S OR GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—by a married man, without encumbrance; understands breeding and stock raising, both horses and cattle; also the management of a grazing or milk farm; wife is a first class dairy woman; or would take entire charge of a gentleman's place, being fully acquainted with vegetables, fruits, lawns, graperies, greenhouses, &c. Address FARMER AND GARDENER, Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS ON farm or in a gentleman's family; understands the care of horses, &c.; wife for general housework; just arrived. No. 6 Bowling Green.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A MARried man, who is well acquainted with the general improvements of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address M. P., box 158 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN; IS a good gardener and general workman in any capacity; first class reference. Address A. C., box 102 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS groom or coachman; would have no objection to the country, having had three years' experience. Address P. T., Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can milk cows; will make himself generally useful; is well recommended. Address W. K., box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as first class coachman; thoroughly competent and skilful driver; sober and obliging; good reference. Apply to JESSE DAW, 683 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman or gardener; good reference from last employer. Address A. W., box 165 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, LATEly landed, as coachman and groom, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Call at Coleman's, 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener, and wife as cook and laundress; no encumbrance; good city reference. Address E. Y., box 101 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL EXPERIenced cloak salesmen, possessing extra ability, and who are in all respects capable. Apply at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESman with good references wanted at 746 3d av.

A JUNIOR DRUG CLERK, WHO CAN MAKE SODA and do the heavy work; must come well recommended. Apply at FENNER'S, corner Broadway and 32d st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A FIRST CLASS JOBBING house can secure the services of an A1 salesman by addressing TRAVELLING SALESMAN, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING WANTED.—TO MERCHANTS AND manufacturers not acquainted with bookkeeping, I can make you good accountants, single or double entry, in a few practical lessons to keep your own books; terms moderate. Address Mr. COOPER, box 150 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO learn the business; one having some experience preferred. Apply to DAVIES & LEYS, 264 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK.—I WANT PERMANENT SITUATION; had 12 years' city experience; good salesman; understand my business thoroughly; references; country preferred. Address for three days ALEXANDER, Herald office.

DRY GOODS CLERK WANTED.—ONLY ONE WELL experienced need apply at 166 Smith st., corner of Wyckoff st., Brooklyn.

I WILL GIVE MY SEAT IN THE GOLD ROOM TO any person that will secure me a good position in some stock or banking house at a fair salary. Address G. P., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS STOCK CLERK in a dry goods house; must have experience and recommendations. Apply at 39 Worth st.

WANTED—A CALL CLERK, BY A LARGE DRY goods jobbing house in this city. None but men of experience in this specialty need apply. Address G. L. E., box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—TEN ENGLISH, IRISH AND SCOTCH dry goods folders. Apply to McFALL & WILSON, 90 White st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A married German who speaks French and English and is fully competent in all official duties; best references. Address J. F. S., Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESS GOODS SALESMAN, at SOLINGER'S late Hoffman's dry goods emporium, 17 Carmine st., corner of Bleecker.

WANTED—FOR AN EXTENSIVE HOUSE IN CONnecticut, several first class saleSladies for gloves, hosiery, notions and millinery departments. Call on Monday and Tuesday at 28th and 29th insts., at M. T. HIGGANS', 126 6th av.

WANTED—FOR AN EXTENSIVE HOUSE IN CONnecticut, several first class salesmen in gentlemen's furnishing and dress goods departments; also for notions and millinery wholesale departments. Call on Monday and Tuesday, 28th and 29th insts. at M. T. HIGGANS', 126 6th av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening; demand for operators.

A.—STEADY EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GIVEN INtelligent men in a remunerative business upon liberal salary and commission; special terms to competent men. No. 7 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO SELL the Needle-threading Thimble, the greatest and quickest selling novelty ever invented. Besides being a wonderful thimble, it threads a woman's needles almost in the dark; profits 200 per cent. A young man having the agency of three counties in a New England State clears $30 in five weeks. Ladies say it is worth $10. Samples sent on receipt of 30 cents. W. P. SLENSBY, 566 Broadway, New York.

AN OYSTERMAN AND WAITER WANTED. APPLY at EARL'S Oyster House, 376 8th av.

A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLEMAN IS WANTED IN our subscription department; must be courteous and obliging; best references are required. Call at manager's desk, office No. 2, 73 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE, ABOUT 16 OR 17; one who has had a couple of years' experience; must be smart and honest and bring good recommendations. WOODS, 529 Grand st., Williamsburg.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately, for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried, able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN to travel and post a patent medicine. Address M. A. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A WAITER AT DINING SALOON 388 Canal st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE UPTOWN store, a respectable youth. One who resides with his parents and is willing to make himself generally useful may address, in own handwriting, stating age, reference and salary expected, MERCHANT, station D.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS; profitable, easy and respectable business; $3 to $10 per day; success sure; most convenient little article. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office No. 1.

WANTED—A MAN TO WAIT ON TABLES AND OPEN oysters and willing to make himself generally useful, at 524 8th av.

WANTED—ONE BARKEEPER, ONE OYSTERMAN and two waiters at 949 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN A DINING SALOON; must know how to wait. Apply at 29 South st.

50 AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL MOORE'S PATENT filter; needed in every family; inducements offered to good men. JOHN S. HEALY, 176 Fulton street.

THE TRADES.

HOOSAC TUNNEL NITRO-GLYCERINE WORKS.—The Nitro-Glycerine Fuse Exploders; experienced blasters. 40 Broadway, room 39.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL CUTter, of experience, ability and address, wants a situation. Address H. B., Times office, New Brunswick, N. J.

TO HATTERS.—WANTED, A GOOD CURLER, IN AN independent silk hat shop. Apply to BROWN & WILCOX, No. 8 Boylston square, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COMPOSITOR, TO TAKE charge of job printing and act as foreman; one who understands the English, German and Hebrew languages. Apply at 2?2 Chatham square, Hebrew News.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER. Apply to THOMAS HOUSTON for three days, from Monday, 28th instant, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—IN A WALL PAPER FACTORY, A FIRST class color mixer for printing machines. Address box 2,022 Philadelphia Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN A JEWELRY STORE, who can do jewelry jobbing and also assist in selling goods. Apply at 321 Canal st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS MACHINISTS IMmediately. L. MORGAN & SON, 650 East 12th st.

CLOTHING.

A NOTICE.—AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 Sixth avenue, I am now paying the following prices for cast-off Clothing and Carpets:—For Silk Dresses, from $10 to $60; Coats, $7 to $20; Pants, $2 to $5. A call or note respectfully solicited by Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE.—LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 98 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen will positively receive the utmost value in cash for their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Orders punctually attended to in and out of the city. Please call, or address the number as above.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
MORE DIRTY STREET DISCLOSURES,
SHOWING UP
THE HOW-NOT-TO-DO-IT OFFICIALS.
CONTINUED EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.
SEE TO-DAY'S TELEGRAM.
SENT EVERYWHERE FOR 50C. A MONTH.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A SPECIALTY—NO FEE UNLESS CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, office 20 Centre street, can be consulted privately on diseases; a successful practice of 40 years entitles him to confidence.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1 or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, corner of Fifth avenue, and at druggists', 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue and 122 Fulton street, Brooklyn, or sent by mail. Caution—Beware of imitators.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED without mercury; manhood effectually restored. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. 40 years' successful practice.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, 25 years successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Office 120 West Twenty sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, new number 17 (Laurens st.)

ATTENTION.—20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXperience; private diseases always permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—DR. AND MME. WILLETT CURE AT ONE interview. Their female remedies never fail. Rooms for ladies before and during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 144 West 13th street, near 7th avenue.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY IN NEED OF PRIvate and confidential treatment should consult the old medical practitioner, Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street, New York. No mercury used.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side

A SUPERIOR MURRAY HILL FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, East Thirty-seventh street, 20 feet front; mantle Mirrors, &c.; $?8,000; a bargain. THOMAS J. DUNKIN, 554 Third avenue.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House for sale—In East Thirty-ninth street; price $14,500; immediate possession. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue; branch office 83 Sixth avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty eighth streets.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, TWO STORY FRAME House and Lot, 225 115th street, near Third avenue; price $4,600. Apply on the premises.

BROWN STONE HOUSE IN HARLEM, HANDY TO the cars, for sale cheap—16 feet front, three stories, high stoop; gas and water. BEEKMAN & BRO., Grocers, 643 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—120 FEET EAST OF FIFTH AVENUE, four story high stoop brown stone House, medium size, in perfect order. Apply to E. W. SMITH, 35 Wall street.

$4.000 CASH AND FIVE YEARS' MORTGAGE will purchase a handsome piece of avenue Property, all rented and paying 20 per cent. Address THIRD AVENUE, box 121 Herald office.

West Side.

A.—FOR SALE, ON FIFTH AVENUE, AN ELEgant modern new high stoop medium-sized leasehold Dwelling, for $5,000, possession; ground rent $550. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE HOUSE ON FORTYninth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; newly built and finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, S. STEWART, 239 West Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-FIRST STREET, WEST side, a three story high stoop House, in good order; modern conveniences; one quiet neighborhood; price $16,000; terms easy. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—ON FIFTH, MADISON, Lexington, on all the great boulevards and on the intersecting streets; also large Plots on the Central and Southern boulevards, in Westchester county. PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

LOTS.—FOR SALE, CHOICE PLOTS ON FIFTH AVEnue, below and fronting Park; also on Madison avenue and side streets adjacent to these avenues. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

DISPOSAL LOW.—16 YEARS' LEASE; NOMINAL ground rent of House; on best part of Hudson street; large lot; suited for all business purposes. Apply to J. SCHIFF, 52 Fourth avenue.

THOSE WANTING TO PURCHASE PRIVATE, TENEment and avenue business Houses and Lots in good locations, at low prices, on favorable terms, in all parts of the city, can get full information and permits at 229 West Thirty-eighth street. M. GOODHEIM.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
MORE DIRTY STREET DISCLOSURES,
SHOWING UP
THE HOW-NOT-TO-DO-IT OFFICIALS.
CONTINUED EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.
SEE TO-DAY'S TELEGRAM.
SENT EVERYWHERE FOR 50C. A MONTH.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,
AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, BROWN STONE HOUSE, COMpletely furnished, 395 Sackett street; $150 per month to good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—A LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, 71 South Second street, Williamsburg; is in good order; rent $35 per month. Inquire at the corner store.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

$2.200 FOR A NEAT TWO STORY COTTAGE (new), on the east side of Bergen Hill; a select neighborhood; only 200 feet from horse cars and only 20 minutes from the ferry in Jersey City. J. A. COTTINGHAM, corner West and Liberty sts., N. Y.

To Let or Lease.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT ASTORIA.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, A NEW three story House one block from Hell Gate ferry, containing 11 rooms; store on first floor; full size house; suitable for grocery or any other business purpose. Will be sold very cheap, and terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH BROWN, Astoria.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—TO RENT, TWO VILLAS, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within 30 minutes of Wall street. O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

A RARE BARGAIN.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT East Orange, N. J., five minutes' walk from Brick Church station, a new brick French roof House, 12 rooms, well finished; hard, white walls; gas, water; splendid location; must be sold or rented, for owner intends to go to Europe. Inquire at the place, Main street, second house from Mulberry street, East Orange, N. J.

A WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—AT A bargain; 225 acres; 100 acres good wood land; house has city modern improvements; price $15,000, buildings alone cost that amount. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON VERY EASY TERMS—A Farm of about 115 acres, near Smithtown, L. I. Apply to owner, 138 Chambers street, room 11, from 10 to 12 M.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT NEW COTTAGES, NEW Brighton, Tompkinsville, 10 and 11 rooms; gas, heater, range; surroundings first class. Terms easy. $4,500, $5,500, $6,000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY NEAR New York, 550 feet water front; chimney 100 feet high; fit for a factory. WM. B. TOWNSEND & CO., 40 Broadway, room 39.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND Cottages to let or for sale, with immediate possession, at Tarrytown and vicinity, on the Hudson; low prices and desirable places. Apply to S. EMERSON, 435 Eighth av.

METUCHEN, N. J.—A CHOICE HOMESTEAD Farm of 83 acres; good buildings, fruits, &c.; very cheap; also Country Seats, Cottages, &c., at bargains; terms to suit. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

ORANGE, N.J.—CHEAP, NEAT, ATTRACTIVE; THREE minutes from depot; good neighborhood; House nine rooms; furnace, range, bath, water; sale; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street.

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—THREE HOUSES AND 500 Building Lots and several pieces of Land, from 1 to 20 acres, suitable to cut up; 15 per cent cash, balance in ten years; would exchange. Apply to owner, 138 Chambers street, room 11, from 10 to 12 A. M.

TARRYTOWN, 45 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.—Only $5,100 for a House and Lot in this beautiful village. WM. J. COLES & CO., 69 East Tenth street.

$3.500—$1,000 CASH, BALANCE MORTGAGE—will buy fine Country Residence, nine acres, near lake and depot; first class Buildings costing $7,000. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A VERY VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA (CITY) RESIdence, with large and ornamental grounds attached, will be exchanged for a large and highly improved country residence on the Hudson, in New Jersey or Staten Island. Address, with full particulars, P. B. V., Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A VERY VALUABLE Lumber Property, situated on a railroad nearly completed, within a short distance of the city of New York, and is heavily covered with timber of an excellent quality; improvements good; title perfect and free from encumbrance; would be sold reasonably for cash or exchanged for city property. Address E. W., 297 Fifth avenue, New York, stating where an interview may be had; will meet with attention.

EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM HOUSE AND BARN; 150 acres, with one-third crop; also City Lots, clear, for Brooklyn or Jersey Houses or for Merchandise. WM. C. PAYNE, 117 Broadway, room 39.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PRODUCTIVE Property in the city or vicinity, a magnificent Farm of 400 acres in Southern New Jersey; has extra fine buildings and outbuildings, fine crops, peach orchard, apple orchard, &c.; said to be the handsomest farm in New Jersey. COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE corner House, best location, Harlem, for small House. Address J., box 115 Herald office.

PROPOSALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, MIDDLETOWN, August 22, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners until the 13th day of September for the following named work in the erection of another wing to the hospital, viz.:—
Excavation.
Stonework, brickwork, plastering and deafening.
Woodwork, including oiling, painting, glazing, trimming and slating.
Gas fitting, plumbing, registers and heating.
Window guards.
The right is reserved to reject all bids that shall appear to be otherwise than for the best interests of the institution. Plans and specifications can be examined at the hospital between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,
CORNELIUS BRAINARD, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,

RE-ADVERTISEMENT.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, August 25, 1871.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of September, 1871, for the delivery in the District of Columbia of nine millions (9,000,000) of pounds of 36 inch cast iron Water Pipe and Special Castings. The entire quantity of pipe is divided into four lots, and proposals will be received for the whole or a less number of lots.
The plans are the same as distributed under advertisement of July 24. No bid will be received which does not agree to commence the delivery on or before the 1st day of October next.
Each bidder must agree, and the contractor will be required, to forfeit one dollar ($1) a day for delay in the delivery of each pipe and special casting beyond the time required in the circular and this advertisement.
No proposals for pipes or special castings will be received except in the printed forms which, with circulars, specifications, plans and forms of contract, can be had on application in person or by letter or telegraph to
GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer of Washington Aqueduct.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
WEDNESDAY, August 30,
at 10½ o'clock, at private residence
40 EAST TWENTIETH STREET,
Genteel Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
Particulars in time.
SATURDAY, Sept. 2,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
96 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
handsome Household Furniture, pier and mantel Mirrors, Pianos, &c. Removed for convenience of sale.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office.
SEWING MACHINES.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom
37 Nassau street,
6 Sewing Machines...Florence 5 Machines...........Weed
4 Sewing Machines....Empire 6 Machines...........Buckeye
15 Sewing Machines....Singers 10 Machines....Wh. & Wilson
6 Sewing Machines.....Finkle 10 Machines..Grover & Baker

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post Office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture of every description; also a fine rosewood Dentist Chair, &c.

AUCTION. AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY (MONDAY) Over $20,000 worth and 350 lots by catalogue. Magnificent Household Furniture, rich rosewood Pianoforte, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, over 500 yards Carpet, the whole contents of five story private residence No. 120 West Twenty-third street. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock this day (Monday), August 28.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Large Furniture Sale.
H. ZINN, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, all the Furniture contained in the four story dwelling No. 124 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, consisting in part of one rosewood Pianoforte, 7¼ octave, cost $600; 4 rich Parlor Suits, covered in satin brocatel and reps; Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Centre Tables, Clocks, Mirrors, Spring and Hair Mattresses, single and double Bedsteads, Bedroom Suits, Crockery and China Ware, Chairs, Tables, &c., together with all the Furniture necessary for housekeeping.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29 and 30,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
important trade sale of
American, English and German
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns,
Tinned and Enamelled Ware,
Plated Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c.,
embracing 2,000 lots new and desirable Goods, in quantities to suit city and country trade.
Catalogues at our office.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
118 Chambers street.

AUCTION NOTICE. LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT Parlor Suits, all styles and all colors; French satin brocatel and reps; also a large variety all kinds Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture, &c., at E. ROTH'S Parlor Suits Manufactory, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street.

AUCTION. AUCTION AUCTION.
Over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots elegant Household Furniture at public auction, this (Monday) morning, August 28, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the large five story residence, 12 Brevoort place (East Tenth street), between University place and Fifth avenue. Velvet, Brussels Carpets; two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, eight beautiful Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel and reps; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Cabinets, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, two Buffets, Extension and Tea Tables, Dining Chairs, China, Tea and Dinner Sets; Cut Glass, Crystal, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
140,000 tons of Scranton Coal
at public auction,
on WEDNESDAY, August 30,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
This day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, a large assortment of Household Furniture, comprising Parlor and Chamber Suits, Extension and Centre Tables, Sideboards, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Hair and other Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretary and Library Bookcases, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Carpets, Oilcloth, Druggets, Oil Paintings, &c., &c. Particulars in catalogue.

BY CAMPBELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS—OFFICE NO. 4 West Fourth street, corner Broadway. On Thursday next, without reserve in lots, to close business, entire large assorted Stock, Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Counter Scales, Cases, fine Fixtures, Horses, Wagons, Harness, &c., of first class uptown Grocery, Tea and Wine Store. Circulars and full particulars day of sale.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, AUCTIONEER, SUCCESSOR to Wm. Witters, sells this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of Parlor Suits, marble top Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Hat Racks, Sofas and Sofa Beds, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bookcases, Refrigerators, Stoves, Crockery, Wooden Ware, Pier Mirrors, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Oilcloths, hair, husk and excelsior Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Quilts, Blankets and Bedding.

EDWARD E. HOYT, AUCTIONEER.
By HOYT, WHEELER & BRADLEY.
Store 118 and 120 Church street.
On MONDAY, August 28,
at 10½ o'clock,
special sale of 1,000 cases
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,
in regular and extra sizes, adapted to the home, Southern and Western trade. The catalogue will comprise a large assortment of new fall and winter goods, consigned by the Eastern and New York city manufacturers and never before offered at auction. Our Eastern facilities for obtaining consignments are unsurpassed by any house in the country, especially in
Fine Haverhill and Lynn Goods.
Our catalogues are made up of commission goods, and will comprise Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Boots, Brogans, Balmorals and Congress, pegged and sewed, in all grades, qualities and sizes; Women's, Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Congress and Serge, pegged and sewed, in all grades, qualities and sizes. Also full lines of Men's Women's, Misses' Boys' and Youths' Rubber Boots, Sandals, Footholds, Buckle Gaiters and Alaska Overshoes. The attention of the trade is called to this large trade sale.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage Sale, August 28 (MONDAY),
at 11 o'clock, at 139 Chatham street.
Elegant rosewood and black walnut Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood Parlor Suits, marble top Centre Tables, carved black walnut Hat Stand, Turkish Lounge, Arm Chairs, Small Chairs, Reception Chairs, gilt and walnut Chairs, 5 elegant black walnut richly carved Bedroom Suits, black walnut and oak Extension Dining Tables, Oak Chairs, Sideboards, Oak Rocker, Wood Chairs, Kitchen Tables, Mirrors, Carpets, Hair Matting, Bedding, &c. By order of the attorney for mortgagee.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., August 13, 1871.
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on Tuesday, September 19, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of
86,000 Uniform Coats,
165,000 pairs Trousers, foot;
52,000 pairs Trousers, mounted;
9,000 pairs Drawers,
160,000 Shirts, flannel;
89,000 Shirts, gray;
46,000 Great Coats, mounted;
121,000 Great Coats, foot;
54,000 Blankets, wool;
135,000 Sack Coats, lined;
47,000 Sack Coats, unlined;
6,000 pairs Boots and Bootees,
68,000 Forage Caps,
21,000 pairs Stockings,
and various other articles.
The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
C. H. HOYT,
Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 10, 1871.
Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., commencing on
TUESDAY, September 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
under the direction of Captain V. P. Van Antwerp, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of
11,000 Great Coats,
3,000 pairs Drawers,
2,000 Shirts,
29,000 Wool Blankets,
1,600 pairs Trousers,
800,000 pairs Stockings,
5,500 pairs Boots and Shoes,
28,770 Knapsacks,
26,757 Haversacks,
300,000 yards gray Shirting Flannel,
50,000 yards ¾ sky blue Kersey,
and various other articles. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues which can be obtained at this office or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION I shall sell this day (Monday), August 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock, at 22 Tenth avenue, five Hydrometers, one Vacuum Gauge, a lot of Books, two Scales, one Microscope. CHARLES DALY, City Marshal.

NOROTON.—GREAT AUCTION SALE (BY ORDER OF Melville E. Mead, Esq.) of three handsome Cottages and 200 Village Lots at Noroton Station, between Stamford and Darien, on the New Haven Railroad, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, August 31. Free excursion cars will run between Stamford, Norwalk and Noroton. Maps at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THURSDAY JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 600 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets, Spreads. By order of Mark Levy, 78 Grand street.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her. N. B.—No likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriage and allay the most serious trouble. Madame CLIFTON, 246 West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

GENEVA WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Manufacturers,
A. GOLAY, LERESCHE & SONS.
Geneva, 31 quai des Bergues; Paris, No. 2 Rue de la Paix.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN; FOURTEEN years' benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth $1; set, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; Sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 156 Grand st., near Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards; also unique styles for dwelling houses. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

THE COMMUNIST TRIALS.

Continuation of the Proceedings Against the Red Ruffians of Paris.

URBAIN AND HIS MISTRESS.

The Plan of Reprisals and by Whom Concocted.

THE QUESTIONING OF BILLIORAY.

Jourde's Declaration That He Could Have Had Five Thousand Chassepots from Prussia.

GENERAL CHANZY'S TESTIMONY.

How the Bank of France Was Managed Under the Commune.

PARIS, August 11, 1871.

This morning the trial of Urbain was resumed. The change in the appearance of the prisoners when they entered the court was the subject of general remark. On the first day of trial they appeared healthy and in good spirits; now, on the contrary, haggard looks give sign of the mental anguish they endure, in spite of occasional bursts of bravado. Already does the sentence of death or hard labor for life ring in their ears; look where they will in the court they can discover no sign of commiseration. The evident desire of the excited crowd is that they shall be exterminated. Urbain is of stunted growth, insignificant, repulsive and ferret-like in appearance, but possessed of personal vanity like his comrades. Prior to the 18th of March he was but little known except in the Rue Verneuil, where he kept a school. His tuition was, however, so interspersed with republican principles of the blood-red type that parents withdrew their children. He was but little more successful as a pedagogue than he has since been as a revolutionary chief. Loss of pupils is said to have made him a Communist. Now that he is on trial for life he assumes an air of astonishment. The first witness of a sensational character was Madame Leroy,

URBAIN'S MISTRESS,

the same young lady who on the first day of trial was seated among the prisoner witnesses. She described herself as Alexandrine Leroy, without particular profession. The interest of the audience when she entered the court was heightened by the reply of the previous witness—a loutish boy—to the President. "Madame Leroy?" "Yes. She had influence over Urbain—if you like—you know, Colonel—the sort of influence women have over their lovers." Boys are precocious in Paris. Alexandrine Leroy enters, and the first impression caused by her appearance is one of astonishment that such a woman can be the mistress of such a wretched creature as he who is now on trial. She is pretty, slight, fair, with blue eyes and well cut features. The manner in which she gives her evidence is also most remarkable. She speaks without hesitation or ambiguity, but with conciseness and firmness. She differs occasionally from the opinion of the Court, but she does so without pretension. She is evidently a woman conscious of her own power. How sad it is that she has not exercised her undoubted influence for a cause less criminal than that of the Commune! She had lived, she said, in the Mairie of the Seventh arrondissement; when the cartridge manufactory in the Avenue Rapp blew up she, her lover, Urbain, and the Comte de Montout organized assistance for the wounded; a corporal denounced an individual as having relations with Versailles; M. de Montout gave an order for his arrest; M. Landau and his wife were brought to the Mairie. She (Mme. Leroy) acted as *greffier*; a watch, sixty francs in money and a *valeur*—everybody in Paris from an empress to a ragpicker has a *valeur*—were taken from M. Landau and sent to the Prefecture of Police; she had never said if the Commune did not triumph they would not leave one stone upon another; such an expression would be unseemly from the mouth of a woman; Monsieur de Montout was presented to us by the Secretary General about the end of April. Stated Mme. Leroy said:—I mistrusted him; there was the stuff in him of which traitors are made; too late I discovered that he betrayed us. When the Versaillais entered Paris I remained at the Mairie to place in safety certain papers; M. de Montout took me to his house in the Rue de Trevise; M. Urbain came there on Saturday; M. de Montout made him change his uniform for "mufti;" Urbain gave him his scarf as a souvenir. Two or three days later M. de Montout sent him to the house of one of his friends, where he was arrested. I went to the Mairie, at the risk of being myself arrested, to release Urbain with a line from M. de Montout, who declared that the man called Rigaide had not taken part in the insurrection. We took refuge in the Rue de Commines, where we were arrested together. M. de Montout then gave no signs of assistance, notwithstanding that Urbain had two or three times saved his life. M. de Montout had proposed to Urbain a system of defence by blowing up the drains. He always said "Go ahead; don't fear. I have from

M. THIERS PASSES FOR URBAIN,

Andres and Huberte; we shall be safe and sound." Urbain was forced to make his horrible proposition respecting the hostages by M. de Montout. The Commissaire Rapporteur interfered to prevent the evidence against M. de Montout by asking whether M. de Montout or Urbain was being tried. The Commissaire Rapporteur, intimately acquainted as he must be with the facts of the case, though many of them may never be publicly known, is a soldier, not a lawyer, and evidently a man of great ability, but, unfortunately, shows too much feeling, I may say animosity, against the accused. Madame Leroy after giving her evidence retired to her present prison with all the grace of a thoroughbred lady, taking the hearts of all with her. Her evidence made a marked sensation. The charm of her appearance and manner was the theme of general conversation.

M. BARRAL DE MONTOUT

was called. He declared that Urbain had saved his life on several occasions; he had, therefore, great difficulty in giving evidence against him. He persuaded Urbain when the Versaillais entered Paris to go to the Commune and tell his colleagues that all was lost. He then sheltered Urbain in his house, thus keeping from the Commune one of its most dangerous chiefs. A letter from the witness, who played the part of a colonel of the National Guard, to M. Thiers was read, proving that Madame Leroy is as keen-eyed as pretty. He was in the service of the government of Versailles, and worked hard to counteract the proceedings of the Commune. He had desired that Urbain should be Minister of War in order the more easily to carry out his plan. Urbain had proposed

THE LAW OF REPRISALS,

having heard of the killing of a *parlementaire* by the Versaillais. Urbain had always been opposed to incendiarism. Doctor Parisel, a member of the Commune, was the author of that plan of destruction. The witness then showed how near we have been to a trip heavenwards by describing the electric wires which had been placed in the drains for the purpose of blowing up different quarters of the town, but Urbain was not acquainted with the plan. Le Pere Letellier knew Urbain in 1865, in a small parish of Calvados, where he was a tutor, respected by all. The witness was surprised to find Urbain a member of the Commune. He could account for it only through his weakness and absence of religious sentiment. Urbain, who proposed to kill the hostages, actually called a priest to give him a character. When Urbain was arrested, on the 10th of June, he said to the agents:—"You are victorious. It is well; but the future will decide." To his son he said, "Do not forget this." Urbain affirms that he said to his son, "*Souviens-toi de ce moment?*" He did the same when his wife died, and his son was then but five years of age, as he is of opinion that children should remember the acts of their parents.

At the conclusion of the evidence of this witness the

QUESTIONING OF BILLIORAY

was commenced. Externally there is nothing to indicate the violent passions and complete absence of moral sentiments, of which his conduct has given proof. He is without any convictions or principles. As member of the Comité Central he was proposed and elected member of the Commune; as member of the Commune he demanded the formation of the Comité de Salut Public, of which he became a member, and he then insisted on the execution of the law against the hostages. He was born at Naples, of French parents; by profession he is an artist, but his talent as a painter is of a low order. He speaks well and gently, in a tenor voice. Indeed, there is nothing about him externally to warn strangers against a hidden serpent. He evidently attempts, by softness of manner, to ingratiate himself with his judges. He declared that he

DID NOT HEAR OF THE ASSASSINATION

of Generals Clement Thomas and Lecomte until long after the event; he had been a member of the Committee of Public Safety; he had been opposed to the demolition of the column in the Place Vendôme; he had opposed the decree against the hostages, but the decree was never executed, for those who were massacred were not hostages, and in the lists subsequently prepared comprised only persons having a military character, not priests or magistrates. "Unhappily, Monsieur le President," said Billioray, with a hypocritical whine, "there were 3,000 persons in the same situation."

PERQUISITIONS FOR PETROLEUM,

according to Billioray, were made. He declared that the Comité Central was not *en fonction* before the 15th of March; that he and his colleagues had demanded a municipal council for Paris, but they had not prepared an insurrection; they simply took the direction of affairs in the interest of order; he had nothing to do with the incendiarism and massacres subsequent to the 21st of May, as on that day he had ceased to be part of the Commune. A witness who had known Billioray the past two years, and had been in the habit of seeing him three or four times a week had always found him gentle and well behaved, and he was sure that prior to the Commune he had not been engaged in politics.

JOURDE EXAMINED.

The Count then proceeded to the interrogatory of Jourde. Jourde is thin, very thin, with a long neck and falling shoulders. His features are not handsome, but full of intelligence. His hair and beard incline to be red. He appears fatigued, sickly, but full of resolution. He speaks remarkably well and with great fluency—occasionally with great rapidity, but always logically, with correctness and clearness. He insists that the bombs from Versailles lighted the Ministère des Finances, and not the petroleum of the Commune. He was formerly cashier in a large commercial establishment, and there learned the handling of considerable sums of money and correct bookkeeping. He was a member of the Central Committee, and when he became member of the Commune he protested against arbitrary measures and opposed the formation of the Comité de Salut Public. On several occasions he resigned, but the Commune refused to accept his resignation. He prepared

THE CELEBRATED DECLARATION

which was in reality the resignation of himself and colleagues forming the minority, the least violent party of the Commune. A striking statement was made by Jourde in the course of his interrogatory. Speaking of the resources offered to the Commune, he declared that

FROM PRUSSIA HE HAD BEEN OFFERED FIVE THOUSAND CHASSEPOTS,

at seventy-two francs each, but that in order to avoid expense he had refused the offer. Another proposition had been made by a German from Frankfort, who asked him to give his word of honor not to divulge his name. The German offered 50,000,000 if he would permit him to take away some pictures from the Louvre. I refused the offer, said Jourde; "for I understood that the pictures were the honor and glory of France: although the money would have been most convenient and would have sensibly diminished my difficulties."

At half-past five o'clock the Court adjourned.

Fifth Day's Proceedings—General Chanzy's Examination—The Story of His Arrest, Imprisonment and Subsequent Liberation by the Commune—How the Bank of France Was Managed During the Reign of Terror.

SATURDAY, August 12—Night.

To sit in the dogdays for the trial of hotheaded bloodhounds is terrific. We are simmering. The heat in court to-day was tremendous; everybody was melting; the proceedings dragged languidly. The chief attraction was the

EXAMINATION OF GENERAL CHANZY,

who was called as a witness for the defence of Billioray and Jourde. The General is forty-eight years of age, of intelligent and energetic appearance, as might be expected from a soldier. His evidence was frank and impartial. When he and General Langourian were released they were taken from prison to the Hotel de Ville and were introduced into a room where there were twenty or twenty-five persons. A member then arose and made excuses in the name of the committee for arresting them; it was the fault of the National Guard; General Chanzy had been mistaken for the Duc de Chartres. General Chanzy was believed to be still commanding the Army of the Loire, charged to re-establish order in Paris. The orator spoke of the assassinations of Generals Thomas and Lecomte, from which he wished to exculpate the Committee. The speaker wore a long beard and long light hair. At one A. M. General Chanzy and his comrade were released. The witness could not recognize Billioray who now wears a slight mustache without beard, but he believed he recognized the voice. A photograph of Billioray with beard was shown to the General, who thought it was the likeness of the speaker at the Hotel de Ville. The witness did not know Lullier, but when the General was visited in prison he was told Lullier had pleaded to the Committee in favor of the arrested Generals.

ASSI AGAIN.

Assi has been interrogated respecting the war material fabricated in the establishments he was commissioned to inspect, especially the cartridges manufactured at Montreuil. Counsel insisted that the Court had not the right to call witnesses, and supported his opinion by long passages from the works of M. Dupin, but the Court decided on examining the director of the cartridge manufactory.

HOW THE BANK OF FRANCE WAS MANAGED.

After some uninteresting evidence, M. le Marquis de Plœuc, Provisional Governor of the Bank, under the Commune, was called. He gave a succinct and interesting account of his management of that establishment during a time of unprecedented peril. He gave credit to M. Beslay, the *ex-doyen* of the Commune, and also proved that Jourde was entitled to some share of praise. The witness stated that the first perquisition was made at the bank on the 23d March; it was signed by Jourde, Varlin and Billioray, and had for its object the payment of the National Guard. On that day M. de Plœuc had been nominated Provisional Governor. He authorized the payment of 350,000 francs, but the invaders, intimidated by the armed men of the bank, had already retired. Later in the day the bank received notice, accompanied by a menace of violent measures if the money was not paid. The Governor sent to the Mayor to ask what help he might expect. He was told in reply he must be patient, and he then determined to pay the money which the Commune sent for. There was at that time in the Bank of France three milliards—viz., one milliard in specie, one milliard deposits and current accounts belonging to 89,000 families, one milliard in bank notes. The taking of the bank would have been a real disaster. Admiral Saisset declared to the Marquis de Plœuc that he was not in a position to aid him. The elections were about to be made, with the consent of the Mayors, Admiral Saisset left Paris, and the witness was left to battle with the Commune. On the 2d April he went to Versailles to ask when he might expect assistance. The employés of the bank demanded arms; they had rifles, but not more than twenty-five rounds per man. M. Beslay proposed the nomination of a governor of the bank by the Commune. The witness suggested that the Communists should be his auxiliary to save the fortunes of the country; the latter agreed, and rendered most valuable service. Requisitions continued to be made, but the Commune had also found other sources, such as railways and other establishments, from which to obtain money. M. Jourde arrived with an order signed Delescluze, demanding the crown diamonds, which, however, had never crossed the threshold of the bank. M. Jourde said he was in possession of the Mint, and intended to coin money. Eighteen days after the first demand M. de Plœuc delivered 100,000 francs of lingots. The money made from these lingots was not issued. On the 12th May the Commissary of Police asked to make a search for arms, the witness sent for M. Beslay, who persuaded the Commissary to withdraw his troops. Jourde afterwards came to tell me that the Commune knew that arms and suspected persons were concealed in the bank. There were 430 men, courageous and energetic employés in the bank; Jourde proposed to relieve them with National Guards; the witness refused, and Jourde then suggested that the exterior gate should be abandoned. M. de Plœuc said he would consider the proposition. On the 21st of May the Governor received notice to give up 380,000 francs, and on the 22d to deliver 700,000 francs or the bank would be immediately attacked. The loiterers refused, but agreed to give 200,000 francs. Beslay told him the artillery was advancing and the money was therefore paid. On the following day he received a demand signed Jourde, Ranvier and Delescluze for 750,000 francs, which sum was paid. The government troops were then fighting in Paris, the incendiaries commenced their work, but the bank was shortly afterwards saved, and the tricolor flag which had been lowered by order of the Committee of Salut Public, rehoisted.

REQUISITIONS TO THE COMMUNE.

In answer to a question from the President M. de Plœuc stated the amount of the requisition made by the Commune. The city of Paris had a current account of 9,401,000 francs. Arrived at the limit of that account (said the witness), my resistance was more determined. I sent to demand that my responsibility should be covered by a letter. We subsequently gave 7,290,000 francs on account of the bank or the State—total, 16,695,600 francs.

Captain Ossude gave evidence respecting

JOURDE'S ARREST.

On the 30th May he was informed that a person named Roux had been arrested. His papers were *en règle*, too much so, as he had a passport, a Prussian *laisser-passer*, and also a *laisser-passer* from the Commune. His address was 140 Rue du Bac, but on inquiry no such name was known there. The supposed Roux was in reality the celebrated Jourde. When discovered the ex-Minister of Finance said he wished to speak privately with Captain Ossude. Finding, however, he was not to be shot without trial he said that he had nothing to tell him. The witness interrogated him. Jourde said he had not received money from the International as the *maison mère* in London had not more than perhaps 40,000f. He requested permission to smoke a cigarette. He said that on the 22d May he remained at the Ministère des Finances until three o'clock attempting to extinguish the fire caused by shells, thence he went to the Hotel de Ville and then took refuge in Belleville. Finding that all was lost he left the funds with his two secretaries, took refuge in the Rue du Chemin Vert; but as search was being made everywhere he left and asked asylum of a friend—Dubois, a medical student, who refused it, and thus Jourde was found during the night wandering in the streets of Paris. He had on the 22d only five hundred and a few odd thousand francs, as he had but twenty-five or thirty thousand men to pay. He denied indignantly that he had received money from any foreign government. He said that during the last days of the Commune the daily expenses had amounted to 1,200,000 francs. The battalions were not one-quarter of their stated strength, but he paid the entire effective, as he had never been able to check these robberies on the part of the officers of the National Guard. The witness, who had acted as military *juge d'instruction*, stated that he had found in Jourde a frankness which he had not discovered in any other prisoner. He gave up, without being searched, the sum of 8,060 francs. Dubois, who was with him, produced 1,700 francs, and afterwards said he had another 1,400 francs in his boots.

DUBOIS,

the student in medicine was called. The day before they were arrested Jourde had given him 2,000f. A *restaurateur*, at whose house Jourde, while Minister of Finance, took his meals, was examined, who proved that the personal expenditure of the accused was extremely small. The President announced that, in consequence of the request made by M. Lachand, whose presence is required in the provinces, the trial of Courbet will be commenced on Monday. Until then the Court adjourned. The general opinion in Court was that Jourde's punishment will be far less severe than that of his fellow prisoners. Considerable interest is felt for Courbet, to whom, it is popularly believed, the destruction of the Column Vendôme is due.

THE WITNESSES AGAINST THE COMMUNE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., August 26, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The HERALD seems to give great weight to the testimony against the Communists. Who are the witnesses? There is not one friend to the cause of the people—which was that of the Commune—among them. The witnesses are the old, unscrupulous defenders of the perjurer and murderer who so long sat enthroned in the Tuileries. The public purse having now passed from the hands of the hero of December to those of the assassin of ten thousand women and children of Paris, these "witnesses" are become the humble tools of Thiers. It is universally known that no human being in France dares give testimony in favor of the Communists. The Abbé Derey gives his word against them, of course. But, instead of making sweeping "assertions" as to their "barbarities," why don't all these denunciators bring forward reliable proof of acts and give their details by some witness worthy of belief? The oath of a French priest in such a case is not worth a straw. French priests have always and under all circumstances been the enemies of liberty and the remorseless haters of the men who struggle for it. For centuries in France they have been the hearty aids of despotism and the perpetrators of fiendish cruelties. Witness the murders of St. Bartholomew and the massacres which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In Paris during the last 200 years they have been nothing but Court sycophants. Under Louis XV. they supported the harlot Pompadour for twenty years in her reign of cruel power and shameless splendor on the steps of the throne, and flattered her successor, the prostitute Dubarry, in her reckless expenditure of the public money, in order to get her favor with the King. They encouraged for years and shared in the revolting but glittering and expensive orgies of the Regent, Philippe d'Orleans. And all this while the people of Paris were starving on black bread and praying and begging in vain for royal and priestly eyes to deign to look upon them and give relief. If ever earth witnessed a foul insult to the name of the stainless Christ—the gentle, the compassionate Master, so full of sweet humility, who loved and lived among the wretched—it is in beholding these comfortable and lazy hypocrites wearing this livery, covered all over as they are with the blood and the tears of the poor—the poor whom they have abandoned to misery and ignorance in order to live lives of ease or to become the heartless lackeys of royal tyranny.

The Abbé Derey passed twenty-five years among the savages! Did he! This is an excellent advertisement he gives the world of his pious labors. But suppose instead of this he had passed a few years among the suffering working people of Paris, made savage by bitter, unremitting, meanly-paid toil, and sunk in wretchedness? Had he and his fellows devoted ten years in aiding the poor and demanding simple justice for them they could have prevented revolution. He comes forward now to condemn by his testimony 2,500 poor wives and mothers of Communists who are cooped up in the prison pens of Versailles to a worse fate than death, because their husbands and fathers tried to thrust aside from power the despotism which has so long crushed them, and the priests, the strongest supporters of that despotism. Is it any wonder that the workingmen hated priests? Is it any wonder that, seeing their wives and children murdered before their eyes by the troops of that Bonaparte the priests had so long sustained, that they turned in that terrible moment and fell upon those whom they regarded, and justly, as the chief agents of the tyranny under which they suffered?

The potentates "of the Church" live in luxury in France. The Archbishop of Paris is a prince. He lives in a palace, has an income from the State of $20,000 a year besides church perquisites, and keeps the best cook in France. He always rides in his own carriage, with servants in livery, and is never seen among the poor. His Master went barefooted, and never owned a carriage. Yours, respectfully,

HENRI DELESCLUZE.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Workingman's Watering Place—Fresh Fish, Sea Breeze and Clam Chowder for the Multitude.

Thanks to the energetic measures taken by the old metropolitan police, this popular breathing place is comparatively free of the rowdies, gamblers and scoundrels generally who once made it their Sunday retreat. It is now safe and pleasant, and there is not a more beautiful beach within fifty miles of New York, or better bathing to be had anywhere. But it is not fashionable just now, though it may be again. Who knows that Long Branch will not fall in the estimation of Shoddy and class with Coney Island, while the latter regains its old time position? Though the fact of its not being fashionable may, and no doubt does, bear hard on the tavern keepers, bathing box woman and the other dollar-grasping people who live, move and have their being on the island, those who cannot afford to be fashionable and who work hard during the week and who delight to

MAKE A DAY OF IT

on the shining sand, will not regret its plebian character. It is something to be able to eat a meal of clams or bluefish with your coat off, to throw away your collar if it inconveniences you, and to do pretty much as you please while enjoying the invigorating breezes of the seaside. This is what all sensible visitors to Coney Island do, and what the Long Branchers cannot, so the plebians have the best of it.

Coney Island can be reached by two routes, by steamboat and by car. The former is infinitely better than the latter, and is, of course, much preferred. To

GET TO THE ISLAND

by the cars one has to cross over to Brooklyn, swelter in a slowly hauled vehicle for three miles, wait on the road during the pleasure of the conductor, get into another vehicle, and at length, after two hours of suffering, get out at the stopping place, heated, tired, disgusted and ready to do anything but take the same route back. The boats make several trips every Sunday, and are fast and comfortable. They were crowded yesterday by happy throngs of people, and of course the tavern keepers as well as the proprietors of the steamers profited. But there was

VERY LITTLE DRUNKENNESS,

and no rows worthy of mention. The day was spent in bathing and eating. It was really wonderful to mark the ease and rapidity with which a basket of clams were made to disappear by a hearty couple in the tavern near the depot. No ceremony with these honest folk. They just sat down to the important business of filling their stomachs with

THE DELICIOUS BIVALVES,

utterly regardless of what anybody thought or said. And then what bucketsful of chowder were consumed during the day! Every man, woman and child—and there could scarcely have been less than five thousand on the island during the day—wanted clams.

The bathing was very good, a fine breeze curling up the waves and rendering the plunge beneath them perfectly delightful. The scene about two o'clock, when the throng on the beach was greatest, was very

LIVELY AND ENJOYABLE

to look upon. The weather threatening to break out early in the afternoon, most of the people left by the steamer, and a deluded few returned in the miserable cars of the Coney Island Railroad.

DEATH FROM A ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT.—A fight, which resulted in the death of one of the parties, took place on Sunday, the 20th inst., on Tama island, in this county, about five or six miles above the city. It appeared from the testimony before Coroner Haw that there had been for some time a bad state of feeling between Revilo Gaylord and John Bailey—both young men and acquaintances from childhood. About noon on Sunday they were at or near the house of George Patterson. Young Gaylord was heard to say that any one who wanted to whip him might come on. Bailey threw off his coat and the fight commenced, and continued with striking, kicking, &c., until they were separated. Gaylord went into Mr. Patterson's house, his nose was bleeding slightly and he complained that his breast hurt him terribly. He lay down on the floor and in a little time was dead. A post-mortem examination showed that death probably ensued from a ruptured spleen. That organ was very much enlarged and showed signs of a recent break or rupture. There were some external bruises on the body, but none of an apparently serious character. Gaylord's father testified that, though unusually strong and healthy, he had been sick recently, and complained, after getting round again, that he was not well. He was twenty-one years old last May.—*Burlington, Iowa, Hawk Eye, August 22.*

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

JOHN FORSTER'S LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS—the only authentic biography of the novelist by his friend and executor—will be published in a few months by J. B. Lippincott & Co., simultaneously with its appearance in London.

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER have in press a "History of the Working and Burgher Classes"—a very important work on labor—from the French of Gravier de Cassagnac.

CHARLEVOIX'S HISTORY OF NEW FRANCE—translated and annotated by J. G. Shea, of New York—has reached the fifth volume and will be completed in six.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. WILL ISSUE A NEW BIBLE COMMENTARY, in six volumes, by three British clergymen, viz.:—Rev. R. Jamieson, of Glasgow; Rev. A. R. Fausset, of York, and Rev. David Brown, of Aberdeen.

MR. FROUDE, THE HISTORIAN, OF ELIZABETH, is now fifty-three, and is a son of Archdeacon Froude, of the English Church. His first published writings were several of the "Lives of the English Saints," issued in 1844, in fourteen volumes, and edited by John Henry Newman, who has since become the eminent Catholic propagandist. Froude drifted into rationalism before he was thirty, and in 1848 printed his "Nemesis of Faith," a powerful contribution to the literature of doubt. The book was fiercely attacked and warmly defended, and at once established the author's reputation. He abandoned all idea of the pulpit, and, after contributing numerous articles to the reviews (since published as "Short Studies on Great Subjects," in three volumes), he issued, in 1856, the first part of his "History of England" under the Tudors.

SAMUEL SMILES, that indefatigable writer of solidly entertaining books, has in press "A Boy's Voyage Round the World."

EARL RUSSELL WILL ADD TO HIS PROSY CONTRIBUTIONS to the political literature of his country a book entitled "The Foreign Policy of England from 1570 to 1870."

AN AMERICAN LADY has written "Pictures from Paris in War and Siege."

"THE INDIAN TRIBES OF HUDSON'S RIVER," by E. M. Ruttenber, of Newburg, is a new historical book in the press of Joel Munsell, of Albany.

THE REIGN OF THE COMMUNE IN PARIS destroyed some unpublished literary treasures of value. In the burning of the house of M. Bertrand his great "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus," just ready for the press, was consumed. It is irreplaceable except at the cost of years of labor.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN LONDON is the *Public Ledger*, started in 1759, and now merely an advertising sheet for auction sales. The oldest newspaper is the London *Gazette*, established in 1665, and published continuously twice a week ever since. There is a complete file of this important journal, 1665-1871, in the Library of Congress at Washington. The *Times* was not founded until 1788, and then under another name.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, have in press a new novel, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, entitled "Palaces and Prisons."

"THE SOUTH ATLANTIC" is the title of a new candidate for public favor among the magazines. The August number (vol. 1, No. 1) appeared this week from the pen of H. E. Hayes & Co., Baltimore. It is devoted almost wholly to educational literature, and its articles are models of brevity.

THE "CHRISTIAN UNION" of this week declares that there is not a word of truth in the "secret page of history" set on foot by the Chicago *Republican* about a broken engagement between Alice Cary and Rufus W. Griswold.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, of the United States Navy, has in the press "A Complete History of the Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America." There is already an imperfect book on this subject, by Schuyler Hamilton.

DR. HENRY COPPEE has a new work nearly ready, entitled "English Literature Considered as a Key to English History."

ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM, "Balaustion's Adventure," just out, is based upon the Alcestis of Euripides. And there is nothing new under the sun.

THOMAS CARLYLE denies that he is writing his autobiography.

E. A. POLLARD is said by *The South Atlantic* to be engaged on a new work entitled "The Lost Cause"—the abolition of slavery.

THE REMARKABLE SERIES OF DICTIONARIES compiled by Dr. William Smith, of London, will shortly be increased by "A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities and Biography." These most encyclopedical and useful reference books in the English language already embrace full and accurate dictionaries of Greek and Roman biography and mythology, three volumes; ancient geography, two volumes; the Bible, three volumes, and Greek and Roman antiquities, one volume.

THE NEW LITERATURE OF STONE is to be enlarged by the publication of a book by the architectural writer, James Fergusson, entitled "Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries; their Age and Uses."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

At Home.

No change at Wallack's, Booth's or Niblo's.

The French baritone, Barré, has been engaged for the Nilsson season of opera.

The programme at Central Park Garden becomes more interesting as the season draws towards its close.

The San Francisco Minstrels commence their season this evening with an increased company.

Mme. Parepa-Rosa has gone to Sharon Springs to prepare for the English opera season at the Academy of Music.

The regular fall season commences at the Bowery this week, with S. Swayne Buckley in the new play "On the Track."

Fred Rullman and the Vienna lady orchestra will arrive in this city this week, per steamship Vandalia, from Bremen.

The Olympic opens on Thursday with the largest and most complete pantomime company ever brought to America.

Adolf Neuendorff, chef d'orchestre at the Stadt Theater, has engaged the German tenor, Wachtel, and a large company for the Academy next month.

Mr. Alfred Richter, son of the celebrated musician of that name, and a very eminent pianist, proposes to give some musical soirées in this city during the season.

Abroad.

Mr. W. Farren is engaged at the London Vaudeville to appear in Apple Blossoms.

Mr. Otto and Mme. Lind Goldschmidt have left London for a tour on the Continent.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Music on Professor Herbert Oakeley.

It is said that Mrs. Rousby's sister will shortly make her début on the London stage. She is now a highly promising pupil.

Mr. Jordan, one of the chief, most influential and most active promoters of the great Boston Choral Festival, is in England.

Astley's Theatre has been taken by Messrs. Sangster for the purpose of reviving the equestrian glories of the old circus house.

M. Hervé is in Paris, and has signed an engagement to prepare a new *opéra bouffe* for his old home, Les Folies Parisiennes.

The London Opéra Comique will shortly open under the management of Mr. Edward Harris for the production of standard French comedies in English. Molière's "Médecin malgré Lui" will be the opening play.

The London Lyceum Theatre is undergoing a thorough renovation. The building is to be handsomely decorated, the ventilation well looked after and the seating of the public entirely rearranged. Mr. Bateman, the lessee, is sparing no expense to make the house worthy of patronage. The new play will introduce several new and old favorites.

We hear of a new invention in England—a pianoforte that is played by the feet. It has sixty-eight keys, which are cubical blocks of wood, and each one strikes a chord of four notes. The inventor wears slippers when playing, and while he performs upon the piano with his feet he plays the flute with his mouth and fingers. The effect is very remarkable.

M. Got has sent in his resignation as a member of the Comédie Française, and in January next the great comedian will follow M. Regnier into private life. M. Got's retirement will, it is anticipated, be succeeded by that of MM. Leroux and Moubant. Mme. Favart and M. Delaunay have accepted a lengthened engagement in Russia. The strength of the company will accordingly be seriously reduced. To fill up the losses new engagements will probably be made. Those of M. Berton, *père*, of M. Geoffroy, the well-known depicter of bourgeois life, Mme. Farguell and Mme. Desclée are the most probable.

HAWLEY—BUTLER.

A Connecticut Editor and Major General Protests Against Ben Butler's New Departure.

General Hawley Interviews a Herald Correspondent in a Strategical Way.

How the Telegraph Wires Were Worked Against Butler from Hartford.

HARTFORD, August 26, 1871.

This city, which chiefly has its being through the aid of insurance offices and the subscription booksellers, who flood the land with immense volumes of adventure, biography and travels, has been very much excited for the last few days over the long and cutting speech of Ben Butler, made at Springfield on Thursday evening. Hartford is now legally the capital of Connecticut, and will soon have a magnificent State House on the banks of Hog River, the stream which skirts the principal part of the city. New Haven, which was the alternate capital of the State, has yielded in despair to the edict of fate, and among its politicians there is no hope of emulating Tammany in a good fat job, as all the small fry ward cliques of Hartford have already began to calculate their gains as to the sums they will be able to take from the appropriation for the new State House.

In addition to the State House job the next thing which moves Hartford to its centre is the violent attack made upon Joe Hawley, the editor of the Hartford *Courant*, one of the most respectable of the republican journals in New England, and ranking next for careful editorial management to the Springfield *Republican*. The *Courant* is one hundred years old, I believe, or more, and its editor, Joe Hawley, was a major general in the war and served under Butler, but for some years past has opposed the redoubtable Ben for reasons best known to himself, particularly in the contest which prevailed at one time between Butler and R. H. Dana, Jr., for Congress. Butler, as every one knows, is a tough man and can hit an enemy back in a manner that is extremely unpleasant, and accordingly on Thursday evening, when Butler made his speech at Springfield, he took occasion to hit General Hawley very sharply over the knuckles for his opposition in the past. He stated that he had dismissed General Hawley from his command, while serving in the Army of the James, for incompetency. General Hawley has many friends in Hartford, particularly among the Connecticut soldiers who served with him, and therefore there is considerable feeling in regard to the attack on him by Butler. Among the workingmen in Hartford, as well as all throughout New England, Butler has numerous supporters, who believe in his advocacy of the doctrines of labor and Communism. Butler's speech at Springfield was perhaps the most masterly and artful appeal made in the United States since the days of Aaron Burr to the classes of men who differ essentially and radically on great questions, while they may be united on side issues. He is the Charles Reade of political speakers, and whatever he be, a demagogue or not, he seizes the situation at once and gives, in a few sentences, the pith of an argument briefly, but in the most telling manner.

The Springfield *Republican* and the Boston *Advertiser*, as well as the *Courant*, came in for a share of his denunciation, and when the latter sheet was spoken of in no complimentary terms, a Mr. Lawson, a reporter of the *Courant*, who was present at the Springfield meeting, instantly arose and telegraphed the substance of the charge made against General Hawley by General Butler to the former gentleman in Hartford. General Hawley is a sharp newspaper man and knows very well that it is an evidence of good judgment to have a contradiction of an accusation made on the same day in the press that the accusation appears. Accordingly the next morning, when Butler's speech appeared, denouncing General Hawley, the latter gentleman sent a despatch all over the country which came out simultaneously with the charge of Butler's. This despatch stated that Butler had told an infamous falsehood, and that he was a "liar and a blackguard."

I called on General Hawley at the editorial rooms of the *Courant*, which are situated on Pratt street, and had an interview with him of two hours' duration. The editorial rooms of the *Courant*, like all the editorial rooms in New England, are up at the head of a dark stairway. I found General Hawley sitting in the rooms of the managing editor, which position he holds, I believe, on the *Courant*. He is a stout, well-proportioned, well-looking gentleman, verging toward the fifties, with a prominent forehead, a full round face and wears a mustache and goatee in the military fashion. I stated that the object of my visit, and he very courteously vouchsafed all the information in his power in regard to his row with Butler.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—General, what where the original motives of the quarrel between yourself and General Butler?

General HAWLEY—We may as well begin at the beginning of the connection between General Butler and myself.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Very well, General; I suppose that is the best way.

General HAWLEY—I was under Butler's command over eight months, beginning in April, 1864. He recommended me for brigadier general just after a severe fight at Deep Run, August 16, 1864, and gave me command of a division of troops in October afterwards, which division I held in a movement out of the lines and in battle, October 27 of same year. A few days after I was detailed by Terry to take 3,000 picked troops to New York city to keep the place during the Presidential campaign. I had six or seven regiments of infantry and two regular batteries. Some of the regiments were Eastern troops, and a few had served under me. There was a regiment from Indiana and one from St. Lawrence county, New York State, I believe. He had command of the movement, but I had the entire handling of the troops. Butler was in command at the Hoffman House, and I don't know that he ever saw one of the regiments. After the occupation had ceased I returned with the troops to my old position—to the Army of the James, and no fault was found with me. After I returned to the army Terry was sent to North Carolina, I was next in rank to him in the division, and Butler gave me command of the division and of the position. I was on the extreme right of the Army of the James and on the extreme right of the whole grand army. My position extended from the New Market road around eastward by New Market Heights, and embraced several batteries, forts and between six and seven thousand first rate troops. Butler would hardly have trusted me with such a position if he had thought me inefficient or incompetent. It would have been very easy to have sent me off with Terry when his brigade went on the expedition to Fort Fisher. I thought my chance for a good fight was nearly as good as Terry's when he left, for we had some expectations of an attack. We thought that the rebels would find out that six or seven thousand good troops had gone away to North Carolina. Indeed they did begin a movement, which was intended to be decisive. Their gunboats went down the James and attempted to break our line.

General Hawley continued at some length to recite his career while in the Army of the James, and stated that it was his decided impression that Butler left before he (Hawley) did. General Hawley served in North Carolina and Virginia afterwards as a staff officer. He stated to our correspondent that he never had been rebuked for his conduct in battle, and was never relieved from command with any reflection on his behavior in any respect. He was at an utter loss to imagine what possible pretext Butler could have had for saying that he had displaced him for inefficiency and incompetency. General Hawley stated that as General Butler's statements stood unexplained he (Hawley) deliberately represented that Butler had told a most infamous lie, or, in common phrase, he was guilty of telling a lie made out of whole cloth.

General Hawley, at the conclusion, stated that it was possible that Butler hated him because he had written a letter in favor of the election of R. H. Dana, Jr., an old friend of Hawley's, to Congress, although he (Hawley) had been dragged into the canvass. And he gave reason No. 2 for Butler's hatred. It was that General Hawley, at the Woodstock celebration of the Fourth of July, 1870, had offended Butler probably by getting upon the platform, General Grant being present, and defending the Chinese against the attacks made by Butler on them. In relation to the damaging statements made by General Butler in regard to the enormous, and, as many believe, unaccountable expenditures of the Massachusetts republican State government, General Hawley guardedly stated that he was not well enough acquainted with Massachusetts State affairs to be able to give our correspondent any information. In fact, General Hawley was very guarded and cautious throughout and made a serious effort to interview the correspondent, which is reversing the order of nature, and could such a system prevail it might destroy the unities and set the whole English speaking world agog.

WARRINGTON'S REPLY TO BUTLER.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON JOURNAL:—

The "personal collision, hand to hand," which General Butler says he had with me some "twenty-five years ago" was just this:—I think it was in 1842 that I had reported for the Lowell *Courier* (of which I was the assistant editor) a very scaly and disreputable trick by which Butler had got a criminal released from the prisoners' dock in Concord Court House. I had returned to my post, and was one day sitting at my table writing, when Butler entered and asked who wrote the report. I told him I wrote it. He asked me if I would retract. I replied that if he would satisfy me that I had made any misstatement I would correct it. That did not content him and he again demanded to know if I would retract. Certainly not, said I. Whereupon, I being seated at my desk and he standing beside me, he brought down his hand, and, striking my spectacles knocked them upon the floor. Whereupon Colonel Schouler, editor of the *Courier*, who had been standing by, an amazed listener, turned Butler out of the office. To do him justice, he was not reluctant to go; on the contrary, his evolutions toward the door and down the stairs into the street were performed with a celerity which gave rise to the impression that he feared the Colonel's boot would reinforce the order to quit. The city laughed about the account which we gave of the "collision." Everybody said it was characteristic of Butler, and I never supposed it would be used to point a moral in relation to the Springfield *Republican's* hostility to him. I doubt, indeed, whether any one connected with that paper ever heard of the "collision" before. So it could not have contributed to the General's unpopularity in that office.

As for me, why, I have suffered for years under the reputation of being "a Butler man." Butler and I were elected to the Legislature ten years after this occurrence on the same ticket; I remember it well, for he was a dreadful load for the party to carry. It is only a fortnight since the New York *Nation* twitted me with supporting Butler when he was elected to Congress; and, indeed, it was on this very account that I came near quarrelling with my friend General Hawley, whose paper, the Hartford *Courant*, I partially had charge of in the fall of 1868. I told Hawley he ought to let the Massachusetts republicans fight their own battles and manage their own affairs. No; he insisted on pronouncing against Butler. He said he was a demagogue. "Well, everybody knew that." "He was a blackguard." "Of course he was." He was a scamp and a disorganizer generally. I could not deny it. But still I insisted that if Essex county wanted him it ought to be allowed to take him, and on the whole, if he could be confined there, so much the better for us generally throughout the State. I am not fully satisfied that I was right, though my theory that a few years in Congress would sicken everybody of him is now in process of fulfillment.

This is not the only time I have suffered on Butler's account. You remember that one year we asked him to preside at the Republican State Convention. I was not guilty in this more than others, but as I was Secretary of the committee I was blamed for it. Meeting Governor Andrew one day on Tremont street, he, after "passing the time o'day," asked rather gruffly why the committee had invited "that scoundrel Butler" to preside. I gave some excuse and added, "You know, Governor, that we invited you, but you declined." "Well," said he, with an emphatic sort of grunt, "if I had supposed you would have been fools enough to ask Butler I would have accepted." I respected his honest, well-grounded, intelligent opinion, and did not press mine upon him any further.

So, in the Legislature, when an election for Major General of the militia took place, and the "conservatives" were trying to defeat Butler for his radicalism by running General Bartlett, I did what I could for the former, and, whatever may be the opinion of military authorities in relation to Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, nobody can deny that, as was said of one of our former governors, "he did well at Concord." I know of no man who carries on a fight where they fire only powder better than Butler.* So I have never regretted the support I gave him for the Major Generalship. And he was apparently very grateful for it, and acknowledged the favor by a neat letter and present. I can hardly call it a handsome one, it being merely his photograph. You will see, my dear editor, that Butler can hardly make out a connection between the "collision" thirty years ago or so and the *Republican's* hospitality to him. He succeeds, however, quite as well as in most of his attempts at a logical solution of the mystery which surrounds the opposition of the press to his nomination. Indeed, there is no mystery in it to the "average" mind. Butler is simply a political and social nuisance, and that is all there is about him. Yours, with respect,

WARRINGTON.

MANOMET HOUSE, SOUTH PLYMOUTH, August 25, 1871.

* NOTE.—He is the only one of our generals who has been so lavish of his powder as to fire it by the "ship load."

RUNNING NOTES—POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Senator John Scott, of Pennsylvania, has been making a tour down South, and returns with a fresh budget of Ku Klux outrages with which to enliven the hustings in his State.

The Ohio county (Indiana) democracy are gamy. They have resolved that "if the party ship must go to the bottom they will sink with her in a blaze of glory." Going to the bottom in a blaze of glory is a pretty good idea for politicians. But they are generally expected to get the blaze after they reach the bottom.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, of Illinois, will be held at Vandalia, commencing Tuesday, September 12, and continuing the three following days.

General Butler having been invited to address the citizens of Hampshire county, Mass., sent the following reply:—

BOSTON, August 22, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—I have great pleasure to acknowledge your courteous invitation to meet the citizens of Hampshire county to address them upon the present political situation. My many engagements prevent my fixing a time at present, but at an early day I will give me the sincerest pleasure to meet my friends in the western part of the State, of whom I have special remembrance for their patriotic aid in raising one of the best regiments that accompanied me to New Orleans, all of the soldiers that returned from which I have no doubt are in your neighborhood, and therefore I shall meet my old comrades, feeling certain that where are my soldiers there are my friends. Accept my warmest thanks for your kindness, and believe me yours truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Harvey Jewell movement is gathering strength in Massachusetts. "Pity me, Harvey," after all, may be the cry of many a hungry officeseeker in Massachusetts next year.

The valuation of Boston, as just completed by the Board of Assessors, shows an aggregate increase this year over last of over twenty-eight and a half millions—the total real and personal this year being $612,663,550. The decrease in personal property amounts to over a million.

"What is a syndicate?" asked a Western schoolmaster of one of his pupils. "An original sin," was the reply. "Why so?" "Because it has something to do with money, and money is the root of all evil." "That's a smart answer, my boy," says the master, "but if you indicate any more punnish proclivities I shall be guilty of the sin of punishing you with a rod that was not made by Aaron." Boy retires muttering in his sleeve "Oh, Moses!"

The democratic young men in Louisville, following in the footsteps of their brethren in Boston, are out in a patriotic address.

THE "LOST CAUSE."

The "Southern Association" a Myth—The Address by a Southern "Concessionist."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I have read with surprise the document purporting to be the address of a Southern "Concessionist," unfolding a scheme for the establishment of Southern independence in a separate confederacy, and your editorial thereon, published in your issue of the 27th inst. From my intimate knowledge of Southern sentiment, being a South Carolina editor of twenty-one years' experience and observation, I do not hesitate to pronounce the document alluded to a bogus production and intended to prejudice the South in the outside and surrounding world. And I think in that you do Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens great injustice even in supposing that they could become the champions of any such a crazy scheme, and certainly misapprehend our people entirely when you say that the document alluded to "doubtless speaks the sentiments and the purposes of a large body of Southern men."

There is no desire of an effort in the South to renew the issues of the war, and much less a second movement to establish Southern independence, either peaceably or otherwise, and the idea is so perfectly impracticable and absurd that it could scarcely enter the brain of any sane man. When the document in question points to my own loved State and calls upon the world to "Look at the ever proud, chivalric and glorious State of South Carolina transformed into a burlesque African republican" it speaks truth, and a truth not half told; but when it proposes to connect that State at this moment with any movement of any character looking to separation from the national government it grossly misrepresents her people, as it does the whole Southern people, and the thing bears upon its face its own falsity.

The document is a cunningly devised political trick, or supposed no doubt so to be by its authors, for the purpose of misrepresenting the Southern people and flinging discord and dissension into the ranks of the democracy. It is wilfully and maliciously false when it represents that any Southern man, and much more Mr. Stephens, could advise that "the first step is to turn our backs forever upon the venal, hypocritical, false-hearted Yankee new-departure democracy of the North."

The people of the South—the honest, intelligent, respectable masses—are in accord with the Northern democracy; and if they have hope of a change for the better that hope is centered in the success of that party. The principles and policy of the "new departure" was first promulgated and acted upon by Virginia, and next by South Carolina in her "Press Conference resolutions" and "reform" movement, and the able and venerated Vallandigham but followed the South in the movement inaugurated by him in Ohio a short time previous to his death.

The people of the South are now willing to leave the matter of platform and nomination mainly in the hands of their Northern brethren, convinced that the part they took in the last Democratic National Convention in this city was prejudicial to the success of the Presidential candidates; and whatever course the Northern democracy may deem it wise to pursue will be endorsed and sustained by all the better masses of the South.

I felt called upon to say this much in the interest of my section and of truth, and trust you will give it a place in your columns.

A. A. GILBERT,
Editor of Sumter (S. C.) *Watchman*.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

6 BOWLING GREEN.—A FIRST CLASS SWEDISH girl as cook and laundress or to do up stairs work and waiting or general housework, city or country.

105 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT girl as first class cook; city or country; excellent city reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; city reference.

107 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's.

125 WEST 38TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; would assist in washing if required; five years' city reference from last place. Call or address.

146 MADISON AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place for two days.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer and baker; no objection to a nice private boarding house; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good, thorough cook; is a good baker, is neat and genteel in kitchen; would assist in the coarse washing; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, IN a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; is an excellent baker; city and country reference.

219 5TH ST., IN THE REAR.—FOR SEPTEMBER 1, a Scotch woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist with the housekeeping, go to market and take the entire charge of the kitchen. Address SCOTCH WOMAN.

239 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; understands cooking in all its branches; city reference from last place.

271 WEST 22D ST., IN THE REAR.—A WELSH woman as first class cook in a first class boarding house; is an excellent baker, or a meat cook in a hotel; country or city.

302 EAST 35TH ST.—AS NEAT PLAIN COOK, FIRST class washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

311 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first class cook.

321 7TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—Two sisters; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; both thoroughly competent, and have excellent references from last employer.

328 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as first class cook; is an elegant baker; first class city reference; will not wash.

329 WEST 40TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as cook.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., second floor, front room.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

523 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as first class cook, where she can have her baby; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country.

579 2D AV., NEAR 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable middle-aged widow woman as cook, or to do housework in a very small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

AS COOK. APPLY AT CASTLE GARDEN OFFICE.

Chambermaids, &c.

112 2D AV.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or as nurse for growing children, or to do housework in a small family. J. MORSTATT.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and assist with the waiting; best city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; or would do general housework.

151 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing; has the best city reference.

202 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

205 WEST 27TH ST, NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class chambermaid, and assist in the washing or plain sewing; can govern children; city reference.

230 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork in a private family; good city reference.

243 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress.

248 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; prefers a home on the east side on account of a lone sister; best city reference.

324 10TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or light housework.

337 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

408 2D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Inquire on first floor.

413 EAST 13TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO do chamberwork and assist with the plain washing and ironing in a small private family.

433 WEST 39TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; best city reference.

464 8TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

1,054 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.—A girl in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., THE FIRST PRIVATE house from 5th av.; no sign at the door. Paris dress and cloak making done. Terms very moderate during dull months. Inquire for Madame.

123 CHARLES ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER desires more work from ladies; work taken at home or by the day; dresses cut and fitted; all orders strictly attended to; terms reasonable.

201 EAST 39TH ST., CORNER 3D AV., OVER THE grocery store, top floor.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few engagements by the day or week, in private families; evening dresses and walking suits made in the latest style; can furnish her own machine; terms moderate; best city reference. Ring bell No. 4.

211 EAST 2-TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine; best reference. Call on or address E. S. W.

222 6TH AV., SECOND BELL.—AS SUPERIOR operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also dressmaker, wishes engagements in families. Call on or address Mrs. DRAPER.

240 WEST 25TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes to engage with families by the day or week, in city or country. Call or address.

254 WEST 20TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, ONE OF the most stylish cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking, will accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to many of the leading families of this city; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson or Grover & Baker machine; also understands the making of underclothing. Call on or address Miss M. R. L.

320 1ST AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; city or country; best city reference if required.

426 EAST 9TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, cutter and fitter wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Call or address.

438 4TH AV.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day.

MRS. CLINCH, 397 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect-fitting Dresses made and trimmed in the latest style; Walking Suits made in eight hours' notice, at moderate prices. Garments cut and fitted.

General Housework, &c.

3 RIDGE ST., ROOM 7.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework; best city reference.

12 PRINCE ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call or address.

18 LEWIS ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, to do housework; is willing and obliging. Call this day.

30 WEST 14TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A RESPECTABLE, competent young girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting.

40 CARMINE ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do light housework, chamberwork or to take care of children; is willing and obliging.

46 WILLETT ST., CORNER DELANCEY.—A YOUNG American girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call for two days.

63 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a girl 12 years old, to do housework; a good cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

182 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A Protestant woman to do housework in a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

202 GRAND ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman desires to go out to work by the day; is a thorough housecleaner and good plain washer and ironer; city references.

241 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework and assist in chamberwork.

354 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family; city reference.

408 2D AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

454 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., first floor, front room.—A respectable girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call between 9 and 4 o'clock.

420 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city references. Call from 9 to 4.

794 9TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework or as plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

104 EAST 25TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—AN ENGLISH lady as housekeeper.

218 WEST 35TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN as housekeeper in a family of two persons. Call any day this week. None but first class people need call; understands all the branches.

315 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS general housekeeper. Call for one day.

328 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN as excellent housekeeper; understands the management of children; is an excellent manager. Triflers need not call.

435 CANAL ST., NEAR VARICK.—AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper in a widower's family; children no objection; or would take charge of a private boarding house; good references from Brooklyn or city.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN OLD LADY, A STRANGER and limited, wishes to get employment, cannot do general housework; is competent; will do any light work. Address Mrs. SIMONS, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, WITH or without a little girl 5 years old. Address M. A. W., box 153 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

Laundresses, &c.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO wash, iron or house clean to any part of the city; best reference.

117 WEST 52D ST.
Washing, ironing and house cleaning by the day.

124 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing or housecleaning; good reference.

139 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. Two married ladies to take in washing or go out by the day. Call for two days. Mrs. WALDRON.

140 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—Wanted family and gentlemen's washing, by the dozen or otherwise; understands fluting. Mrs. SHILLING.

149 WEST 4TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes to go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning. Call for two days.

205 WEST 28TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable married woman wishes to obtain some gentlemen's washing at her own house; best reference.

213 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and is willing to assist in the washing; is a good baker; has good reference.

217 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do washing for a nice family by the month or week; understands fluting; best city reference. Apply at Mrs. McGOWAN'S.

250 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will take in family washing or go out by the day.

302 EAST 61ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes work part of the week or permanent situation; good city reference.

319 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman wishes washing in her own house; can do up clothes in the neatest manner; can flute; well recommended. Mrs. DOUGHERTY.

319 EAST 5TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wants gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would like to go out by the day.

331 EAST 32D ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman, good washer and ironer, to go out by the day or take washing home; good city reference. Call or address.

389 8TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A private family, or would do chamberwork and washing; city reference.

390 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants good family washing in her own rooms, or would go out by the day.

763 2D AV.—A WIDOW WISHES TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing or housecleaning. Call for three days.

Nurses, &c.

75 3D AV.—A MONTHLY NURSE DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT; cannot leave the city; best references.

138 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a baby and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would take sewing for a store.

153 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—To take care of children.

207 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 8.—A young American girl, 13 years of age, as nurse and to mind a baby. Call for two days.

209 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth and do sewing; best city reference.

438 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to take care of children or to assist with the chamberwork; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days.

671 5TH AV., CORNER 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and plain seamstress. Call at present employer's.

AN ELDERLY LADY AS MONTHLY NURSE; IS AN American; has had many years' experience; is competent in every respect; city reference. Address Mrs. HAMILTON, station D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH girl, a situation as nursemaid and to assist in light chamberwork. Address E. L., Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do sewing; city or country; city reference.

229 WEST 36TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; most excellent city reference.

339 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress or to do upstairs work in a small private family; good reference. Call for two days.

1,051 2D AV.—A THOROUGH COMPETENT GIRL as waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist with the fine washing and ironing; good city reference.

Miscellaneous.

9 3D AV.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO TAKE charge of a tenement house or houses. Call for two days.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY GIVES LESSONS DAY OR evening in all the English branches, Drawing, Painting, Photograph coloring, Wax Flowers. Letters written. Call on or address TEACHER.

207 EAST 54TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE and educated German girl as lady's maid and to take care of grown children; can sew and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

391 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO ATTEND a bakery or confectionery store and make herself generally useful; best city reference if required. Call for two days.

414 EAST 15TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW TO clean offices or new houses. Apply for one week.

415 EAST 123D ST., HARLEM, N. Y.—A LADY would like copying to do at her own house; is a good and rapid writer.

458 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow in a private family, and wishes a child nearly three years old with her; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference given.

763 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT ON THE door or go of errands. Call for three days.

1,303 BROADWAY.—WANTED, BY MISS GOWANS, of the Orthopædic Institution, a position in a large hotel or institution as bookkeeper and cashier (can also do banking business), marketing and housekeeping; numerous first class references. Address as above.

A LADY DESIRES A HOME, EITHER IN CITY OR country, for which her services in sewing would be an equivalent; the most satisfactory references given. Address MESEROLE, box 132 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A EUROPEAN LADY, OF FIRST CLASS ABILITIES as a teacher, desires pupils at their residence for English, French, music and drawing; also beginners in German and Spanish. Address EUROPA, Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE pupils, to whom she will teach French or Spanish grammatically or conversationally at $4 per month. Address S. J., box 110 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY—EDUCATED IN LONDON, DESIRES A situation in a school or family; teaches English, music, French, drawing and painting thoroughly; other languages to beginners. Address, stating salary, LONDON, Herald office.

A LADY FROM PARIS, BROUGHT UP IN GERMANY, who was two years a teacher in a first class Southern boarding school, and has highest references, desires a situation to teach French and German. Address A., box 131 Herald office.

A EUROPEAN LADY DESIRES TO GIVE INSTRUCTION in music, the German and Scandinavian languages (Norwegian, Danish, Swedish), as an equivalent for board in an agreeable family; the best references will be given. Address Miss H., 27 North Washington square.

AN ENGLISH PERSON IS DESIROUS OF A HOME in a Methodist family where there are no children; has good references; a good housekeeper; age 46. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Morrisania, for one week.

112 8TH AV.—A LADY OF NORTH GERMANY desires to take charge of the French and German lessons in a school; private lessons in or out of the house will be given if desired.

IF YOU WANT A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER, highly recommended for piano and singing, also for the English, German and French languages, address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

TWO FRENCHWOMEN, JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS, wish situations as forewomen in millinery and dressmaking establishments, they speak French, German and English, and have the best recommendations. Address A. C., Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS CONSTANTLY found at the German Bureau, 2?3 Bowery, entrance on 1st st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS WOMAN COOK WANTED.—APPLY at Madison Avenue Hotel, corner of Madison av. and 27th st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED—ONE willing to assist in washing and ironing. 136 West 37th street.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT lady, to take entire charge of private house; few boarders; no children. Address three days, ARMSTRONG, station D, giving age, experience, residence and reference.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

LADIES OF PLEASING ADDRESS AND GOOD CONNECTIONS will find it to their advantage before making hasty engagements to call upon the NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PUBLISHING COMPANY, 735 Broadway, who having made special arrangements for Cassell's Standard Publications, are enabled to pay $2 for orders for Child's Bible. Other works same proportion.

MILLINERS WANTED.—WANTED, FIRST CLASS milliners (no others need apply), at 829 3d av., between 50th and 51st sts.

OPERATORS ON WILLCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE wanted. Experienced operators only need apply. 88 Prince st., third floor.

OPERATOR WANTED—FOR WILLCOX & GIBBS' MAchine; one who understands stitching ladies' soft silk ties. Apply at 206 West 10th st., near Bleecker.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES WANTED—At EHRICH'S Temple of Fashion, 287 8th av., near 24th street.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED—AT EHRICH'S Temple of Fashion, 287 8th av. near 24th st.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS SALESWOMEN WANTED—In a millinery and fancy goods store. Inquire at 287 Grand st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; German preferred. Apply at 217 Pearl st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT HOUSEwork. 222 East 122d st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a small family, residing a short distance in the country. Apply at 71 John st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND trimmers; also two saleswomen. Apply at once to Mlle. POWER, 889 Broadway.

WANTED—AS OYSTER AND ORDER COOK, A WOMAN. Apply at 296 Spring st., before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 296 Spring st., before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; city reference. Apply at 229 West 49th st.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR A CHILD, TWO YEARS old; must be obliging and assist with chamberwork and be able to do plain sewing if required. Call this day at 63 East 8th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO COOKing, washing and ironing. Call for two days at 435 East 57th st.

WANTED—A GENTEEL LADY TO TRAVEL AND INtroduce goods to ladies; can make $30 per week. Call to-day at 38 West 26th st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE AND WELL RECOMmended colored women, as cook and house girl, in a small family; both to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 138 West 45th st.

WANTED—TWELVE HANDS TO MAKE NECKTIES and bows; good wages and steady employment; also work given out of the house. Also wanted, hands to learn to make neckties and bows. Inquire at 203 East 54th st. H. & L. LILIENTHAL.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN NURSE, WHO understands the care of an infant, in an American family going to Germany. Apply at 2? West 30th st.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A PROTESTant woman as cook; must understand the care of milk and will assist in the washing. Call at 30 West 39th st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN, BY JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, 126 and 128 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NURSE, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the care of two growing children; good-natured and obliging. Apply, with city references, from 10 till ..., at 44 West 16th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND TO assist in chamberwork; also a young girl, from 13 to 15 years, to make herself generally useful. Apply at 229 West 23d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR A private boarding house; one who thoroughly understands her business and can come well recommended. Apply at 42 West 14th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A CONFECTIONery; one that has had experience at the business and can come well recommended. Apply at 1?2 Chatham st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GERMAN girl as good cook; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply immediately at 158 West 44th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, AT 13 EAST 17TH st., one competent to take entire charge of kitchen; best city reference required; no other need apply.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK, well recommended. 133 East 18th st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL (GERMAN, French or English) to wait upon table and make herself generally useful in a private American family. Call at 128 East 38th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS MESsenger, light porter, or where he can make himself useful. Address AMERICAN, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO BECOME AGENT IN A secret business where money is made quick and easy, and those who wish my employment can call at 31 Bayard st., room 7, between 3 and 5 P. M., for two days only, or address W. JACKSON, same place.

A YOUTH 17 YEARS OF AGE DESIRES A SITuation; writes a good hand and keeps books; has good references and will do anything. CHAS. HOWARD, 148 West 10th st.

EXPERIENCED BARTENDER WISHES A SITUAtion; good reference. Address W. B. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR VALET, BY a Belgian. For further information inquire at Strangers' Hospital, corner av. D and 10th st., for CORNEILLE INDRICK.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A SUBSCRIPTION AND mailing department; must be a good penman, quick at figures and come well recommended. Address, stating age and salary expected, J. H. L., box 959 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family (English); good reference. Address H. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOOTMAN, IN A GOOD family; has best city reference. Address SYDNEY OWEN, care of Duncan, Sherman & Co., 11 Nassau st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A DRY goods store, by a colored man, 22 years of age, from Rushville, Ind.; can furnish good recommendation and not afraid of work. Inquire at 176 Spring st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman; can drive four-in-hand or tandem; is strictly sober; is competent in every respect. Call on or address W. S., 57 and 59 West 33d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS groom and coachman; willing and obliging; highly recommended. Address T., box 142 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, WANTS A SITUAtion as groom; understands the care of horses; good reference. Address Edward Wright's harness store, 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman and groom; can milk; understands his business; good reference from his last employer. Address A. R., box 2?3 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and, the best of all, never knew the taste of liquor. Call at harness store 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th st.

A COACHMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE WANTS A situation; is a first class driver; four years in last situation. Call at or address harness store 1,380 Broadway, corner of 38th st.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHman; has references in New York and Brooklyn. Address M. B., box 140 Herald office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUATION WANTed by a single man; understands his business and the care of horses; is sober and obliging; good reference. Address R., box 119 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS A coachman; has long experience; thoroughly competent, strictly temperate; best city reference. Call on or address H. H., 64 University place.

A GENTLEMAN, SELLING OUT, WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a first class coachman; can be highly recommended. Call on or address JOHN, Captain Millward's stables, 5th av. and 44th st.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, an experienced groom and careful city driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages. Address A. D. M., box 120 Herald office, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 7 East 18th st., carriage repository.

FARMER'S OR GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—by a married man, without encumbrance; understands breeding and stock raising, both horses and cattle; also the management of a grazing or milk farm; wife is a first class dairy woman; or would take entire charge of a gentleman's place, being fully acquainted with vegetables, fruits, lawns, graperies, greenhouses, &c. Address FARMER AND GARDENER, Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS ON farm or in a gentleman's family; understands the care of horses, &c.; wife for general housework; just arrived. No. 6 Bowling Green.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A MARried man, who is well acquainted with the general improvements of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address M. P., box 158 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN; IS a good gardener and general workman in any capacity; first class reference. Address A. C., box 102 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS groom or coachman; would have no objection to the country, having had three years' experience. Address P. T., Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can milk cows; will make himself generally useful; is well recommended. Address W. K., box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as first class coachman; thoroughly competent and skilful driver; sober and obliging; good reference. Apply to JESSE DAW, 683 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman or gardener; good reference from last employer. Address A. W., box 165 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, LATEly landed, as coachman and groom, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Call at Coleman's, 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener, and wife as cook and laundress; no encumbrance; good city reference. Address E. Y., box 101 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL EXPERIenced cloak salesmen, possessing extra ability, and who are in all respects capable. Apply at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESman with good references wanted at 746 3d av.

A JUNIOR DRUG CLERK, WHO CAN MAKE SODA and do the heavy work; must come well recommended. Apply at FENNER'S, corner Broadway and 32d st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A FIRST CLASS JOBBING house can secure the services of an A1 salesman by addressing TRAVELLING SALESMAN, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING WANTED.—TO MERCHANTS AND manufacturers not acquainted with bookkeeping, I can make you good accountants, single or double entry, in a few practical lessons to keep your own books; terms moderate. Address Mr. COOPER, box 150 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO learn the business; one having some experience preferred. Apply to DAVIES & LEYS, 264 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK.—I WANT PERMANENT SITUATION; had 12 years' city experience; good salesman; understand my business thoroughly; references; country preferred. Address for three days ALEXANDER, Herald office.

DRY GOODS CLERK WANTED.—ONLY ONE WELL experienced need apply at 166 Smith st., corner of Wyckoff st., Brooklyn.

I WILL GIVE MY SEAT IN THE GOLD ROOM TO any person that will secure me a good position in some stock or banking house at a fair salary. Address G. P., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS STOCK CLERK in a dry goods house; must have experience and recommendations. Apply at 9 Worth st.

WANTED—A CALL CLERK, BY A LARGE DRY goods jobbing house in this city. None but men of experience in this specialty need apply. Address G. L. E., box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—TEN ENGLISH, IRISH AND SCOTCH dry goods folders. Apply to McFALL & WILSON, 90 White st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A married German who speaks French and English and is fully competent in all official duties; best references. Address J. F. S., Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESS GOODS SALESMAN, at SOLINGER'S late Hoffman's dry goods emporium, 17 Carmine st., corner of Bleecker.

WANTED—FOR AN EXTENSIVE HOUSE IN CONnecticut, several first class saleswomen for gloves, hosiery, notions and millinery departments. Call on Monday and Tuesday at 28th and 29th insts., at M. T. HIGGANS', 126 6th av.

WANTED—FOR AN EXTENSIVE HOUSE IN CONnecticut, several first class salesmen in gentlemen's furnishing and dress goods departments; also for notions and millinery wholesale department. Call on Monday and Tuesday, 28th and 29th insts., at M. T. HIGGANS', 126 6th av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening; demand for operators.

A.—STEADY EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GIVEN INtelligent men in a remunerative business upon liberal salary and commission; special terms to competent men. No. 7 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO SELL the Needle-threading Thimble, the greatest and quickest selling novelty ever invented. Besides being a wing thimble, it threads a woman's needles almost in the dark; profits 200 per cent. A young man having the agency of three counties in a New England State clears $80 in five weeks. Ladies say it is worth $10. Samples sent on receipt of 30 cents. W. P. SLENSBY, 566 Broadway, New York.

AN OYSTERMAN AND WAITER WANTED. APPLY at EARL'S Oyster House, 376 8th av.

A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLEMAN IS WANTED IN our subscription department; must be courteous and obliging; best references are required. Call at manager's desk, office No. 2, 73? Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE, ABOUT 16 OR 17; one who has had a couple of years' experience; must be smart and honest and bring good recommendations. WOODS, 529 Grand st., Williamsburg.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEdiately, for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried, able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN to travel and post a patent medicine. Address M. A. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A WAITER AT DINING SALOON 388 Canal st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE UPTOWN store, a respectable youth. One who resides with his parents and is willing to make himself generally useful may address, in own handwriting, stating age, reference and salary expected, MERCHANT, station D.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS; profitable, easy and respectable business; $5 to $10 per day; success sure; most convenient little article. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office No. 1.

WANTED—A MAN TO WAIT ON TABLES AND OPEN oysters and willing to make himself generally useful, at 524 8th av.

WANTED—ONE BARKEEPER, ONE OYSTERMAN and two waiters at 949 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN A DINING SALOON; must know how to wait. Apply at 29 South st.

50 AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL MOORE'S PATENT filter; needed in every family; inducements offered to good men. JOHN S. HEALY, 176 Fulton street.

THE TRADES.

HOOSAC TUNNEL NITRO-GLYCERINE WORKS.—The Nitro-Glycerine use Explosives; experienced blasters. 40 Broadway, room 39.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL CUTter, of experience, ability and address, wants a situation. Address H. B., Times office, New Brunswick, N. J.

TO HATTERS.—WANTED, A GOOD CURLER, IN AN independent silk hat shop. Apply to BROWN & WILCOX, No. 8 Boylston square, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COMPOSITOR, TO TAKE charge of job printing and act as or man; one who understands the English, German and Hebrew languages. Apply at 262 Chatham square, Hebrew News.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER. APply to THOMAS HOUSTON for three days, from Monday, 28th instant, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—IN A WALL PAPER FACTORY, A FIRST class color mixer for printing machines. Address box 2,032 Philadelphia Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN A JEWELRY STORE, who can do jewelry jobbing and also assist in selling goods. Apply at 321 Canal st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS MACHINISTS IMmediately. L. MORGAN & SON, 650 East 12th st.

CLOTHING.

A NOTICE.—AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 Sixth avenue, I am now paying the following prices for cast-off Clothing and Carpets:—For Silk Dresses, from $10 to $60; Coats, $7 to $20; Pants, $2 to $5. A call or note respectfully solicited by Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AT S. MISH'S, 157 THIRD AVENUE.—LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 98 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and at our branch store, 33 Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen will positively receive the utmost value in cash for their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Orders punctually attended to in and out of the city. Please call, or address the number as above.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.
MORE DIRTY STREET DISCLOSURES,
SHOWING UP
THE HOW-NOT-TO-DO-IT OFFICIALS.
CONTINUED EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.
SEE TO-DAY'S TELEGRAM.
SENT EVERYWHERE FOR 50C. A MONTH.
PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A SPECIALTY—NO FEE UNLESS CURED.—DR. R. COBBETT, office 20 Centre street, can be consulted privately on diseases; a successful practice of 40 years entitles him to confidence.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, corner of Fifth avenue, and at druggists'; 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue and 122 Fulton street, Brooklyn, or sent by mail. Caution—Beware of imitators.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED without mercury; manhood effectually restored. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. 40 years' successful practice.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROfessor of Midwifery, 25 years successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Office 120 West Twenty sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEdiate relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied; elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, new number 17 (Laurens st.)

ATTENTION.—30 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXperience; private diseases always permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—DR. AND MME. WILLETT CURE AT ONE interview. Their female remedies never fail. Rooms for ladies before and during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 144 West 12th street, near 7th avenue.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY IN NEED OF PRIvate and confidential treatment should consult the old medical practitioner, Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street, New York. No mercury used.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side

A SUPERIOR MURRAY HILL FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, East Thirty-seventh street, 20 feet front; mantle Mirrors, &c.; $?8,000; a bargain. THOMAS J. DUNKIN, 554 Third avenue.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House for sale—In East Thirty-ninth street; price $14,500; immediate possession. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue; branch office 83 Sixth avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty eighth streets.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, TWO STORY FRAME House and Lot, 225 1?5th street, near Third avenue; price $4,600. Apply on the premises.

BROWN STONE HOUSE IN HARLEM, HANDY TO the cars, for sale cheap—16 feet front, three stories, high stoop; gas and water. BEEKMAN & BRO., Grocers, 543 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—120 FEET EAST OF FIFTH AVENUE, four story high stoop brown stone House, medium size, in perfect order. Apply to E. W. SMITH, 35 Wall street.

$4,000 CASH AND FIVE YEARS' MORTGAGE will purchase a handsome piece of avenue Property, all rented and paying 20 per cent. Address THIRD AVENUE, box 121 Herald office.

West Side

A.—FOR SALE, ON FIFTH AVENUE, AN ELEgant modern new high stoop medium-sized leasehold Dwelling, for $5,000, possession; ground rent $550. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE HOUSE ON FORTY-ninth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; newly built and finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, S. STEWART, 239 West Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-FIRST STREET, WEST side, a three story high stoop House, in good order; modern conveniences; one quiet neighborhood; price $16,000; terms easy. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—ON FIFTH, MADISON, Lexington, on all the great boulevards and on the intersecting streets; also large Plots on the Central and Southern boulevards, in Westchester county. PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

LOTS.—FOR SALE, CHOICE PLOTS ON FIFTH AVEnue, below and fronting Park; also on Madison avenue and side streets adjacent to these avenues. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

DISPOSAL LOW.—16 YEARS' LEASE; NOMINAL ground rent of House; on best part of Hudson street; large lot; suited for all business purposes. Apply to J. SCHIFF, 52 Fourth avenue.

THOSE WANTING TO PURCHASE PRIVATE, TENEment and avenue business Houses and Lots in good locations, at low prices, on favorable terms, in all parts of the city, can get full information and permits at 229 West Thirty-eighth street. M. GOODHEIM.

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PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,
AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, BROWN STONE HOUSE, COMpletely furnished, 395 Sackett street; $150 per month to good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—A LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, 71 South Second street, Williamsburg; is in good order; rent $35 per month. Inquire at the corner store.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

$2,200 FOR A NEAT TWO STORY COTTAGE (new), on the east side of Bergen Hill; a select neighborhood; only 200 feet from horse cars and only 20 minutes from the ferry in Jersey City. J. A. COTTINGHAM, corner West and Liberty sts., N. Y.

To Let or Lease.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLImate—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT ASTORIA.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, A NEW three story House one block from Hell Gate ferry, containing 1? rooms; store on first floor; full size house; suitable for grocery or any other business purpose. Will be sold very cheap, and terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH BROWN, Astoria.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—TO RENT, TWO VILLAS, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; with in 30 minutes of Wall street. O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

A RARE BARGAIN.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT East Orange, N. J., five minutes' walk from Brick Church station, a new brick French roof House, 12 rooms, well finished; hard, white walls; gas, water; splendid location; must be sold or rented, for owner intends to go to Europe. Inquire at the place, Main street, second house from Mulberry street, East Orange, N. J.

A WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—AT A bargain; 225 acres; 100 acres good wood land; house has city modern improvements; price $15,000; buildings alone cost that amount. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON VERY EASY TERMS—A Farm of about 115 acres, near Smithtown, L. I. Apply to owner, 138 Chambers street, room 11, from 10 to 12 M.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT NEW COTTAGES, NEW Brighton, Tompkinsville, 10 and 11 rooms; gas, heater, range; surroundings first class. Terms easy. $4,500, $5,500, $6,000. DARRIN, 60 Broad street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY NEAR New York, 550 feet water front; chimney 100 feet high; fit for a factory. WM. B. TOWNSEND & CO., 40 Broadway, room 39.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND Cottages to let or for sale, with immediate possession, at Tarrytown and vicinity, on the Hudson; low prices and desirable places. Apply to S. EMERSON, 435 Eighth av.

METUCHEN, N. J.—A CHOICE HOMESTEAD Farm of 83 acres; good buildings, fruits, &c.; very cheap; also Country Seats, Cottages, &c., at bargains; terms to suit. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

ORANGE, N.J.—CHEAP, NEAT, ATTRACTIVE; THREE minutes from depot; good neighborhood; House nine rooms; furnace, range, bath, water; sale; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street.

RUTHERFURD, PARK, N. J.—THREE HOUSES AND 500 Building Lots and several pieces of Land, from 1 to 20 acres, suitable to cut up; 15 per cent cash balance in ten years; would exchange. Apply to owner, 138 Chambers street, room 11, from 10 to 12 A. M.

TARRYTOWN, 45 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.—Only $5,100 for a House and Lot in this beautiful village. WM. J. COLES & CO., 69 East Tenth street.

$3,500—$1,000 CASH, BALANCE MORTGAGE—will buy fine Country Residence, nine acres, near lake and depot; first class Buildings costing $7,000. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A VERY VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA (CITY) RESIdence, with large and ornamental grounds attached, will be exchanged for a large and highly improved country residence on the Hudson, in New Jersey or Staten Island. Address, with full particulars, P. B. V., Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A VERY VALUABLE Lumber Property, situated on a railroad nearly completed, within a short distance of the city of New York, and is heavily covered with timber of an excellent quality; improvements good; title perfect and free from encumbrance; would be sold reasonably for cash or exchanged for city property. Address E. W., 297 Fifth avenue, New York, stating where an interview may be had; will meet with attention.

EXCHANGE—GOOD FARM HOUSE AND BARN; 150 acres, with one-third crop; also City Lots, clear, for Brooklyn or Jersey Houses or for Merchandise. WM. C. PAYNE, 117 Broadway, room 39.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PRODUCTIVE Property in the city or vicinity, a magnificent Farm of 400 acres in Southern New Jersey; has extra fine buildings and outbuildings, fine crops, peach orchard, apple orchard, &c.; said to be the handsomest farm in New Jersey. COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE corner House, best location, Harlem, for small House. Address J., box 115 Herald office.

PROPOSALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, MIDDLETOWN, August 22, 1871.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners until the 13th day of September for the following named work in the erection of another wing to the hospital, viz.:—

Excavation.
Stonework, brickwork, plastering and deafening.
Woodwork, including oiling, painting, glazing, trimming and slating.
Gas fitting, plumbing, registers and heating.
Window guards.

The right is reserved to reject all bids that shall appear to be otherwise than for the best interests of the institution. Plans and specifications can be examined at the hospital between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

H. SIDNEY HAYDEN, CORNELIUS BRAINARD, JOSEPH CUMMINGS, } Commissioners.

RE-ADVERTISEMENT.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

Office Washington Aqueduct, Washington, August 25, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of September, 1871, for the delivery in the District of Columbia of nine millions (9,000,000) of pounds of 36 inch cast iron Water Pipe and Special Castings. The entire quantity of pipe is divided into four lots, and proposals will be received for the whole or a less number of lots.

The plans are the same as distributed under advertisement of July 24. No bid will be received which does not agree to commence the delivery on or before the 1st day of October next.

Each bidder must agree, and the contractor will be required, to forfeit one dollar ($1) a day for delay in the delivery of each pipe and special casting beyond the time required in the circular and this advertisement.

No proposals for pipes or special castings will be received except in the printed forms which, with circulars, specifications, plans and forms of contract, can be had on application in person or by letter or telegraph to

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer of Washington Aqueduct.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER
(Established 1847.)
WEDNESDAY, August 30,
at 10½ o'clock, at private residence
40 EAST TWENTIETH STREET,
Genteel Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
Particulars in time.
SATURDAY, Sept. 2,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
96 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
handsome Household Furniture, pier and mantel Mirrors, Pianos, &c. Removed for convenience of sale.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post Office.
SEWING MACHINES.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom
37 Nassau street,

6 Sewing Machines	Florence	5 Machines	Weed
4 Sewing Machines	Empire	6 Machines	Buckeye
15 Sewing Machines	Singers	10 Machines	Wh. & Wilson
6 Sewing Machines	Finkle	10 Machines	Grover & Baker

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post Office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture of every description; also a fine rosewood Dentist Chair, &c.

AUCTION. AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY (MONDAY) Over $20,000 worth and 450 lots by catalogue. Magnificent Household Furniture, rich rosewood Pianoforte, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, over 500 yards Carpet, the whole contents of five story private residence No. 120 West Twenty-third street. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock this day (Monday), August 28.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Large Furniture Sale.
H. ZINN, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, all the Furniture contained in the four story dwelling No. 124 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, consisting in part of one rosewood Pianoforte, 7½ octave, cost $600; 4 rich Parlor Suits, covered in satin brocatel and reps; Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Centre Tables, Clocks, Mirrors, Spring and Hair Mattresses, single and double Bedsteads, Bedroom Suits, Crockery and China Ware, Chairs, Tables, &c., together with all the Furniture necessary for housekeeping.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29 and 30,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
important trade sale of
American, English and German
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns,
Tinned and Enamelled Ware,
Plated Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c.,
embracing 2,000 lots new and desirable Goods, in quantities to suit city and country trade.
Catalogues at our office.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
118 Chambers street.

AUCTION NOTICE. LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT Parlor Suits, all styles and all colors; French satin brocatel and reps; also a large variety all kinds Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture, &c., at E. ROTH'S Parlor Suits Manufactory, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street.

AUCTION. AUCTION AUCTION.
Over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots
elegant Household Furniture at public auction, this (Monday) morning, August 28, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the large five story residence 12 Brevoort place (East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth avenue. Velvet, Brussels Carpets; two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, eight beautiful Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel and reps; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Cabinets, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, two Buffets, Extension and Tea Tables, Dining Chairs, China, Tea and Dinner Sets; Cut Glass, Crystal, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
140,000 tons of Scranton Coal
at public auction,
on WEDNESDAY, August 30,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY M. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
This day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, a large assortment of Household Furniture, comprising Parlor and Chamber Suits, Extension and Centre Tables, Sideboards, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Hair and other Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretary and Library Bookcases, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Carpets, Oilcloth, Druggets, Oil Paintings, &c., &c. Particulars in catalogue.

BY CAMPBELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS—OFFICE NO. 4 West Fourth street, corner Broadway. On Thursday next, without reserve in lots, to close business, entire large assorted Stock, Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Counter Scales, Cases, fine Fixtures, Horses, Wagons, Harness, &c., of first class uptown Grocery, Tea and Wine Store. Circulars and full particulars day of sale.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, AUCTIONEER, SUCCESSOR to Wm. Witters, sells this day, at 3 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of Parlor Suits, marble top Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Hat Racks, Sofas and Sofa Beds, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bookcases, Refrigerators, Stoves, Crockery, Wooden Ware, Pier Mirrors, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Oilcloths, hair, husk and excelsior Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Quilts, Blankets and Bedding.

EDWARD E. HOYT, AUCTIONEER,
By HOYT, WHEELER & BRADLEY.
Store 118 and 120 Church street.
On MONDAY, August 28,
at 10½ o'clock,
special sale of 1,000 cases
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,
in regular and extra sizes, adapted to the home, Southern and Western trade. The catalogue will comprise a large assortment of new fall and winter goods, consigned by the Eastern and New York city manufacturers and never before offered at auction. Our Eastern facilities for obtaining consignments are unsurpassed by any house in the country, especially in
Fine Haverhill and Lynn Goods.
Our catalogues are made up of commission goods, and will comprise Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Boots, Brogans, Balmorals and Congress, pegged and sewed, in all grades, qualities and sizes; Women's, Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Congress and Serge, pegged and sewed, in all grades, qualities and sizes. Also full lines of Men's Women's, Misses' Boys' and Youths' Rubber Boots, Sandals, Footholds, Buckle Gaiters and Alaska Overshoes. The attention of the trade is called to this large trade sale.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage Sale, August 28 (MONDAY),
at 11 o'clock, at 199 Chatham street,
Elegant rosewood and black walnut Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood Parlor Suits, marble top Centre Tables, carved black walnut Hat Stand, Turkish Lounge, Arm Chairs, Small Chairs, Reception Chairs, gilt and walnut Chairs, 5 elegant black walnut richly carved Bedroom Suits, black walnut and oak Extension Dining Tables, Oak Chairs, Sideboards, Oak Rocker, Wood Chairs, Kitchen Tables, Mirrors, Carpets, Hair Matting, Bedding, &c. By order of the attorney for mortgagee.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., August 13, 1871.
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on Tuesday, September 19, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of
86,000 Uniform Coats,
165,000 pairs Trousers, foot;
52,000 pairs Trousers, mounted;
9,000 pairs Drawers,
160,000 Shirts, flannel;
89,000 Shirts, gray;
46,000 Great Coats, mounted;
121,000 Great Coats, foot;
54,000 Blankets, wool;
135,000 Sack Coats, lined;
47,000 Sack Coats, unlined;
5,000 pairs Boots and Bootees,
68,000 Forage Caps,
21,000 pairs Stockings,
and various other articles.
The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
C. H. HOYT,
Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 10, 1871.
Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., commencing on
TUESDAY, September 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain V. P. Van Antwerp, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of
11,000 Great Coats,
3,000 pairs Drawers,
2,000 Shirts,
29,000 Wool Blankets,
1,600 pairs Trousers,
800,000 pairs Stockings,
5,500 pairs Boots and Shoes,
23,770 Knapsacks,
20,757 Haversacks,
300,000 yards gray Shirting Flannel,
50,000 yards ¾ sky blue Kersey,
and various other articles. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues which can be obtained at this office or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUtion I shall sell this day (Monday), August 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock, at 22 Tenth avenue, five Hydrometers, one Vacuum Gauge, a lot of Books, two Scales, one Microscope. CHARLES DALY, City Marshal.

NOROTON.—GREAT AUCTION SALE (BY ORDER OF Melville E. Mead, Esq.) of three handsome Cottages and 200 Village Lots at Noroton Station, between Stamford and Darien, on the New Haven Railroad, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, August 31. Free excursion cars will run between Stamford, Norwalk and Noroton. Maps at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THURSDAY JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 59 New Bowery, 600 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets, Spreads. By order of Mark Levy, 78 Grand street.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her. N. B.—No likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriage and allay the most serious trouble. Madame CLIFTON, 245 West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

GENEVA WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Manufacturers,
A. GOLAY, LERESCHE & SONS.
Geneva, 31 quai des Bergues; Paris, No. 2 Rue de la Paix.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN; FOURTEEN years' benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth $1; set, $10; Plumpers for hollow cheeks; Sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 156 Grand st., near Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards; also unique styles for dwelling houses. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS.

Yesterday's Discourses in the Metropolis and Elsewhere.

Criminal Classes Controlling the Cities.

Ministerial Medicine for Municipal Management.

A Pious Parson Prescribing for Politicians.

He Thinks New York as Bad as Boston.

A UNIVERSALIST ON WALTER SCOTT.

Other Orations, Orthodox and Otherwise.

The peculiarly oppressive weather which prevailed yesterday was certainly enough to make many piously inclined people languid and lazy and acted, undoubtedly, counter to the attractions in the churches. True, the majority of the leading pulpit orators have not yet returned to duty, but nevertheless there are left others who can show a good record of earnest work. In many of the churches yesterday the attendance was very fair, but the majority were poorly attended indeed, and the principal discourses of the day, here and elsewhere, may be found below and will repay the careful perusal they will undoubtedly obtain.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

New York's Great Danger and How to Avert It—Sermon by the Rev. W. H. Cudworth.

In the absence of Dr. Hepworth yesterday the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Cudworth, of Boston, who undertook to prescribe certain medicines for the diseases social and political of this metropolis. The announcement of his first hymn,

Safely through another week
God has brought us on our way, &c.,

was prefaced by a few remarks touching the great railroad slaughter near Boston on Saturday night, which occurred, the preacher said, within two miles of his own home. It had inspired in his heart thankfulness to God for His preserving care, and hence he had selected this hymn as a fitting expression of his thoughts and feelings. The morning Scripture lesson was taken from First Corinthians, xii., in which St. Paul argues the

BROTHERHOOD OF ALL CHRISTIAN BELIEVERS,

whether Jew or Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond or free, and illustrates his point by the different members of the body, still being one body, and each performing its own appropriate part in the economy of the Gospel and of the Church. God hath set some in the Church, first, apostles; second, prophets; third, teachers: after that, miracles; then gifts of healing, helps, governments, diversities of tongues, &c., and this arrangement of the Lord is designed to prevent any schism in the body of Christ, and that the members should have the same care one for another; because, "whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it" (verse 26). This text was made the basis of Mr. Cudworth's suggestions for the salvation of New York. St. Paul herein declares a principle of universal application. The central life of this country surrounds us, and every part is influenced by its quantity, directness and quality, and no thinking man who loves his country can but be pained with the unsoundness of this central life, wherein so many things which go to make up our American life find their force and power, and raise us up to the mountain top or depress us to the valleys. A careful philosophical observer has said that our large

AMERICAN CITIES ARE RULED BY THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

This language, the preacher thought, was more forcible than truthful; but the philosopher, in pouring out his hortatory, was led further than the truth. But, singling out New York, it was probably true, or, if not wholly true, there are certain bases upon which the truth might rest. To a certain extent this great city, with its shining life, its attentions to the poor and the sick and the blind, the aged and the young; its great financial and commercial and moral progress, is yet, in a certain degree, governed by the criminal classes. How may this local government be distributed? How may this evil be remedied? We have not yet come to understand or realize what our country is. We are not yet fully ripe as a nation, and in the process of development and ripening we shall have many unwholesome and bitter experiences to pass through. But, God working with man, and man perfectly submissive to the Divine will, we shall, by and by, see a state of things here as near to heaven as anything can be seen on earth. Our Saviour's prayer—"Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven"—will be heard and answered, and in God's own good time it will come. Therefore this state of things which exists in all our large cities is suggestive and admonitory rather than prophetic of what is to be. But if one member suffer all the members suffer with it. The principle conveyed is that nothing is stronger than its weakest place, and

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS WEAKEST PART.

This idea was illustrated by Renforth in the St. John regatta. What availed his strength and experience so long as he had that one weak spot? the preacher asked. Perchance he had been tampered with, but let us wait until that is proved. If a felon is on a finger or a tooth aches we cannot rest day or night until the affected part is healed, because all the members suffer with the injured or diseased one. But when the disease is removed all the members rejoice. So it is in connection with everything. Let five of the 5,000 pipes in yonder organ be out of order and such a state of confusion and lack of harmony will ensue that you would demand the cessation of its music. But let the manufacturer spend a few minutes over it and repair the injured or broken parts and it gives forth its sweet, harmonious sounds again, and all the members rejoice with it. And so is it also with a watch. Referring to the Westfield disaster for further illustration, Mr. Cudworth said that to all outward appearances that boat was perfect; but away down under the floor months ago there commenced the crack where bilge water had gathered. The fracture had been allowed to enlarge until a combination of circumstances—the absence of the engineer, the increase of the steam pressure and the lack of water—had concurred in producing that disaster which thrilled the land and filled New York and its vicinity with sorrow and mourning.

ONLY THIS ONE FLAW

in that otherwise perchance faultless boat. The necessity for all to bear their part in arresting an evil was illustrated by the prevalence of cholera in St. Louis a few years ago, when the epidemic was fought and conquered in its starting place by the millionnaires as well as the mechanics. And if it should break out here in our avenues A, B or C, or in the Five Points, or any other filthy locality, Fifth avenue and Murray Hill would not be exempt, and the residents of those places would take every proper precaution to arrest the epidemic, and when it should have been conquered all the members would rejoice together. This principle is applicable to physics, to commerce, to mechanics, to mind and morals, and, indeed, to everything. It is of universal application. If one comes into this church cold and stiff and formal he will be sure to stiffen others with his own starch. And this principle applies, also, to New York's municipal affairs. He (Cudworth) had studied Boston for twenty years, and had read in the papers a great many things respecting New York, and he had come to believe that

NEW YORK IS AS WICKED AS BOSTON,

though it is not generally considered so here. (A titter ran through the congregation at this suggestion.) As he had seen and studied New York its three great enemies are intemperance, licentiousness and political corruption. When, from any of our quiet and Christian country homes, a young man comes to this city and makes his way, for instance, to Central Park Garden, where the best music on this Continent is furnished to him, and the waiter comes along and asks what he will have—a glass of lager beer, Rhine wine or something else which he orders and drinks, you ask, what is the harm? I say too, what is the harm? It is not then. But when he goes the next night and the next, and night after night, taking, perchance, a female companion along with him, yet virtuous, but lacking moral stability, the appetite for strong drink is created and encouraged, and young men and women drift into intemperance and sensualism, and finally disappear in the shadow of darkness. He was not drawing a fancy or very peculiar sketch, but one of every day occurrence. He had visited the resort above named three times during the week, and was able to preach from observation—from men and not books. He recalled one striking example of a young man of great promise, who had left his country home to seek life and fortune in the city, and one morning, before he was thirty years of age, he was found in his bed dead—the result of his previous night's debauch. One of the grandest sights he had ever witnessed was a young married couple, when the wine was passed around and offered to the bridegroom, he replied with a polite but firm "No, thank you;" and when his bride, looking fondly in his face, asked, "Won't you take a little?" he again responded tenderly, "No, thank you." There was

TRUE MORAL HEROISM

in that refusal. That man could never fill a drunkard's grave. Oh, that my people would consider! exclaimed the preacher. If this young man's example had been followed more extensively the vice of intemperance would be stayed. He recommended the creation of a public sentiment against this vice. He believed in temperance societies, tracts and temperance works; but until a proper public sentiment is created which shall enable men to say "No" and stick to it all these agencies will fail. The idea of public sentiment was illustrated by the fall of the Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, Mass., a few years ago, when the people gathered from every quarter to render assistance to the one hundred operatives who were buried in the ruins. And again, when a shipload of emigrants picked off a wreck in mid ocean and landed on Boston wharves in a hungry, naked, penniless condition, were so abundantly supplied with everything necessary to their comfort that Mayor Leighton, at whose request the generous response was given, was obliged to insert a paragraph in the papers asking the people to cease their gifts. In the same manner public sentiment was aroused here three weeks ago when the Westfield disaster hurried one hundred souls into eternity, and every feature wore an expression of sorrow, and all sought to do something to relieve the sufferers. No matter what laws may be passed, until the people will it they can't be enforced in a free country.

In like manner he would heal

THE SOCIAL EVIL:

though that was a subject too delicate to treat here, notwithstanding it is eating up the moral life of the city. There are 30,000 unfortunate women in New York who earn a living by their own dishonor. Houses of reformation and Magdalen asylums are good, but they don't reach the root of the evil. It is like cutting off the fruit of the tree which every year bears new fruit. We must arouse a public sentiment, such as that which was aroused at the fall of Sumter in 1861, and as soon as public sentiment is aroused against this or any other evil it will go down. But hundreds of people are in that condition described by Miss Phelps' "Hedged In," and unable to extricate themselves because public sentiment is not yet favorable to their reformation to virtue and goodness.

The final evil of

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

is to be extirpated by means and in a way which may seem strange to republican ears and coming from a thorough republican heart. He would have a property and an intellectual qualification for voters—say $50 or $500 worth of property, not made over to him just before election, but which he could always hold and treat as his own, and he should be able at least to read and write. And then every properly qualified voter should be compelled to

VOTE OR LEAVE THE CITY.

The community have a right to say that a man shall not have a house unless he can take care of it, and they have also the right to say he shall not have the ballot unless he makes use of it. Two hundred millions of dollars are now in use by the criminal classes in this city, who have ruled and still intend to rule. No man would allow such a state of things to exist in his own home, and he should not allow it in this city. None of us are perfectly free. Our property and our lives even must be given for the public good, and the public weal demands that the good shall rule here. There are one million souls in this city, not more than one hundred thousand of whom are certainly or notoriously bad. They inhabit the alleys and byways of the city, and are ready at call to work out whatever mischief their nature suggests. The nine-tenths who love the city, and have some regard for its

MORAL AND COMMERCIAL WELFARE,

should be compelled to vote, and he hoped the day would soon come when every man, and every woman too, would be obliged or permitted to vote. And he hoped, also, that the nine hundred thousand good people in the city would grapple with these evils, and cease not until they shall make this city the beacon of intelligence and greatness for all our land.

Manfully bear the toils of the present hour,
And wield over the future our reconquered power.

THE FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Walter Scott, the Christian Man of Letters—Sermon by the Rev. Charles F. Lee.

On the morning of yesterday a goodly congregation assembled in Chickering Hall, East Fourteenth street, to listen to a discourse from Rev. Charles F. Lee on "Walter Scott, the Christian Man of Letters." The hall was well filled by a very respectable audience, and after prayer and singing the youthful divine announced as his text Proverbs x., 17—"The memory of the just is blessed."

Upon this, with the life of Scott as his illustration, he delivered a discourse which is briefly reported as follows:—The 15th of August is memorable to the civilized world, and especially to the English speaking races, as the birthday of two of the most remarkable men of the past one hundred years. We may say that both were conquerors—one by the force of arms and the other by that of intellect. The career of the first was meteoric in its beginning; that of the second was longer in rising into notice, but when once prominent shone with ever increasing lustre until closed by death. I refer, of course, to Napoleon Bonaparte and Sir Walter Scott. Two years ago the centennial of the first was celebrated, and a few days since that of the second. But now, in all true estimation,

THE FAME OF THE MAN OF LETTERS

has outstripped that of the man of war. The warrior yet lives in memory, but his name has lost the false glory which once gilded it. To-day posterity calmly accords to him all praise that is due, but does not hide from sight what errors and misdeeds were his, nor the fearful price which bought his name. But how different the writer stands the test of real greatness.

HIS FAME INCREASED

instead of diminishing, and the celebrations of the late centennial only convince the more how truly great a man was Walter Scott. I wish to speak of the

MAN OF LETTERS

at this time, because I feel that the value and beauty of his life, both as an author and as a man, deserve at least a passing mention from the Christian pulpit. We take ancient and sacred characters to enforce a truth in religion, and I cannot see why modern characters may not be of similar service. It is well to depart, I think, from the ordinary scriptural themes of the pulpit and see how those of more recent origin are in striking conformity with them, and show the influence of Christ upon modern thought and action. Briefly let us consider the life and character of him whose centennial birthday was recently celebrated. I will not occupy your time with

HIS BIOGRAPHY

any further than is necessary to point the moral I have in view—the beautiful harmony of genius with virtue.

Here followed a brief sketch of the life of Scott, in which was shown that he seemed to have inherited from his father and mother his beauty of character and wealth of mind. Following in a more critical note of his life the speaker said:—Let me ask you to consider now the chief claims of Sir Walter upon our admiration. First, look at the author. What a legacy he left us! There are few writers so generally read, and with so much real profit. He was not a philosopher nor a man of science, yet I believe he has done more general good than if he had been either. Science and metaphysics must be addressed to the few, while the works of Scott win the general interest of the many.

NONE CAN READ THEM

without instruction, and they may be safely read by all. His works are as pure in thought as the paper on which they are printed. They may be perused by the young as well as by the old mariner. They are just the pages to be read by the farmer. No youth or maiden, forming an acquaintance with literature, can afford to overlook Sir Walter Scott. One chief satisfaction, then, in examining the works of the author is the fact that his was

A VIRTUOUS PEN.

No one can say that it ever had corrupting influences. On the contrary, its influence was highly beneficial. It may be thought by some that purity of tone is of but small account if a writer is only a genius. There is no greater fallacy than this. A writer may gain the attention of more, perhaps, by a depraved style, but how shamefully he does so. The crown that such genius wears upon its brow has not been won by true and intrinsic merit, but by pandering to the most contemptible of passions.

LET NO ONE THINK

that sin is excusable in genius. This makes it only the more inexcusable. If a man can sing in sweet numbers or pour forth burning eloquence, God makes so much more demand upon him. He is God's high priest, as it were, and must keep his sacred robes unspotted. Of such a nature was the genius of Scott. With Southey, Wordsworth and Coleridge, he showed that it was possible to be good as well as great.

CONSIDER FURTHER

the claims of Scott upon our attention. As mere literary productions his works stand in the front rank. He was one of the most original of authors. He founded a school of poetry and a school of fiction which, though inactive now, perhaps, will always live in his great models. Not one of

THE PEOPLE OF HIS BRAIN CAN EVER DIE.

The knightly Ivanhoe, the noble Rebecca, faithful Jeannie Deans, if they never existed in fact, impress us no less vividly. Their virtues have immortalized them and called them out from the mist of fancy into beings almost as real as ourselves. This shows that, like Shakespeare, Scott was a true son of genius. The world saw that she had in him one of those rare gifts which only came once in a century.

It may be thought that, being chiefly a writer of fiction, Scott has no claim upon the Christian public. Because some novels are foolish—are dangerous—it is not saying that all novels are. Fiction, especially historical romance, may be instructive, as was Sir Walter's. Those to whom the mere data of history might be wearisome are attracted by the art of the novelist to that very knowledge they might not otherwise acquire. They are introduced to the past, and are able to make an estimate of its actors and events. Thus

SALADIN, RICHARD, LOUIS XI.

and the rank and file of departed times are brought down to the level of the present, and we are acquainted with their faults and redeeming virtues. What is more, he sets us examples of courage, Christian duty and virtue in his works for our imitation, and if productive of nothing more than innocent amusement to while away the weary hours of the sick, to quicken the languid pulse and brighten the dull eye; fiction is commended to us in no small terms of praise.

NOW TO THE MAN,

and what a man we find him. There is nothing to excuse in him, because he did his duty. His was the largest and most sympathetic of hearts. He was loved by the poor as well as by the rich, and especially by the former. But think especially of the close of his career. Through the faults of others he was made responsible for the sum of £117,000. He might have taken advantage of bankrupt laws, pay what he could and then build up a new fortune; but he would not do so. He resolved to spend the rest of his life in endeavoring to wipe out the last pound of indebtedness. Bravely he tried to do so, but other trials ensued. His wife was taken away; he was subject to most agonizing pains, yet he murmured not. Half of the enormous sum was raised, and then he did no more. His vitality was exhausted; he sought but did not find health in foreign lands, and then

CAME HOME TO DIE.

There, one bright autumnal afternoon, those noble eyes were closed and that great heart ceased its motion. Thus died Sir Walter Scott, a martyr to a sense of duty. We may rear memories of bronze and stone, orators may repeat and poets sing his praises; but these continued tributes are poor compared to a memorial which is found in every heart, which loves virtue conjoined with genius—a memorial which never can be lost. I end with the concluding lines of Charles Swain's "Vision of Dryburg Abbey," where Scott lies buried:—

The vision and the voice are o'er,
Their influence waned away,
Like music o'er a summer lake
At the golden close of day.
The vision and the voice are o'er,
But when will be forgot
The buried genius of a name—
The imperishable Scott?

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE.

The Church Not a Medical Doctor—Superstitious Confidence Not To Be Entertained—Sermon by Rev. Alfred Young.

Owing probably to the extreme heat there was but a slim attendance at St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, in West Fifty-ninth street, yesterday morning. After the first Gospel Father Young ascended the altar steps and read the Gospel of the day, according to St. Luke xvii., 11-16, in which the Apostle relates how Jesus Christ miraculously cured ten lepers. The reverend gentleman took for his text the fourteenth verse—"Go show yourselves to the priests. And it came to pass, as they went, they were made clean."

My dear brethren, when our Saviour performed this miracle He did it for two reasons—one to show His divine authority and the other to inculcate the obedience we owe to the priests or representatives of Him on earth. The doctors of the Church have agreed that this leprosy was typical of the leprosy of sin and the sending of them to the priests was done to show that they alone possess the power on earth to cleanse them of it, for He has said, "Whatsoever you shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven."

In regard to this matter I propose addressing you this morning. True religion must be of divine origin; if it is not, it must be false. The Jewish religion, which existed when our Lord came upon earth, was of divine origin. The Mosaic law by which they were governed was received from Him, as any one familiar with the history of

THIS WONDERFUL NATION

must know. When He came on earth He did so to improve, extend and make still more divine this religion. When He spoke He did so as God, and what He taught was of divine origin.

The Catholic religion is the only one having the boldness to claim that she is of divine origin. Moses and the prophets in the Old Testament and the apostles in the new did not say of what they wrote and taught that "such was their opinion" or that "that was what they thought." No, indeed; they always stated that they received it from God. If heaven was but this world on a higher scale, why then, perhaps, it would be all very well for you to trust to science and your own skill and knowledge to reach it.

But it is nothing of the sort; it is something beyond the power of the imagination of man to realize what it is. "Eye hath not seen, nor hath the ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the glory that God hath prepared for those that love Him." At the present time especially it behooves all Catholics to

LISTEN TO THE TEACHINGS OF THE CHURCH

and beware of temptation. You listen too much to preachings of the world, the flesh and the devil published every day in the godless newspapers, and which you so eagerly read.

You are asked to assert your independence, to join bands of men formed into secret societies plotting the overthrow of the State; to hurrah for union and liberty of the peoples; to give up the sign of the cross for the secret grip and the cabalistic password; to act as a spy and denounce your suspected neighbor. Trust more to the science and advancement of the age and you may still remain a good Catholic or good Protestant, or good Mohammedan, so they will tell you, if you will join their secret societies, and thus herd with atheists and infidels.

Beware, and stand firm; "seek first the kingdom of God and His justice, and all these things shall be added unto you." If a man is sick the priest is invited to call upon him as a friend and listen to his story of his pains and aches; but, even though the hand of death be already laid upon him, he is requested not to be too blunt in speaking of the things of another world.

Come, I beseech you all, to the foot of the cross, and there you will find peace; come to the clergymen, your pastors, who are Christ's representatives on earth, and they will console you. The Church can heal your ailments, both spiritual and bodily, but you must not have

SUPERSTITIOUS CONFIDENCE,

and, while neglecting all human remedies and skill, try to wring from her a cure while at the same time you have been disobeying some of her commands. You must have a firm, abiding faith, lest you be like the city of Nazareth, where Jesus Christ was brought up, and where, we are told, there was so little faith that our Saviour refused to manifest His power there.

When misfortune comes upon you and injustice is hard to bear, when the right is hard to discover, when sickness and tribulation fall upon you, go to your pastor and confide your trouble to him; go to confession, and, kneeling in the shadow of his uplifted consecrated hand, you will find peace and calmness; a sweet peace will come to you and fill your hearts—a peace such as the world cannot give.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

Sermon by Rev. Father Merrick on the Blessed Virgin.

The festival of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Mother of Christ, was celebrated with due solemnity at this church yesterday. Mass was read by Rev. Father Busam. At the accustomed time Father Merrick ascended the pulpit and chose for his theme the gospel of the day, Luke xi., 43-51—"And his mother said to him, 'Son, why hast thou done so to us? Behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing,'" &c. The words of this gospel, said the preacher, contain a sufficient revelation of the meaning of the feast which we celebrate—that of the most holy and perfect Heart of Mary; for, in the condition of the Virgin Mary when she so extraordinarily lost her son in Jerusalem, she displays with simplicity the whole character of her life. The confidence with which she returned to seek him, the feeling that he cannot have thus abandoned her, shows

THE PERFECT UNION

and good understanding that existed between them. But when she heard that her son was yet missing and that he might have gone astray, with what affectionate grief she was overwhelmed. And when he returned safely how well she refrained from asking curious questions, and pondered over the words of Jesus in her heart, thus manifesting the depth and seriousness of her soul and the unbounded friendship which characterized their union. It is to this union, which friendship is sure to beget, that Mary owes all her greatness and her glory. Hence it is that our Holy Mother, the Church, after having decreed the celebration of a festival in honor of the sacred heart of Jesus, appointed also a day of devotion in honor of the sweet heart of Mary. Hence also as the Church annually reveres the incarnation, the birth and the resurrection of our Saviour, so, too, she devoutly commemorates the annunciation, birth and assumption of his venerated mother. By this conduct the Church carries out to perfection the intention of our Lord himself, and merely repeats what He has sanctioned. For was He not born in the arms of Mary? Did she not feed Him with her own milk, and did He not wax strong in her holy company?

HE WAS UNITED TO HER

through life, and the more they became united the greater grew their mutual friendship. The Scriptures frequently allude to this union. The angel commanded Joseph to take Mary and the child to Egypt. When our Lord goes forth on His pilgrimage of three years He is accompanied by Mary; He works His first miracle at Cana at her request; she stood by Him at the foot of the cross; she receives Him into her arms when He is risen from the dead, and when she has numbered her days on earth He receives her into His arms in heaven. How can the Church fail to honor her whom Christ Himself has so much honored? Therefore it is that in every land and in every age, wherever there is an altar erected, and sacrifice offered to the Most High, there, too, is an altar consecrated to Mary. The symbol and the expression of true Catholic piety is found in the words Jesus and Mary. So it has been ordained by God; so have her praises been sung by the prophet of old under the inspiration of the Spirit of God. "From the beginning and before the world was I created, and unto the world to come I shall not cease to be. From all eternity I was prepared, and before the abysses existed I am"—that is, in the mind of the Creator. She was present to His view, distinct from the rest of creation. It is impossible to conceive

HOW GREAT SHE IS

in the eyes of the Omnipotent. Is it any wonder, then, that as our Saviour granted to her whatever she asked, so, also, God the Father and the Eternal Spirit should grant her petitions? Jesus was the Mediator between God and the human race, and Mary is the mediatrix between Jesus and sinning man. Jesus sits at the right hand of God the Father; Mary sits at the right hand of God the Son. Jesus is the author of all graces; Mary is the source through which He communicates them from His sacred heart to the members of His mystical body. She was the mother of Jesus; and where is the child who would not give to his mother everything that could make her happy? But, although now supremely happy, she is not unmindful of those on earth who are afflicted or depressed. She herself was pierced with sorrow, and she continues to love those who suffer—even those who are undeserving of it. Hence she is styled

THE HELP OF CHRISTIANS

and the refuge of sinners. These, in all ages, have turned to her with confidence, knowing that she is so privileged and so powerful that she can obtain anything she desires. Her heart is the centre of all her sentiments and affections; it purified the blood of Jesus, which was to be shed for men; in that heart is centred every quality which made her illustrious and revered. Therefore we rejoice in the appointment of a festival in her honor. This has been done in our age, because the tendency of our times is toward a worship of the intellect, to the exclusion of the feelings of the heart. A man may be a villain of the deepest dye; his affections and sentiments may be depraved; if he be a genius he is idolized. So we come to

ADMIRE POLITICIANS

for their acuteness, utterly disregarding their moral worth. The hero of the modern tale is a smart young man or a smart young woman. Men speak of the affections of the heart; but what do they mean? That which is depraved, mean and immoral; that which is more animal and beastly than peculiar to a rational being. From this horizon of depravity and degeneracy the Church tenderly invites us to lift our minds and hearts. She calls upon us to be generous, self-sacrificing, self-devoted and not self-loving, but loving our neighbors for the love of Jesus. Let us, in obedience to this call, turn to the heart of the Great Man, God, and to the loving heart of Mary, and so purify our hearts in these perilous times that we may love and revere His holy laws here below, and persevere to the end in His service.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The Name of Jesus—Sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

At this church yesterday morning the popular young pastor took as his text: Philippians ii, 9, 10:—"God hath given him a name which is above every name—the name of Jesus"—and preached as follows:—

That word—Jesus—is the monogram of the Gospel. It tells the whole story of sin and grace. It describes the whole circumference of death and life, condemnation and salvation. One syllable declares man's grovelling ruin and the other proclaims his glorious restoration. Each extreme, both of bitterness and blessedness, it divinely contemplates, while Jesus stands in the midst and layeth his hand upon them both. He assumed the cross—a curse our sins had caused. He attained the crown—a crown made ours through him—recorded unto us not of debt, but of boundless grace. And every time in prayer or praise we pronounce that name of names, and come to God by Him who was crucified for our sins and is now enthroned on the right hand of the Majesty on high, we at once confess our desperate guilt and rejoice in our perfected release.

But then, too, how it embodies the spirit of the Gospel, as well as the grand facts! It points out a way made open to the holiest of all. It tells how

SAFETY, TRUTH AND LOVE

may enter where it was death to appear. It exhorts to boldness, to intimate fellowship, to near communion with whom it thus graciously reveals—Jesus—the God who dwelleth between the Cherubim—the man who was numbered among the slain of earth. The spirit of the Gospel is one of joyful liberty. The soul, made a partaker of its precious privileges, loses the dread of the servant in the freedom of the Son. It learns to look up without one fear or doubt to a God from whom it had before hid itself in guilt.

The thwartings of coming wrath it disregards. The memory of past follies it holds in mind but to humble itself. Fear is cast out. Yet the law is as strict in its denunciation of sin and its exactions of death as when the word was spoken. How, then, may man safely trust and not be soully humble? Is it not worse than folly for a soul thus to presume upon mysteries God hath fenced about? Nay—nay, Jesus! This is the word which stills the condemnation of an offended God. This is the spring of all comfort, the secret of all salvation, the source of all succor. And since by Him every cause of wrath has been graciously removed, the believer does well to be bold.

* * * * * * *

How, then, shall we gain a new appreciation of these great privileges?

WHAT CAN WE TELL OUR HEARTS

to chide them for their coldness and arouse them to new love? What other word is half so full of sacred truth, or half so effective in arousing sinful souls from sloth as that name which day by day we plead? Not to Jehovah come we now with dread and fear and awe. Not to the incommunicable name which fiendish lips never dared to utter, make we our argument. Not a God who hideth himself in blackness and darkness and tempest do we invoke as our Lord and our God. But we have come unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, to the general assembly and church of the first born, which are written in heaven and to Jesus, the Mediator of the New Covenant. Jehovah and Jesus, reverence and love; these are the external manifestations of the one God, and grace the opposite poles of His redeeming plan.

This is the topic I desire to consider with you this morning. Scarcely none could be more practical and important. The name of names—"God hath given Him a name which is above my name."

First of all, there is a history of this name which we must review. God hath given it. It was the designation of one who was to stand, the great Joel in the midst of a lost world. Made like his brethren in the flesh, He was to make them like to the Father in spirit. This was His great mission, long prophecied. He was at last in the fullness of time openly reviled while the God of glory. He came with His own and His own received Him not. They found no place for Him at the inn. They rejected Him from His birth. There was no room within their understanding or their hearts for one so human in His humiliation, but so divine in His every word and work; and because

THE FIRST STRUGGLE

and the great grapple was to be with man's condemnation and guilt before he could be restored to God, He was called above every name—Jesus—a Saviour.

We shall greatly err if we assign an origin more recent than God's first gracious words to man to this mediatorial title. It was no late expedient, no sudden after thought, no complimenting supplement to a scheme which had finally failed in God's thus calling the Son.

This name is the symbol of great facts which have been finally accomplished. The estrangement of the world by sin from God is a truth of conscious experience not less than divine revelation. The world knows Him not, it loves Him not, it fears Him not. Every plan and purpose of its mind and soul runs contrary to His will. Every action of its fallen life blasphemously refuses to acknowledge either the justice of His law or the authority of His order. It is a state of enmity against a God of love, an infinite Being, who, by every voice of nature and Providence, tells of a benevolence and gentleness the soul is unwilling to accept.

CHURCH OF THE BLATANT BLASPHEMER.

Another Prophetic Snow Storm on the Day of Judgment.

Yesterday afternoon the same slim crowd of human caricatures attended at the University as on previous Sundays. Sinful S. Snow, the Prophet of Billingsgate, was present, looking as lanky and howling as profusely as ever. The public is unappreciative. Never before in this history of oddities has such a collection of grotesques gathered together at a nominal price of exhibition. In addition to the "Prophet" are six of the queerest specimens of aged virginal femininity that ever sported

FIVE HUNDRED WRINKLES ON A SAFFRON GROUND

between the edge of the wig and the point of the chin. And the men? There were eight deputy prophets in front, three of them quite young. The weird appearance of the latter, in which were visible sloping foreheads, long straight hair, sunken eyes, high cheek bones, enormous mouths, gaunt figures and long bony fingers, betokened what should be inmates of a lunatic asylum. The five elderly deputies might readily be supposed to have done half a century's service in the goblin line as artists' models, or as supernumeraries in the witches' scene in "Macbeth." The balance were of the free love persuasion. The business manager of the establishment looked quite respectable yesterday, and scanned the crack-brained audience narrowly for fresh dupes. A hopeless look settled upon his face as the plate was about to be passed round. Taking a place among the thirty-five persons who occupied the benches, he put down a quarter on the plate when it came before him on the plan of the lawyer in Hudibras,

"A NEST EGG TO MAKE CLIENTS LAY."

The old maids put down a cent each. One of them attempted to get change for a ten cent stamp, intending to sacrifice half a dime, but there was not enough on the plate. The prophet was milder in language yesterday, since he only denounced the reporters as

LIARS, SCOUNDRELS AND SCAMPS.

They had misrepresented him, he said. Never had he declared that after the burning of the world the wicked would pass their probation on the globular ash heap. It was a libel. The reporters, among other wicked people, would cease utterly to exist, and the righteous would have the world for a paradise. The look of triumphant scorn which was thereupon cast on the HERALD reporter by the virgins and deputies was lovely to contemplate. "Look at this map," he cried, "with all its beasts upon it; one of them represents Rome and here is another with the tiara on its head, which is also Rome and Popery. You can take your choice between these beasts, but beware of the horn, for the Ancient of Days, that sits upon the white throne,

HAS HIS EYE UPON YOU."

The writings of the prophet Daniel now suffered and he played La Crosse with his argument between the holy lion-tamer and the Revelations. The immortality of the soul was invented by Plato, and he for one could not subscribe to the heathen Greek, nor would he snivel as Cato did. "It must be so, Plato; thou reasonest well." (This was given with artistic imitation of a splendid low comedy order.) This quotation—not from Cato, but Addison—gave him supreme delight, and to the evident horror of the wrinkled virgins, he gave a short triumphal "breakdown" before his enthusiasm subsided. He next assailed Protestantism in a manner that would have shaken "the pious and immortal memory" out of its grave. Nobody before him had understood the Bible, and from his habit of

PUTTING THAT AND THAT TOGETHER

he was able to arrive at great, logical and necessary conclusions. With a blaspheming impertinence he next proceeded to settle all the questions of judgment and the millennium, showing clearly that audacious imposture is the brother of sheer lunacy. It were impossible to follow his topsyturvy drivel to its conclusion, which appeared to be sticking the righteous (a smile at the aged virgins)

LIKE PINS ON A PINCUSHION,

around the world, and then putting the whole into Abraham's bosom. On achieving this pleasing feat he prophesied a course of frightful tortures for the rich after death (a warning look was here cast at the business manager, whom the Prophet possibly suspects of making a fortune out of the collections), but for the poor who supported the work of Zion (more encouragement for the virgins) the burden would be smooth and the way was light.

He now announced, in conclusion, two verses of a hymn. The organ commenced groaning wheezily, and the virgins chanted as follows, like so many flies on the edge of a tin plate:—

Zion stands by hills surrounded;
Zion kept by power divine;
All her foes shall be confounded,
Though the world should all combine.
Happy Zion.
What a favored lot is thine!

To which the following might be added:—

Zion runs with milk and honey;
On its top is senile Snow.
All its wants are friends and money,
Which are coming rather slow.
Unhappy Zion.
How it is yourself you know.

The millionaire virgin could resist it no longer, and put the entire ten cent stamp on the plate. Net proceeds, twenty-nine cents.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

Communion with the Saints—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Wescott.

The Rev. Isaac Wescott addressed last night a somewhat sparse congregation in the little Baptist church in Fifty-first street on the subject "Whether saints in heaven have some knowledge of their friends on earth." The reverend gentleman took his text from Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, xii., 1:—"Seeing that we are encompassed about with so great

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES,

let us lay aside every weight and the sin that doth so easily beset us, and run with patience in the race set before us." We all know that death occasions long and grave reflections on the question of future life and the influence exerted by the departed. Who has ever turned from the grave of a loved friend without asking ourselves, "Shall we ever meet the lost one again?" and inquiring if there be another world, where the spirits of

DEPARTED FRIENDS MEET

and recognize each other, and, when we have settled that there is such a place, another question arises, Does the departed friend see us and think about us and witness our struggles? And just in proportion as our hearts answer in the affirmative do we press on to the discharge of our duties. That the spirits of the departed are cognizant of all our actions I believe is proved by my text. Here we find the apostle speaks of the departed, not as examples for us to follow, but as witnesses of all our acts in

THE RACE OF LIFE.

I will now ask you to consider a moment my theme, "Whether saints in heaven have some knowledge of their friends on earth." What influence can they have if they know nothing about us? When the Greeks intended to train their young men for war they established the Olympian games, in order to prepare the youth for the toils of war, and made them compete for the prizes before the assembled people. And with the spectators of the amphitheatre in his mind the apostle uses this figure of the loved ones surrounding and looking down on the contestants. If the apostle chose aptly the figure how can we have any other idea than that the blest are looking in at

THE CHRISTIAN RACE

and encouraging us to continue to the end? If a man were weary and inclined to give up the fact of our friends being present and looking at us would encourage us to continue.

Angels have knowledge of us, and we are told there is joy in heaven over repentant sinners; but if the angels had no knowledge of us how could they rejoice over our conversion? And then shall we think that the saints would be ignorant of what the angels know? We find in the Revelations John relates in his vision that those he saw "were those who had come out of tribulation." I know that I would not be justified in

BASING A CREED ON A VISION,

but we may use this testimony in support of other evidence, as Jehovah does not give false vision to His servants.

The resurrection of Christ proves the intercourse between heaven and earth. Is it possible that Moses and Elijah could revisit the earth, and yet have no knowledge of what was transpiring here? Some may ask, can the spirits of the saints influence us? I do not believe that

WE CAN SPEAK WITH SPIRITS,

but the faith of the Church in all ages has been that saints can communicate with the hearts of their friends, but those on earth cannot communicate with them. I wish to say I have no faith in Spiritualism, and that it is a tissue of falsehood. If spirits could speak they would occupy themselves with worthy subjects. I believe the saints can influence us as angels can. How they do so is

BEYOND OUR COMPREHENSION.

Is it beyond belief that other spirits can influence as well as the angels, when Christ tells us that we shall be equal to the angels? The question is, can spirit act on spirit without coming in contact with the eye or the ear? We know that Satan has the power of influencing the hearts of men, and how can he snatch an idea from your mind unless he can

ACT ON OUR SPIRIT?

I believe we all feel the influence of a departed friend holding us back from wrong doings and urging us forward to well doing. The warning comes up from the remembrance of the departed one—it may be that they are sometimes near us, but of this we cannot decide. We cannot see them, but we feel them draw and we follow them.

All of us have friends whom we believe to be in heaven that we never forget.

WE HAVE ALL FRIENDS IN HEAVEN.

And is there not a consolation in the thought that, though we cannot see them, they watch over us and draw us in the path of virtue?

Let the thought that your friends are near encourage you in the path of righteousness. If you wander and the wish to return comes, let the thought that the loved ones are near us encourage us to repentance. They are near us at the moment of death. I do not mean to say that they take the place of Jesus, but some dear friend may also be there to welcome the departing soul to the realms of eternal bliss.

ST. ANN'S ON THE HEIGHTS.

Return of Dr. Schenck—Success of the Evangelical Alliance.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, who has been absent several weeks attending the sessions of the Evangelical Alliance, preached in St. Ann's yesterday to a large congregation. The reverend Doctor, who has lost nothing in physique during his absence, announced himself as having gained in spiritual and mental vigor and breadth; and his parishioners, notwithstanding the intense heat, listened with great apparent interest to their pastor's words of greeting.

The music was conducted by the brilliant organist Loretz, Jr., and was very fine, though many of the choir were still absent from town.

Dr. Schenck announced these words as his text:—"Salute every saint in Christ Jesus." He said:—Here in the grand atmosphere of the early Church stands the great Apostle of the Corinthians in the noble luminary of the Holy Ghost. You can scarcely read ten consecutive verses in any one of Paul's epistles without feeling that you are in the presence of one who demands your reverence, not only as a Christian, but as a gentleman. But a man cannot be

A TRUE GENTLEMAN

without being at heart a true Christian. So we have St. Paul all through these letters sending his glad and graceful salutations to all in the churches, to the women as well as the men, to the humble worker as well as to the higher in rank. Let me try and catch the spirit of Paul while I bring to all courteous and cordial salutation. I cannot forget that his absence has brought me into relations with Christians of other lands, of natures separated by various differences, all brought together on the common Christian basis. I return to you on this first occasion of our meeting, and I bring to you my glad salutations—salutations growing with the faith that I feel, salutations that are the exponents of my heart. It would naturally be expected that I should say something of the incidents that have marked my absence from home. Speeding my way across the Atlantic I have been sustained by the hand of Him who holds the waters in His hand. I have recrossed placid seas, and have been restored to domestic love. I have heard of one dropping out of life here and there, and sorrows have been whispered to me from one and another. I have also heard of joys; and I am glad that there has been so little of death and trouble in our circle.

LOOKING AT MY DEPARTURE

in a professional point of view, I say it is impossible for a minister of the Gospel to go to a different civilization, to visit churches so different in many things from our own, without having all within him awakened to feed upon that which is brought to him of freshness and newness. I was constantly made to breathe an atmosphere of change; to be brought in contact with doctrines, some of them more advanced than I find at home, some wide and almost insane departures from orthodoxy, but I hope that what I have seen and heard and felt may make my ministry to you more liberal, broader and deeper, and that I may grow to edification on account of this experience. You also know that I went abroad under a special mission to counsel with other evangelical clergy as to the tyranny of civil power over Protestants in certain provinces in Russia. All the delegates from Europe, as well as the American delegates, proceeded together to meet the Prime Minister of Russia. Everything was accomplished that was designed. The whole subject has been laid before the Emperor of Russia, and we were assured that everything compatible with the exigencies of States should be done. Men who had travelled hundreds and thousands of miles to look into each other's eyes parted with feelings better imagined than described. Old men, who felt that this was

THEIR LAST DUTY,

parted from their comrades, feeling that their next meeting would be on the other side of the river of death.

One could scarcely fail to observe in passing through Europe the very rapid strides taken towards what all in Europe think that we possess—civil and religious liberty in its perfection. I could not but feel as I read in the American press of political corruption unchecked by Church or State that they had better bear the ills they have than fly to those they know not of, and which we as yet have found no means of hindering. I trust that the mad rush that is at present unsettling every hereditary Power in Europe may make us feel that we are living in an age when men should grapple with increasing tenacity with that which we know to be false: that we must cling to the

FEW ANCHORAGES THAT WE KNOW

will hold. I come after my absence to you, and offer my pastoral salutation to every saint in Christ Jesus. I come feeling that we should look well to our own souls, knowing that there is no salvation except in Christ Jesus. Therefore all comes back to the question of personal religion. What we owe to God and to each other is the deepest question of all. If there is one important lesson in all these commotions it is that the simple word of the Gospel must be our chart. If we would guarantee the future to our children we must hold fast to those things that we know to be simple Gospel truth. So shall we make sure of the ship of life and of our progress to the desired haven. Let us give to ourselves all the speed, all the breadth possible, but let us see that we are always in the atmosphere of a simple, pure Gospel.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF FLUSHING.

The Impossibility of Stifling Christianity—It is Illustrated in the Life of Christ, Who Was Unable to Hide from the People—The Influence of Christians—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Janes.

FLUSHING, L. I., August 27, 1871.

In the absence of the Rev. George Taylor, who is seeking health in a remission of labor, the pulpit of the modest Methodist Episcopal church of this place was filled to-day by the Rev. Dr. Janes, an old venerable brother, who has retired from active ministration. The congregation is composed largely of residents of New York who spend the summer months in this beautiful and ancient if not classical village. Fashion, wealth and beauty were fully represented to-day. The text will be found in St. Mark, vii., 24:—

And from thence He arose and went into the borders of Tyre and Sidon, and entered into a house, and would have no man know it: but could not be hid.

Jesus at this time—after His successful teaching of the people—wished to hide Himself away from popularity. He shrunk from notoriety, was weary in body and spirit, and sought retirement and rest. He entered into a house and would have no man know of it. But whatever were the motives of this intended retirement it was not practicable. His fame had preceded Him, and He found a woman at the door of the cottage pleading that a devil be cast out from her daughter. We gather from this text a two-fold proposition—that as Christ has not been concealed in the past, so He cannot be in the future. He was

NOT HIDDEN FROM THE WORLD

in His life. He was heralded by the shining of that joy-bringing star of Bethlehem. He was afterwards known to the wise men of the Temple as a child of remarkable wisdom. His name stands in sacred and profane history as that of

THE WISEST, GREATEST AND BEST CREATURE

that ever trod earth. The Jews sought to hide His innocence, and to neutralize its influence by hanging Him on a cross and by shutting His body in the sepulchre. They sought to blot out His life and to cover His manifold virtues. But never were shrewd and designing men more mistaken. The cross exhibited His love; the sepulchre His power. It was impossible in His life that His should be an obscure name. What meant that star which attracted the wise men? What meant the scene in the temple when He drove thence the venders and gamblers? There was a royalty about Him that showed Him to be the Son of God. His voice had

A GODLIKE SOUND OF AUTHORITY.

The populace followed Him with shouts of loyalty, resolving to make Him their king. How pure and simple is His history, and yet how sublime! No teacher could proclaim His doctrines in any age or in any country and be obscure. He antagonized all semblance of error. Nor was He hidden when He came to die. In life He had been clothed in

A QUIET POWER AND GLORY.

His footsteps were silent and soft like those of an angel; yet He was famous, and at the last hour there was not wanting an exhibition of power and tenor that gave notoriety to His death. It was as if a God were dying. Neither could the sepulchre hide Him; for He rose up and rolled the stone away.

Even so the glory and influence of Christ

WILL NOT BE CONCEALED IN THE FUTURE.

His power cannot be overthrown and His cause can never be annihilated. To do this it would be necessary to stop the sun in its course and cause it to roll backward eighteen hundred years. The impression of the historic facts in His life can never be erased in the hearts of men. They are engraven on their consciences as if with

A SOLDIER'S SPEAR DIPPED IN THE SACRED BLOOD.

Where are the men who can cause Christ to be forgotten? Voltaire, Hume and Rousseau are mouldering in dishonored dust. Their predictions of His downfall only preceded the further growth of His influence. The chamber in which Hume once uttered his skepticisms was used at the commencement of the nineteenth century by a Bible society; and the press which printed the works of Voltaire was used at Geneva about the time which he had said would witness the obliteration of the Bible in making manifold copies of that book. So futile were their promises of the failure of Christianity.

The reverend preacher, in pursuing his subject, said that Christianity in the possessor could not be hidden. The humble Christian has

A PURER FAME AND A HIGHER DESTINY

than statesmen, philosophers or kings. Neither the deathbed nor the grave stifle their influence. There are many mounds in cities of the dead which are sacred to friends who visit them, and often hear at their side a voice which speaks to soul and heart. It is

A VOICE THAT IS NOT A VOICE,

and yet it creeps in and utters words of admonition to the ungodly and of hope and encouragement to the righteous. Earth may be piled over the dust of good men, and yet their examples will not be hidden. The Christian, who is glorified in Heaven and will outshine the angels, yet beckons us on. "To the faithful unto death will I give a crown."

SING SING CAMP MEETING.

The Closing Services—A Love Feast and the Experiences Related—An Interesting Conversion—The Financial and Spiritual Success of the Meeting.

SING SING, August 25, 1871.

The camp meeting of 1871 came to a close a little after midnight to-day. The closing service was the holding of a love feast, one of those institutions peculiar to the people called Methodists. Half-past ten o'clock at night was the hour appointed for the commencement, and shortly after this hour the seated space within the grove, near the preachers' stand, was crowded by an earnest and happy-faced throng. Large numbers of visitors stood around, fringing the circle between the promenade and the

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.

RELIGIOUS.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.

...ble of tents. The love feast was opened in a sim... manner, namely, by the singing of a short hymn ...the supplication of the Divine blessing. Then ...lowed the relation of "experiences," which were ...shortly and so promptly delivered that in little ...or one hour more than two hundred and forty had ...the testimony of their devotion to the cause of ...rist. There was, necessarily, no rehearsal of ...tails of the spiritual life of any of the speakers. A ...ssage of Scripture, two lines of a hymn or a ...pular war motto sufficed to indicate the spiritual ...tainment of the speaker. "I am determined to ...ow nothing among men save Christ, and Him ...ucified," was a declaration from a gentleman on ...e platform. A lady member of the choir, with

A BEAMING, JOYOUS FACE,

...se, and in a voice so clear that it could be heard ...the outer ring of the circle, said, "Jesus is my ...fficient portion." A venerable minister skipped ...rward to the stand and said, in a tremulous voice, ...I have been serving God forty-five years, and I find ...im more precious to-day than He ever was." Top...dy's wonderful hymn was frequently drawn upon ...s a suitable indication of the attitude of many a ...estifier of the experience of the soul. Two lines ...nd no more would be selected by the speakers. ...hose more frequently used were:—

> Rock of Ages, cleft for me,
> Let me hide myself in thee;
>
> In my hand no price I bring,
> Simply to thy cross I cling.

...mong the testifiers were many who dated the com...mencement of their religious life from that camp ...meeting. One of the most striking and probably ...he most interesting of these was that of an old ...man fifty-three years of age, whose physical appear...ance indicated that agricultural labors had been the ...occupation of his life, and who resided at Peekskill, ...had come to the camp meeting for the first time ...that night, at the earnest solicitation of a converted ...daughter. He had wandered to the front of Brother Applegate's tent, where a prayer meeting was being held, and had been solicited to enter by some brother, who had descried his anxious and distressed countenance. I was in this tent and saw the old man come in; he was evidently in real distress of mind. He knelt down, and in a few minutes the particulars of his spiritual condition were made known to a brother who had knelt beside him, and the prayers of the meeting were asked for in his behalf. There were several other penitents, all of whom had arisen from their knees, with the declaration of a consciousness of pardon of sin.

THE BELL HAD RUNG

for the love feast service, and it seemed probable that the opportunity which the old man had embraced would not bring to him the reward of a consciousness of his peace with God. In the prayer of Sister Bottome he passed into what Methodists call "liberty," or the saving knowledge of a pardon of sin. The joyous change was radiant on the old man's countenance. I happened to sit behind him at the love feast, and heard him testify with such clearness, but with such a childlike simplicity, the story of the acquirement of his new-born belief. A pleasing and inspiriting impulse was given to the relation of those experiences by singing, between every three or four of the "testimonies," a verse of the popular Methodist melodies, which Mr. Attwood, the leader of the choir, started impromptu and without rising from his chair. The grove rang with the hearty singing of these Methodist melodies, and when, shortly after twelve o'clock, Dr. Brown, the Presiding Elder, rose to bring the feast to a close by announcing the close of the camp meeting and the fact that more than

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY

had within the hour testified for Christ there was a general feeling that twelve o'clock had come too soon. The Doxology was sung with a true Methodist "vim," but in consequence of the unusually crowded state of the grove it was deemed advisable to dispense with the procession around the camp, in which the singing of "Marching Around Jerusalem" has been in past years so pleasant a reminiscence. The preachers stood on the stand and were shaken by the hand very heartily by their respective friends; new converts got an extra friendly shake and a word or two of advice, and the choir and the people sang "The Sweet By and By." It was very hard breaking up so exciting a scene, but about one hour after the love feast was over the camp was quiet, the tents were occupied, and those who had been unable to secure beds, or had found themselves benighted, were comfortably provided for by the committee, prominent among whom were Brothers McDermitt, King, Gallagher, Sammiss and Reinhart.

It is believed that the camp meeting this year has been financially and spiritually a greater success than for many years past.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY

have professed to find the blessing of forgiveness of sin, and have to date the commencement of a renewed Christian life from this encampment. That the success should be so marked is very encouraging, especially when it is considered how much more numerous of recent years have been these meetings, and that this year has been particularly signalized by the popularizing of this kind of Christian labor in various parts of the State. It is the judgment of well-informed Christian men at the camp that this is but a precursor of a great religious revival throughout the land.

SUNDAY ROWDYISM.

Attempted Cannibalism at Hunter's Point.

Yesterday, at about six P. M., as Mr. Crofton, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, residing at 351 Fifth avenue, was walking down Ferry street, Hunter's Point, carrying two bouquets, a total stranger seized and tore the bouquets, remarking insolently that he would like to have them. He was promptly struck by Mr. Crofton and his mouth laid open, when a crowd of his companions, emerging from public houses, and, according to one account, from a funeral carriage, assailed Mr. Crofton, striking him from all sides. While retreating he was seized by his original assailant, whom in a tussle he managed to get under him in his fall. While upon the ground he was the recipient of various blows and kicks upon the head and body. The rowdy who was underneath Mr. Crofton succeeded in getting the latter's nose into his mouth, and in leaving thereon the marks of his teeth and would undoubtedly have bitten it off but for his wouldbe victim promptly fastening upon his throat. Another rowdy attempted to insert his fingers in Mr. Crofton's eyes and gouge them out. Not a single policeman interfered, and the whole crowd had taken the boat for New York before a single guardian of the peace made his appearance. Some of the lookers on seemed to interpose themselves between the assailants and the assailed, and thus enabled the latter finally to escape. Only one woman, as far as Mr. Crofton could see, took a really active and efficient part in his defence.

Crime in Williamsburg.

KICKING A WOMAN.

At an early hour yesterday morning a disturbance took place at the residence of Mr. Thomas Luddy, 108 North Sixth street, when one Peter Ryan, a vigorous fellow of twenty-nine years of age, kicked Mrs. Luddy in the abdomen. Mrs. Luddy was far advanced in pregnancy at the time the "knight errant" kicked her, and her condition last night was precarious. Ryan was arrested by Officer Buford and Justice Voorhies refused to admit him to bail.

BURGLARIES.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Ira Thompson, of No. 64 South Ninth street, found a young burglar in his back parlor, and gave him a good clubbing. He then called for the police, and was answered by Officer Forbes, who took the intruder to the Fourth street station house. There he gave the name of Richard Garrity, aged fourteen years. He was locked up. An hour afterwards Thomas Hunt, aged nineteen years, called at the station house to inquire for Garrity, and the sergeant in charge, being satisfied that Hunt had a hand in the burglary, locked him up also. It is the opinion of the police that Hunt and others whom they know put the boy Garrity through Mr. Thompson's rear window to commit a robbery, and that they would have succeeded only for Mr. Thompson's wakefulness.

Charles Kavanagh and Edward Smith, aged respectively twenty years, were arrested yesterday and locked up in the Fourth street station house to answer for committing a burglary at the residence of John Kennedy, 120 North Fifth street, on the night of the 15th ult. Officer Timothy Phelan and Detective Langan effected the capture of the alleged burglars after a month's effort.

THE SHOOTING OF M'CABE.

As the condition of John McCabe, the reputed Jersey City rowdy, who was shot in the right breast while near the corner of Spring and Hudson streets on Saturday night by Officer Cronk, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, was considered somewhat critical by the Bellevue Hospital surgeon, Deputy Coroner Cushman waited upon McCabe and asked him a few questions informally. He said he had been shot without provocation by some one in citizen's dress, who claimed to be a police officer. McCabe denies being drunk at the time of the shooting and says he does not know who shot him. He considers himself to be in a critical condition and fears he may not recover. Officer Cronk does not deny the shooting and claims it was done purely in self-defence.

BITING A THUMB.

A Neighborly Quarrel Ending in Death.

On the 4th instant Margaret Garey, forty years of age, then living at 413 West Thirty-sixth street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a lacerated wound of the thumb, caused, as charged, by having been bitten by Ann Foley, during a fight some three weeks previously. Margaret was treated by Hospital Surgeon Mitchell, but she continued to grow worse till Saturday night, when death ensued from pneumonia, superinduced by the bite on the thumb.

Coroner Schirmer took charge of the case and will hold an inquest to-day. The woman Foley has not yet been arrested for the assault, which so unexpectedly to her resulted in death.

THE BRICK CHURCH.

The Property on Park Row and Its Title.

Copy of the Original Grant and Covenant.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SELL.

The Compromise Between the Trustees and the Common Council.

[From the Sunday Mercury, August 27.]

Who owns the valuable ground on which the *Times* building stands? Mayor Hall says it belongs to the city, and Mr. George Jones and his associates assert that they are its rightful owners. Whatever motive may be attributed to the corporate authorities in bringing an ejectment suit to recover the property, and add it to our municipal wealth, the question involved is of sufficient importance to justify the appearance of an exhaustive article in the *Sunday Mercury*. The revelations made by the Chief Magistrate are not wholly new. During the last fifteen years the title to the ground has been a subject of ominous whispers among the friends of the select circle of distinguished editors who first appropriated the site to secular purposes. They shook their heads, and talked about fatal defects; but their "ambiguous givings out" were confined to their own ranks. At last the bubble burst, and the news flashed on the public ear that the sagacious Raymond and the thrifty Wesley had erected a stately pile of granite on a parcel of land to which they had not a shadow of title. Under these circumstances it is eminently proper that we should, as journalists, present a full and impartial history of the property, and make known the grounds and legal facts on which this startling suit is based.

THE GROUNDS FOR EJECTING THE OWNERS OF THE TIMES,

as communicated to the representative of the *Mercury* by Mayor Hall, are as follows:—

1. That the plot—now the site of the *Times* and *World* buildings—was granted by the city to the Trustees of the Brick church in 1766, to be used exclusively for religious purposes and a cemetery, the property to revert to the corporation if used for "private secular purposes."

2. That, by virtue of the grant, the trustees paid a yearly rent of £40 to the city, thereby acknowledging the city as landlord.

3. That in the year 1856 the trustees had a resolution passed by the Common Council enabling them to sell the property, the condition being that they pay $67,500 to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—being about one-fourth of the amount for which the site was sold.

4. That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were expressly prohibited by section 7 of the charter of 1853 from selling public property, unless at public auction, and to the highest bidder; and that,

5. The action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is null and void.

HISTORY OF THE BRICK CHURCH.

Some twenty years before the Brick Church was built the congregation worshipped in a neat little edifice in Wall, between Nassau street and Broadway. The membership rapidly increased under the pastorate of the Rev. John Rogers, and the temple was not able to accommodate all its worshippers. The poorer members, owing to the growth of the young city, moved from the region below Maiden lane "up town"—the section north of Liberty street being thus designated. The "Commons," now the City Hall Park, was an open plain, unfenced, but inviting. Between it and Fulton street lay the old Beekman farm, stretching to the shores of the East River, and dotted here and there with a frame homestead or cultivated farm. A little almost angular plot, adjoining the lands of Beekman, is the ground now claimed by the corporation. It was a beautiful spot, even as shown on Rutgers' early map, as early as 1766; and, as we view it on the map before us in its primitive shape, we do not wonder that it was selected for a church. It overlooked the broad line of hills and valleys along the east side, up the old Boston post road through Broadway, and the view on the north was only interrupted by the forest which stretched along the estate of Sir Peter Warren, in Greenwich village, now Christopher street. The trustees of the Wall street church applied to the city for a grant of this plot, on which they desired to erect a temple, and they succeeded. But there is an express, a positive condition in the grant that the property should revert to the city whenever appropriated to secular purposes. Annexed is a

COPY OF THE ORIGINAL GRANT.

CITY OF NEW YORK, ss.—At a Common Council held at the City Hall of said city on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-six, present John Cruger, Esq., Mayor, of this Board, did therefore unanimously resolve and order that the angular piece of ground prayed for by the petitioners, containing eight lots and a half of twenty-five feet by one hundred each, agreeable to a survey now laid before the Board, lately made thereof by Francis Marschalk, one of the City Surveyors, containing one hundred and fifty-two feet on the southwesterly side, two hundred and fourteen feet on the northwesterly side, sixty-two feet on the northeasterly side, and two hundred feet on the southeasterly side, be granted to Messrs. John Rogers, Joseph Treat, the present ministers, William Smith, Garrett Noel, Nathaniel McKenly, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, John Smith, Thomas Jackson, the present elders, John Stevens, and Peter Riker, the present deacons, and Thomas Smith, Peter R. Livingston, Joseph Hallett, John Lashier, Jr., William Smith, Jr., John Dunlap and John Morin Scott, the present trustees of the said English Presbyterian Church of the city of New York, and to the heirs and assigns forever, according to the prayers of the said petitioners, and the said report, offers, reasons and survey, under a yearly rent of forty pounds, to commence from the 1st day of May next; and that the clerk of this Board prepare the draft of the grant accordingly, that the grant of the said ground may be made out and issued under the seal of this corporation, with all convenient speed.

Now, this indenture witnesseth that the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, for and in consideration of the pious and laudable designs of the said parties of the second part, and of the rent and conditions hereinafter reserved and contained, and also of the sum of ten shillings, lawful money of New York, now paid to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, have granted, bargained and sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell, alien, release and confirm unto the said John Rogers, Joseph Treat, William Smith, Garrett Noell, Nathan McKenly, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, John Smith, Thomas Jackson, John Stevens, Peter Riker, Thomas Smith, Peter R. Livingston, Joseph Hallett, John Lashier, Jr., William Smith, Jr., John Dunlap and John Morin Scott, in their actual possession, now being, by virtue of a bargain and sale to them, thereof made for one whole year, by indenture, bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents, and by force of the statutes for transferring uses into possession and to their heirs and assignees forever.

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of ground, situate on the easterly side of the Commons (City Hall Park), and to the northeast of the street called Beekman street, continued with a breadth of thirty-six feet to the Commons next adjoining to the said vineyard, and at the north end of the said vineyard which said tract or piece of ground hereby granted begins where the line of the northeasterly side of the said Beekman street is intersected by the line of the westerly side of Kipp street and runs thence north fifty-two degrees east, two hundred feet thence north, thirty-two degrees west, sixty feet in the course of George's street towards the Commons, and then from the end of the said sixty feet south seventy-eight degrees west, two hundred and fourteen feet, and thence south thirty-two degrees east, one hundred and fifty-one feet to the place of beginning, according to a map or chart thereof made by Frances Marschalk, one of the sworn surveyors of this city of New York, which, for a greater certainty, is hereunto annexed, and all advantages, emoluments, paths, water courses, ways, easements and hereditaments whatsoever to the same tract, piece or parcel of land, in any wise appertaining, or which now are or formerly have been excepted, reported, taken, known, used, occupied or enjoyed to do with the same, or as part, parcel, or member thereof; and also the reversion and reversions, and remainders, rents, and service thereof, or of any part thereof, with their appurtenances, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand whatsoever, both in land and equity of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of, in, and to the same or any part thereof. To have and to hold the said tract, piece, or parcel of ground, hereditaments and premises, with the appurtenances unto them, the said parties of the second part herein above particularly named—the heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behoof of the same parties of the second part, and their heirs and assigns forever, under the conditions hereinafter particularly mentioned, to wit:—So as the parties of the second part herein above particularly named, or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, or any of them, shall and do, within ten years from the date of these presents, inclose the said tract or parcel of ground above mentioned and hereby granted, with a good and sufficient fence, and either

ERECT AN EDIFICE OR CHURCH THEREON,

or on part thereof, for the worship of Almighty God, or use the same or a part thereof for a cemetery or churchyard for the burial or interment of the dead, and

SHALL NOT APPROPRIATE, APPLY NOR CONVERT THE SAME AT ANY TIME FOREVER

to private or secular uses; and under this form of condition as follows, to wit:—So as the aforesaid parties of the second part herein above particularly named, or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors, or administrators, or assigns, or any of them, shall and do pay or cause to be paid unto the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, for the time being, for the use of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, the sum of £40 lawful money of New York, on the 1st day of May next, and on the 1st day of May in every year thence ensuing forever thereafter, that then, this present indenture and grant and everything therein contained shall remain in full force and virtue forever.

RIGID PROVISIONS TO SECURE RENT FROM THE OLD BRICK CHURCH TO THE CORPORATION.

But if it shall happen that the aforesaid parties of the second part above named, and their heirs, executors and administrators, and every of them, shall not in ten years from the date of these presents, enclose the said tract or parcel of ground, as aforesaid, and either erect thereon, or on any part thereof, a church or edifice for the public worship of Almighty God, or use the same, or a part thereof, for a cemetery or churchyard, or shall at any time thereafter appropriate, apply, or convert the same to private secular use, or if they shall make default in the payment of the said sum of £40, or any part or parcel thereof, contrary to the form above written, and that the same, with the lawful interest thereof, from the 1st day of May, wherein the same ought to be paid, shall be behind and unpaid by the space of nine months next after either of the said days or time whereon the same should, or of right ought to be paid, as aforesaid; that then and from thenceforth it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New York, and their successors and assigns into all and singular the aforesaid premises, with the appurtenances to re-enter, and the same to them and their successors as their former estate, to have again, enjoy and enjoy this their present writing or anything in the same contained, or any estate hereby conveyed, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York do for themselves and their successors covenant and grant to and with the said parties of the second part, their heirs, executors and administrators and assigns, in manner following—that is to say, that they, the said parties of the second part, their heirs and assigns, paying the said yearly rent of £40 a year, and the other conditions above mentioned being performed, shall and may, from time to time, and at all times forever, hereafter, peaceably and quietly enter into possession, have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy all and singular, the said premises above mentioned, and hereby granted, with the appurtenances, without any let, trouble, hindrances, molestation, interruption and denial of them by the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the city of New York, or their successors; and if any other person and persons whatsoever, lawfully claiming, or to claim by, from or under them, or by or through their acts, measures or procurement: and also that said piece or parcel of ground, hereditaments and premises hereby granted or intended to be hereby granted as aforesaid, and every part and parcel thereof, with all and singular their and every of their appurtenances, now are and be free and acquitted of, exonerated and discharged of and from all and all manner of former and other bargains, sales, gifts, grants, feoffments, releases and incumbrances whatsoever had made, committed, done or suffered or caused to be had made, committed, done or suffered by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York.

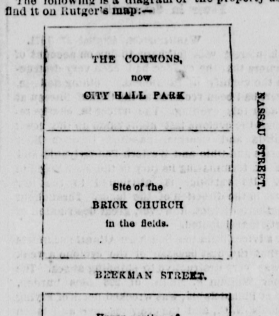
In testimony whereof, the said Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York, on the one part, have to these presents caused a common seal to be affixed, and the parties of the second part have unchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

By order of the Common Council.

AUGUSTUS G. COURTLANDT, Clerk.

DIAGRAM OF THE PROPERTY.

The following is a diagram of the property as we find it on Rutger's map:—



THE FIRST TROUBLE ABOUT THE PROPERTY.

In the year 1785 the trustees of the Brick church applied to the Common Council to reduce the rent, and after using all the influence at their disposal they succeeded. The rent was reduced to £21 3s. on the 3d of September in that year, and this amount was annually paid up to the 14th of May, 1856, when the church was removed up town. But the early officers of the church found that, owing to an unexpected emergency, they were unable to pay this sum. Their income was mainly derived from the sale of graves in the little cemetery adjoining their temple; but in the year 1822, when fever and pestilence were rife in this city, the Common Council passed an ordinance forbidding burials within the city, and the trustees of the Brick church soon found their treasury empty. They bore this pecuniary misfortune patiently until the year 1835, when they again appeared before their municipal landlords as applicants for relief. They asked and received from the Common Council permission to erect stores next the church, and were thus enabled to exist as an ecclesiastical corporation, but they paid rent annually.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS OF THE TRUSTEES TO SELL THE PROPERTY.

In the year 1851 the trustees manifested a strong desire to sell the property. Word went round that it was in the market and that there were many bidders. The United States wanted it for a post office, and was about to purchase it when the Hon. Caleb Cushing, after a careful examination, discovered that the trustees could not by any possibility make a valid title, as the original grant provided that the ground should revert to the city whenever it ceased to be used for religious services and a cemetery. The government then let the plot severely alone, but Henry J. Raymond, then a young and rising journalist, stepped in to buy it. He was urged to this by his friend, Mr. Wesley, now, we believe, the proprietor of the Westminster Hotel. The trustees then offered the sum of $15,000 to the city to give them a quit claim deed, so as to enable them to sell the ground, but the Corporation refused the amount.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

At length, in the early part of the year 1853, the trustees again applied to the Common Council for permission to sell the site. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund then met to consider their proposition, and, after a lengthy debate, recommended that something be done to adjust the difficulty. Fernando Wood was then Mayor of the city, and in a message to the Municipal Boards he expressed the following views in relation to this plot:—

EX-MAYOR WOOD'S EFFORT IN BEHALF OF THE TRUSTEES.

The interest (says Mr. Wood) which the Corporation possesses in the Brick church property should not remain longer unascertained or unadjusted. Whatever the interest may be there can be no doubt that, in consideration of the present value of land, it will amount to a large sum. This property is the block of ground bounded by Park row, Beekman, Nassau and Spruce streets, and is held by the Trustees of the Brick Presbyterian church under a grant dated February 25, 1766. The consequence appears to be qualified by certain conditions, which confine the use of the land to the purposes of a church and cemetery. The changes which have taken place in the vicinity, and especially in the residences of the congregation belonging to the church within twenty years, have rendered it almost useless for their purposes. The congregation now worshipping there are desirous of building an edifice for religious service further up town, more conveniently located, but are restrained from selling this property in consequence of the restrictions in the title. They desire that an arrangement may be entered into between the corporation and themselves, by which they may be permitted to dispose of the lands in question and devote the proceeds to the objects contemplated by the grant. This subject was brought to the attention of the Common Council by a report from the Sinking Fund Commissioners, made April 6, 1853. It recommends a settlement of the matter by a sale of this property in fee, and a distribution of the proceeds between the church and the Corporation—the former taking two thirds and the latter one-third. It appears to me that this report should now be called up and the question disposed of in some way. It is for the Common Council to determine the principles on which it is willing an adjustment shall be made. To allow the property to remain longer in its present condition will be disadvantageous, not only to the church but to the city. The fair and equitable interest of the corporation, whatever it may be, should be ascertained, and the opportunity now offered in the desire of the church to sell the property be accepted, and the amount realized. Another benefit arising from the sale, if the restrictions be withdrawn, will be the increase of taxable real estate. At present we derive but a trifling income from it. The value of the fee, together with improvements, such as will be necessarily erected in this location, will amount to at least $600,000 or $700,000—no small addition to the basis upon which our taxes are levied."

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND RECOMMEND A COMPROMISE.

The trustees continued their negotiations, and won the members of the Common Council, one by one, to their cause. At length the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met and took action on their proposition. They made the following report to the Common Council:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, April 6, 1853.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL:—The attention of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund has been called to a matter, which in its results, if promptly attended to, will materially promote the interest of the fund confided to their charge.

The fund at present receives annually a rent of $52 50 from the trustees of the Brick Presbyterian Church. This amount of ground rent is perpetual, if the grounds are used only for the purposes of a church and cemetery. The trustees are desirous of selling the present site for the purpose of erecting other church edifices in the upper part of the city, and a long time since applied to the Corporation for such modification as would enable them to sell the land to be occupied for business purposes. Heretofore there has been opposition to this arrangement from the owners of vaults, and owing to this and other causes the matter has been delayed to the present time.

The recent proceedings for the widening of Beekman street, which has cut off most of the vaults and rendered their removal imperative, has brought the church and congregation to a determination to sell and remove; and on the 15th of February last the trustees of the church obtained an order from the Supreme Court to sell the property on the Park,

SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS IN THE GRANT

from the Corporation; and to apply the proceeds of such sale to the purchase of other lands in the city, and to erect a new church edifice thereon.

(The report then recites the grant to the church and proceeds.)

So far as the sinking fund is interested in this question, it is obvious that if the land is sold at the minimum fixed—$225,000—the fund will receive $56,250 of principal in lieu, and an annual revenue at six per cent of $3,375 in lieu of the present annual rent of $52 50, representing a principal sum of only $875 with the trust fund; therefore, it is simply a question whether, by the arrangements proposed, it shall gain $55,375 of capital and $3,322 50 of annual income, or whether the opportunity of thus augmenting the fund shall be neglected and the promised advantage be lost.

* * * * * * * * *

While it is conceded that this view of the subject belongs principally to the Municipal Government, it has been urged on the church corporation that exemption from taxation for a period of more than eighty years, and the protection of its property during that long period, and its increased value by the improvements which have involved the city in a heavy debt, and in burdensome taxation, they, too, ought not to be indifferent to a policy which would add to the fund for the payment of the debt, and to the increase of taxable property, and thus aid in equalizing taxation. And it is believed these considerations have had their influence in bringing the trustees up from their proposition of $15,000 to one which will secure the fund $56,000, and add $400,000 or $500,000 to the taxable property of the city.

A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor.
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain.

I am reconciled to concur in the within report, provided the portion of the avails to the city be fifty per cent.

F. R. TILLOW.

THE PROPOSITION FAVORABLY RECEIVED BY THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The communication of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was referred to the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, who made the following report:—

That on February 25, 1766, the Corporation of the City of New York leased to Rev. Mr. Rogers and his associates forever the triangular piece of ground now occupied by the Brick Church, on express condition that the said premises should never at any time forever after be appropriated to private secular uses, at an annual rent of £40, which rent was paid until September 3, 1785, when the Corporation reduced the rent to £21 3s., at which sum it has remained ever since. In 1823 the trustees of the Brick Church, at considerable expense, erected a large number of vaults on the church grounds for the interment of the dead, which promised to yield a very handsome revenue. This was denied them by an ordinance of the Common Council the same year, which required that no interment should be made south of Grand street, under heavy penalty.

Some time after this the trustees erected a building for a lecture room in the rear of their church, and permission was given to the trustees to rent such part of the same as might not be required for religious use as some equivalent for the loss of the revenue they had anticipated from the vaults.

The society now occupying the premises have been for some time desirous of selling their property, and have applied to the Supreme Court for permission and authority to sell and convey the same, which was granted February 15, 1853. Subsequently they applied to the Corporation to unite with them in selling and conveying the premises, and offering to the city fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars, which was considered too trifling a sum for the interest of the city, having for over eighty years exempted it from taxation, the protection of its property for that long period, and the great increase in its value, by the many improvements which have involved the city in a heavy debt and burdensome taxation. These, with other considerations, induced the trustees to offer to the city one quarter of the amount for which the property can be sold, and fixing the minimum price at $225,000, which will, at that sum, yield the city $56,250, and it is believed there will be realized from the sale a much larger sum, where now the city receives annually only $52 50 for the rent of these premises.

Your committee are in favor of accepting the proposition of the Trustees of the Brick Church, and offer the following resolution for adoption:—

Resolved (if the Board of Councilmen concur), That the Common Council accede to the propositions contained in the several resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and will pass the necessary ordinance to remove the restriction in the grant to said church—to wit: that the grounds covered by the lease shall not be appropriated to private secular uses; and also to carry out in good faith the propositions contained in said resolutions, according to the understanding between the trustees of the church and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as set forth in the report of the same to the Common Council on the 6th of April, 1853.

WILLIAM CHAUNCEY,
THOMAS CHRISTY,
Committee on Finance.

Alderman Herrick moved that the report, together with all the accompanying papers, be laid upon the table and printed, which was carried.

FINAL ACTION OF THE ALDERMEN—THE PROPOSITION OF THE TRUSTEES ACCEPTED.

The Board of Aldermen met again on the 21st of April, 1856, to take final action on the proposition of the Trustees. They then passed an ordinance, providing

That on the terms of such sale being complied with, the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to execute and deliver to the purchaser, under the corporate seal of the city, a release of all rents, conditions and restrictions reserved and contained in said grant of the 25th of February, 1766, and a conveyance in fee of all the estate right, title and interest of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York in and to the said piece or parcel of land, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

The ordinance was carried by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Brown, Corwin, Healy, Hoffmire, Clancy, Fox, Tucker, Griffiths, Steers, Jackson, Monahan, Valentine, Herrick and Varian—14.

Negative—Aldermen Voorhees, Briggs, the President, Aldermen Fulmer, Ely and McConkey—6.

The Trustees then paid the amount agreed upon into the treasury of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and it is to be returned with interest to the *Times* Association.

THE COMPROMISE NULL AND VOID.

The Mayor says that the compromise thus made was and is null and void, as the charter of 1853 provides

SEC. 7. That all ferries, docks, piers and slips shall be leased, and all leases and sales of public property and franchises (other than the grants of land under water, to which the owner of the upland shall have a pre-emption right) shall be made by public auction and to the highest bidder, who will give adequate security.

WHAT THE MAYOR INTENDS TO DO.

The Mayor says that an application will be made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver of the *Times* property, pending the decision of the ejectment suit, and that some of the most eminent democratic lawyers have offered to aid the city's counsel in the prosecution of the case. The Mayor also says that the city authorities intend to sue the owners of the *Times* for six years' back rent.

It is said that the late Mr. Raymond had an enabling act passed by the State Legislature, by which the restrictions to the old title to the property were removed; but it is held that the Legislature had no power to pass such an act, without first amending the charter of 1853, which was submitted to the people. The litigation promises to cover a very long period, and a number of republicans have volunteered to raise a fund to aid the owners of the *Times* in defending their interests. If this be true we shall find the men who are loudly clamoring against alleged frauds on the city Treasury subscribing money to enable their radical brethren to cheat the city out of one of its most valuable pieces of property.

CHOLERA.

The Route of the Disease—The Necessity of a Rigid Quarantine and of Great Cleanliness—How the Epidemic is Disseminated—The Way to Treat It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The cholera, which reached the United States in 1832, commenced in Hindostan in 1826 and 1827, passed through Central Asia by way of Cabul, Balk, Bokhara and Khiva, and reached Orenburg, on the eastern borders of Russia, in August, 1829; it was carried to Moscow in September, 1830, and to St. Petersburg in June, 1831. From these places it was conveyed to the following Baltic ports, viz.: Cronstadt, Riga, Memel, Königsburg, Dantzic and Stettin. From these Baltic ports it was carried to the east coast of England, especially from Riga; and from England and Ireland it was brought over to the United States in emigrant ships.

The disease is now certainly prevailing in St. Petersburg, where there have been over seven thousand cases; it has reached Cronstadt, the port of St. Petersburg, the number of five hundred cases, and cases from thence have been stopped from entering Hull, on the east coast of England. It has also certainly entered Riga (106 cases in two days), which is the maritime outlet of Moscow; it is prevailing in Wilna (1,200 cases), on the River Niemen, not far from its entrance into the Baltic. It is epidemic in the Prussian Baltic ports of Konigsberg (70 to 80 cases a day), Dantzic and Stettin, and from all these places there is almost daily communication by steam and sailing vessels with England. The London *Medical Times* of August 5, 1871, says:—"We should not be astonished any day now to hear of its arrival at Hull, Grimsby, Liverpool or Newcastle, and although we do not rank with the nervous people we think we have good reason to feel anxious that the local sanitary boards at our several ports should be stirred up into activity, and that should our first line of defence be forced every town and every village in the country should be prepared to resist the advance of the epidemic."

As Asiatic cholera is always an imported disease, and can only be brought into this country by ships, a good quarantine is the first line of defence, and it should be recollected that cases have occurred fourteen days after exposure.

But some cases will always slip through even the best quarantine; for it is now well proven that a single case of the disease, perhaps of the slightest degree and quite unsuspected by the patient himself and those around him, may, if local circumstances of filth and carelessness co-operate, exert a terribly infective power on considerable masses of the population.—*Simon*.

Thus a patient with slight cholerine may travel, apparently well, from New York to Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, or some other distant place, and recover so perfectly and easily that he has hardly been aware that he has had more than a slight diarrhœa or summer complaint, and yet may have distributed the disease in many and distant places.

But those places must have been filthy, for the choleraic infection does not seem able largely to injure any population unless a filthy state of things pre-exists. The infective material must have opportunities of action which decent cleanliness would not have afforded it. It renders other stagnating filth equally poisonous with itself, and the disgusting leaven of the disease then spreads in the air or water, to be breathed or swallowed by the population.

Clean streets, good sewerage, proper house drainage and a good water supply give to town populations almost absolute security that cholera, if introduced among them, can have no means of spreading its infection.—*Simon*.

This is the second line of defence which should be thoroughly carried out in every city, town, village and house. Municipal authorities and householders should be equally on the alert. The stigma of carelessness at least should rest upon every town and house into which cholera is introduced.

The proper management of the patient will do much to counteract the effects of carelessness in quarantine and in cleansing of towns; for cholera is so little contagious that if proper precautions are taken there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to others. But ignorance, carelessness and bad sanitary conditions may develop its peculiar contagiousness with terrible force, and enable it to operate at considerable distances from the sick person. All matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels, even in the slightest form of choleraic diarrhœa, are infective. The patient's power of infecting other persons is represented almost exclusively by these discharges, and they must be disinfected immediately by the addition of a saturated solution of copperas and carbolic acid.

The infective influence of choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, towels and like things have been contaminated by them. These should all be thoroughly disinfected, or, what is better, destroyed at once. Dr. Budd, of Bristol, England, who has furnished a perfect example of cholera prevention in cities, disinfected the rice water discharges immediately on their issue from the body; bed pans and privies were drenched with disinfectants; all bedding and linen, and clothes soiled with cholera discharges were burned; in case of death the body was fairly embedded in carbolate of lime and the coffin quickly fastened down. Then the house was thoroughly fumigated, whitewashed, and the floors scrubbed with a solution of permanganate of potash or chloride of lime. It is well to add that at the very beginning of the medical attendance the carpets were taken up, curtains taken down, all superfluous articles of furniture and clothing removed from the sick room. The bed was placed in the middle of the room, so as to have free ventilation all around and to render the patient easy of access on every side; and then, with bare walls and floors and every article not absolutely indispensable to the comfort of the sick person removed from the room, the struggle with disease was maintained with every reasonable prospect of relief to the patient and an almost absolute certainty that the contagion would extend no farther. With these precautions, while Bristol was in daily, rapid and almost incessant intercourse with the great cholera fields of London, Liverpool and Rotterdam, in 1866 Dr. Budd succeeded in staying the epidemic at once, although the city was tried on almost every point, by cases which had escaped quarantine, and after the infection had broken out in no less than twenty-six centres or fields. In no instance did a second case occur in a house which came under timely treatment. With these facts before us it is almost allowable to hold physicians responsible for the spread of the disease to other members of the family, or to the neighborhood.

As regards the prevention of the disease, it is well to remember that apples, peaches, cucumbers, melons, soft crabs, clams, &c., may cause colic, diarrhœa or cholera morbus, but they cannot bring on Asiatic cholera unless the experimenter has already been exposed to the disease. It is well for timid people to avoid these articles merely to save themselves needless anxiety and fright.

In cities like New York, where the drinking water cannot well become contaminated, there is no danger of contracting the disease unless one comes in absolute contact with a cholera patient or with his soiled clothing.

A teaspoonful or two of table salt per day is an excellent preventive for those who are exposed to the disease; and one grain of sulphate of iron three or four times a day will check the disorder in its incipiency.

It is well to add that nearly one-half of all cases will recover from absolute repose in bed, between blankets, without any medicine whatever. But the patient should not rise or get out of bed on any account or for any purpose, and the chill from linen bed and night clothes will destroy many a promising case.

J. C. P.

Precautions in England Against the Cholera.

Mr. Simon, medical officer of the British Privy Council, has issued a circular containing precautions against cholera. He says that cholera is, happily, so little contagious in the sense in which smallpox and scarlatina are contagious, that if reasonable care be taken where it is present there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse and otherwise closely attend upon the sick. But the cholera has an infectiveness of its own. It is characteristic of cholera, and likewise of the diarrhœa produced by the prevailing epidemic, that all matters discharged from the stomach and bowels of the patient are infective, and that if they be left without disinfection after they are discharged their infectiveness for some days grows stronger and stronger. In the event of any escape in the drain into which such discharges are cast, the well or water sources might be infected. He therefore recommends that all discharges should be disinfected before being thrown into the drain, and that all clothes, towels, or bedding in the least tainted should also be carefully disinfected. He remarks that the main object for endeavor must be to secure such local circumstances that cholera-contagium, though not disinfected, shall be prevented from acting extensively on the population. He goes on to remark thus:—

The dangers which have to be guarded against as favoring the spread of cholera-contagium are particularly two. First, and above all, there is the danger of water supplies which are in any (even the slightest) degree tainted by house refuse or other like kinds of filth; as where there is outflow, leakage or filtration from sewers, house drains, privies, cesspools, foul ditches or the like, into streams, springs, wells or reservoirs, from which the supply of water is drawn, or into the soil in which the wells are situate—a danger which may exist on a small scale (but, perhaps, often repeated in the same district) at the pump or dipwell of a private house; or on a large and even vast scale, in the source of supply of public water works. And, secondly, there is the danger of breathing air which is foul with effluvia from the same sorts of impurity. Immediate and searching examination of sources of water supply should be made in all cases where the source is in any degree open to the suspicion of impurity, and the water both from private and public sources should be examined. Where pollution is discovered everything practicable should be done to prevent the pollution from continuing, or, if this object cannot be attained, to prevent the water from being drunk. Simultaneously there should be immediate thorough removal of every sort of house refuse and other filth which has accumulated in neglected places; future accumulations of the same sort should be prevented; attention should be given to all defects of house drains and sinks through which offensive smells are let into houses; thorough washing and lime washing of uncleanly premises, especially of such as are densely occupied, should be practised again and again. Disinfection should be very freely and very frequently employed in and round about houses, wherever there are receptacles or conduits of filth, wherever there is filth-sodden or porous earth, wherever anything else, in or under or about the house, tends to make the atmosphere foul. In the absence of permanent safeguards no approach to security can be got without incessant cleansings and disinfections, or without extreme and constant vigilance against every possible contamination of drinking water. It may fairly be believed that in considerable parts of the country conditions favorable to the spread of cholera are far less abundant than at former times of visitation; but it is certain that in very many places the conditions of security are wholly, or almost wholly, absent; and it is to be hoped that in all this large class of cases the authorities, under present circumstances, will do everything which in the remaining time can be done to justify the trust reposed in them by the legislation for the protection of the public health.

The Cholera in the Northeastern Ports of England.

Mr. J. Netten Radcliffe, of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, has now completed his tour among the northeastern ports of England, and, from the Humber to Berwick, has placed them all in a state of defence against the importation of cholera. He has also been in communication with the shore authorities of the several towns in the district, and has ascertained that there is in all of them, as far as structural deficiencies will permit, a condition of preparedness against any possible outbreak. Mr. Radcliffe's visit has been everywhere cordially welcomed, his counsel sought, and his recommendations either carried into effect or carefully noted against future emergencies. He will almost immediately proceed to the southeastern ports on a similar mission; for now that the disease has reached Konigsberg its frequent arrivals on our shores can hardly be long delayed, and it is, perhaps, most likely to be brought to the ports most used as places for the landing of passengers from the Continent. The port of London and the mouth of the Thames generally have been committed to the especial charge of Dr. Buchanan, whose well-known zeal and experience will leave nothing undone to unite local authorities into combined action, and to carry out whatever precautions the short time will allow, and the results of past negligence may still permit to be enforced.

The Epidemic in Russia.

The *Messager Officiel* publishes the following statement of the progress of the cholera in Russia during the present year, and of the means adopted to check it:—"From the beginning of January until the end of February the cholera continued its attacks, although not with any degree of intensity, except at St. Petersburg. On February 28 it reappeared at Moscow, where only a few slight cases occurred at first. Early in March the cholera made rapid progress at St. Petersburg, where it assumed an epidemic form, but toward the end of April and the beginning of May it began to diminish in severity. At the end of May and the commencement of June, when the warm weather approached, the disease became more virulent. In the middle of June the epidemic broke out in other parts of the empire. The Minister of the Interior immediately upon learning the progress which the epidemic was making, in addition to the precautionary measures recommended by the medical faculty, requested that funds might be placed at his disposal to enable the provincial authorities to provide for the medical care of the people within their districts. A sum of 40,000 r. was granted for that purpose, and physicians, surgeons and medical students have been sent to the governments of Tambov, Jareslav, Novgorod, Veadimir and Olonetz to assist in the treatment of cholera patients. At the same time Dr. Tarnovsky was specially despatched by the Minister of the Interior to examine those districts with a view of devising measures to arrest the progress of the epidemic. Some cases of cholera having occurred among the prisoners who were being removed from Nijni to Perm, a physician was specially sent to insure them medical attendance while on their road, and generally to adopt measures to prevent the extension of the disease among them. At present, with the exception of Moscow and some districts in the government of Tambov, particularly in those of Borissoglebsk and Kirsanov, and in some districts of the government of Veadimir, the epidemic has already considerably diminished in intensity, but, in anticipation of its probable revival, especially at Nijni during the fair, the medical department, which is closely watching the course of the disease, keeps in readiness a certain number of professors and students of medicine who can be sent to any district where a renewed outbreak may render necessary additional medical aid.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

The services of the entire force of the police of the Ninth sub-precinct were called into requisition yesterday afternoon to quell a desperate fight between three families in the tenement house No. 839 Gates avenue. Mrs. Grady and Mrs. Bagat got into an altercation, and after a short time the husbands of the women also became involved in the affray. Joseph Bagat went to the assistance of his wife, and kicked Mrs. Grady on the head. James Grady went to the rescue of his wife, and was assisted in the fight by Patrick Grey and his wife. Both Bagat and his wife were cut on the head with a flat iron which was used in the fight by Grey. Mrs. Bagat was attended by Dr. Corbin. The parties were all arrested and locked up to await examination.

Perilous Pistol Practice.

Officer McGowan observed an intoxicated individual firing a large navy revolver while standing on the corner of Hamilton avenue and Hicks street. The weapon was aimed at a certain John Tighe, with whom the stranger had had a difficulty a short time previously. The officer arrested the man and conveyed him to the station house, where he gave his name as Patrick Lysaght. He is held to answer.

Fire.

A fire broke out about eleven o'clock yesterday morning in the two story frame building No. 57 Seabring street. The structure is used as a match factory and is owned by George Wills & Son. A loss on building and stock equal to $1,000 was incurred. The flames extended to the adjoining structure, owned by Francis B. Cutting, which was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The fire was of accidental origin.

A FORGERY FASTENED.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In this morning's issue of the *Times* there is an article headed "How Do Poor Democrats Like This?" signed J. L. Mott, Harlem. Permit me through your columns to pronounce the article a forgery. I did not write one word of it, and cannot imagine who would take the liberty to write any article and use my name without my knowledge or consent. I deny the article or a knowledge of its author.

J. L. MOTT.

DOUBLED UP IN DEATH.

THE BODY IN THE BOX.

An Apparently Impenetrable Mystery.

Coming from Canada and Going to Her Grave—The Medical Muddler—Where Are the Murderers?—The Mysterious Woman—Tripp, the Truckman—Looking for a Doctor—The Post-Mortem Examination.

Every possible kind of conjecture and speculation is afloat upon the unfortunate subject found in the box at the railway depot on Saturday. The simple fact that the body of a beautiful woman could be used in that inhuman manner in the heart of a large city is in itself sufficient to create the deepest indignation. Where the horrible story, so shrouded in darkness, began, and how it was continued, is the theme of general discussion. One theory after another is started and discussed; but few, if indeed any, lead to anything like a satisfactory solution of the mystery. That there has been

FOUL AND BLOODY WORK

done in the case is now decided beyond all denial, but how it was executed or by whom performed time alone can tell. One of the stories much repeated yesterday was that the lady had been an actress, and had only just arrived in America when some trouble befel her. Another, and a very much more probable tale, is that she came from the country for the benefit of medical advice and brought up at Brooklyn, from where the body was yesterday transferred to this city. Several facts in the detailed action of the man and woman who brought the corpse to the depot help to substantiate or at least give a strong coloring to this view of the affair. The body is now lying in the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital, and a more fearful sight could not be contemplated. From a young and beautiful woman in the prime of life it has changed to

A BLACK OOZING MASS

terrible to look upon and revolting to approach. The face is frightfully swollen and darkened in appearance. The eyes have seemingly started out of the head, and the pupils look decreased to half their natural size from the immense surroundings of glaring white around them. The cheeks, lips and neck are fearfully swollen, while the rich abundance of hair is thrown in a tangled mass behind the head, darkened and wet by

THE PUTRID WASTINGS OF THE BODY.

If those parted, heavy lips were for a moment restored to living action what a revelation they could make! If that rotting tongue could move again in speech what a story would it tell to an astonished world! Would it be one of trusting love and consequent betrayal, ending in a frenzied effort to destroy the result of an unfortunate confidence, or would it be one of a premeditated and knowing dash into forbidden ways, ending fatally for the miserable woman? There it lies, all that is left of a once beautiful woman, beneath the scrutinizing and wondering eye of a curious multitude, and yet no sound comes forth to clear up the mystery of her taking away. No word can she now pronounce to tell of all the agony and suffering she went through before death came and shut out with his iron grasp the torments of her life. There, extended in a common case, is the remnant of a dainty presence that men approached with respect and admiration, but now they fly from it, driven away by

THE SICKENING STENCH.

This lovely woman, who during life was, no doubt, the cherished darling of a doting household, discovered in her death the presence of the maimed and broken body by the very filth of decaying humanity. Throughout the night on Saturday and all day yesterday the police were unremitting in their efforts to find the first clue to the daring murderers who brought this lady to her death, but up to a late hour last night nothing had been found out to enlighten them in the search. When the boy, Alexander Parks, told his story about the truckman, Inspector Walling set every means on foot to find the man Tripp, as the boy had said that was the name painted on the truck that brought the trunk with the body in it to the depot. But one regularly licensed truckman of that name was found and the boy said he was not the one. A man named Trapp was then found on the Bowery, brought to Police Headquarters and retained until the boy came to see him, but when Parks arrived he said Trapp was not the man either. Trapp, however, told the police that a man came to him on Friday and told him there was

A TRUNK IN BOND STREET

that he wanted him to take away, and as soon as it was ready he would come and fetch him. This man, he said, never came back, but he knows him, and told the police who he was. Parks was then sent over to Trapp's house to look at the truck, but he at once said it was not the vehicle wanted. A general order was sent to all the police stations in the city to look for a truck with the name of Tripp, Tripper or Trapp painted upon it and three thin slats on each side, and at the same time to search all the livery stables for the man that drove the lady to the depot on Saturday in a coupé. This driver was found on the corner of Twenty-third street and Third avenue and brought to the office. He said that on Saturday afternoon a lady came to the stable and told him she wanted to be driven to the depot. He was already harnessed up and sitting on the box. He answered that he would take her there for a dollar and a half, but the lady said she had only a dollar and could not give him any more. He then consented to take her for a dollar, and did so accordingly. When they got to the depot she jumped out of the coupé, gave him the dollar, and he drove off. He had no recollection whatever of the lady's face or general appearance, as he had scarcely looked at her, and would not know her again, he said. He had simply taken her up at the stable, driven to the depot, got his money and gone away. So far the work of the police seemed to produce but little satisfaction, but during the morning yesterday Dr. Shine came to the Central Office and said that on last Friday week he was in the office of Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records and Vital Statistics, when a lady came there to look after

A MISSING FRIEND.

There being no entry of any one having been found that answered to her description she asked the Register if he knew of a certain doctor in Oak street. Search was then made in the books of the department, but no such medical man was recorded there. This seemed to astonish her a good deal, and she told Dr. Nagle that she had come from [illegible] with a young widow, a friend of [illegible] Canada [illegible] been suffering for some time [illegible], who had had [illegible] a tumor, and who had been advised to come to New York and go under the care of the doctor. They had been in New York but a few days when

THE YOUNG WIDOW DISAPPEARED

from their house [illegible] street. She described the lady as being [illegible] with a profusion of blond hair, of [illegible] person and about twenty-[illegible] description accords so exactly [illegible] trunk that a good deal [illegible] interest now attaches to this lady, but she has not yet come to the surface. Dr. Shine says that, as well as he can remember, the lady was dressed in black, he thinks silk; was about [illegible] in age, and her hair in [illegible] was [illegible] forty-five years of age, and her hair [illegible] turning slightly gray. She appeared to be a woman in good circumstances in life, easy in her manner and self-possessed, but somewhat anxious and nervous about her missing friend. One of the most extraordinary features of this strange escape and subsequent death is the cleverness with which every detail has been managed. Not once throughout the entire affair did the woman who conducted it forget herself. Whether she had confederates or was working on her own responsibility seems impossible to find out. Her plans were so well laid out, and carried on with such rapid adherence to arranged system, that it will require

THE UTMOST INGENUITY

of the authorities to get at her. The suspicion that she brought her burden from Brooklyn is a shrewd one, and shows to what extent people will go who deal in things prohibited by law, and endanger life by their villainous practices. This woman might very well have come from the city over the water and cross the ferry at Twenty-third street, from where she could have walked up to the livery stable from which she procured the carriage. Even the trunk and its contents, although it might originally have come from Bond street, could very easily have been transported to Brooklyn and then brought back again with the object of blinding the eyes of the detectives. Since the body has been found the people in charge of it have done everything in their power to prevent a recognition of the woman. It has been allowed to lie in the dead-house in a coffin, decomposing, without ice or any other means of preservation having been used.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Dr. Joseph Cushman made a careful post-mortem examination on the body, which was that of a finely-developed woman, about twenty-one years of age, who apparently had been dead for two or three days. Deceased was five feet three inches in height, with delicate and finely-moulded features, small hands and feet, and had a profusion of auburn hair, her eyes were swollen, mouth open and tongue protruding. On opening the abdominal cavity Dr. Cushman found unmistakable indications of an abortion. The brain, heart, lungs and other organs were in a healthy condition.

THE OPINION OF DR. CUSHMAN

is that death was caused from acute peritonitis, the result of an abortion.

The trunk into which the remains were crammed is thirty-two inches in length, eighteen in width and fourteen inches in depth. It will be seen, therefore, that extraordinary pressure, as well as nerve, was necessary to get the body into so small a space.

A few strangers called at the Morgue yesterday, but none of them could identify the body. One lady in deep mourning, who gazed on the decomposing remains, turned away weeping, and left the hospital without saying a word in explanation.

The body will be kept as long as possible for the purpose of identification; but it is believed they will not be claimed, as that might result in exposure and possible punishment of the guilty parties.

YACHTING.

The Cruise of the New York Yacht Squadron.

Informal Meeting of the Yacht Owners on Board the Flagship.

Mr. Ashbury's Twelve Challenges Received.

The Club Decides to Run a Series of Races Against the Livonia.

THE CRUISE TO END ON TUESDAY.

Parting Courtesies Between the Commodore and the Club.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 27, 1871.

At noon to-day a meeting of owners of yachts was held on board the flagship to discuss and determine what action should be taken in regard to the cups which have been sailed for during the past week, but which, owing to the very unfavorable weather which marked the contests, were left undisposed of. The unsuccessful attempts made to race for those prizes, mainly the cups presented by Vice Commodore Douglas and Mr. Louis Lorillard, of the Wanderer, and the Newport Cup, offered by the citizens here, have caused much disappointment. The persistent efforts of the yachtsmen to venture forth under the most adverse circumstances have shown, at all events, that the generous intentions of the donors were thoroughly appreciated.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS,

however, were made regarding the cups referred to. The Newport Cup will be again raced for to-morrow; and should the splendid breeze now blowing hold out the prospects of an exciting contest to-morrow are most encouraging. Nearly every yacht in the fleet will enter, there being time allowance given.

After some discussion it was finally agreed that the cups given by the Vice Commodore and Mr. Lorillard should be sailed for on the next favorable day.

THE TERMINATION OF THE CRUISE.

It was then resolved that the cruise should terminate on Tuesday. The meeting this morning, though entirely informal in its character, was very influential,

THE FOLLOWING YACHTS

being represented:—

Sappho, Vice Commodore Douglas; Columbia, Rear Commodore Osgood; Madgie, Captain R. F. Loper; Foam, Captain J. S. H. Homans, Jr.; Alarm, Captain A. C. Kingsland; Vindex, Captain R. Center; Enchantress, Captain George Lorillard; Dreadnaught, Captain S. Samuels; Rambler, Captain James H. Banker; Tidal Wave, Commodore William Voorhis; Wanderer, Captain Louis Lorillard, and others.

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE CRUISE.

In the course of some conversation it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of all present that a more brilliant or successful reunion on the water, so to speak, had never taken place since the formation of the New York Yacht Club, the representation of first class vessels being greater and the general feeling more harmonious than the most enthusiastic yachtsmen could possibly have anticipated.

INTERESTING YACHTING DOCUMENTS.

While the pleasures incident to the lengthened cruise were thus being pleasantly talked over the mails arrived, bringing some documents to the Commodore interesting to every yachtsman in the land. Among other communications was

AN OFFICIAL NOTICE FROM MR. JAMES ASHBURY,

dated London, August 12, 1871, and addressed to the Commodore and members of the New York Yacht Club, partly recapitulating his views in regard to the Cup of 1851, and known as the "Queen's Cup," and giving copies of the different telegrams that have passed between himself and the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club in reference to the aforesaid much-coveted prize. Among other lengthy documents were twelve certificates of different yacht clubs of England and Ireland, certifying that Mr. James Ashbury is their representative for the purpose of sailing for the cup in question. The clubs thus giving him power to race in their behalf are the Royal Albert Yorkshire Yacht Club, Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Dart Yacht Club, Royal Harwich Yacht Club, Royal Western Yacht Club, Royal London Yacht Club, Royal Thames Yacht Club, Royal Mersey Yacht Club, Royal Western Yacht Club, Ireland; Barrow Yacht Club, Ireland.

MR. ASHBURY'S LETTER

was as follows:—

SUSSEX PLACE, HYDE PARK GARDENS, LONDON, August 12, 1871.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB:—

COMMODORE AND GENTLEMEN—In August, 1870, I had the pleasure of competing for the Cup of 1851 in American waters, under the Royal Thames Yacht Club flag, consequent on having been honored with their certificate of representation, in conformity with your club requirements. On giving my formal challenge I claimed that a champion, or representative vessel, should be sent against the Cambria as a true and sporting interpretation of what I believed the deed of trust justified. The New York Yacht Club, by a vote of 18 to 1, ruled that a fleet should compete, and not a single vessel. I entered the race for sport and with faint hopes of winning, but in the firm belief that the club desired to put a faithful interpretation on what may then have been looked upon as a vague and uncertain document. I did not deem it necessary or courteous to sail under protest, but I sailed with a strong opinion as to my being right, and with the fixed intention of again reopening the controversy after having discussed the matter with my yachting friends in this country and taken eminent opinions as to the legal view. It is not now necessary to trouble you with such opinions, inasmuch as Mr. Schuyler's letter of the 15th April, in the New York *Spirit of the Times*, has already specified what he believes the intention of the donors to have been; and after such a statement it was no surprise to me to find the New York Yacht Club unanimously passing a resolution whereby the important question at issue is finally disposed of to my satisfaction and that of the yachting world generally. If the former vote had been confirmed it was still my intention to have taken the Livonia to New York, but under no circumstances for a single race, which might be won or lost by a fluke, but for as many as I might have certificates for, taking care to see that each club duly gave the necessary six months' notice. It was in view of having again a fleet to meet which caused me, in a speech at the Harwich dinner, to say that I claimed as many races as I might possess certificates. See the following extract from *Bell's Life*, April 22:—

We were now engaged in friendly controversy with the Americans, the question being whether, in the contest for the cup known as the American Cup, he should sail against one vessel or against a fleet. By a deed of gift the New York Club were bound to send a champion vessel and not a fleet, and his construction was supported by opinions taken both in this country and in the States. The Commodore of the New York club took the opinion of three eminent Judges and the only surviving donor of the cup, and their reply was that the intention was that the New York club should send a single vessel, and not a fleet, and it was said the object of inserting the clause requiring a six months' notice in the deed was that in the event of their believing a foreign yacht was coming which was too powerful for any vessel they had to compete with, they might build a yacht on purpose. But the lawyers differed on both sides of the water, so that he should not go so much on the legal interpretation as the spirit and intention, and should request the New York club to refer the point at issue to Judge So-and-So and the surviving donor, and he would accept their decision, whatever it might be. If it should be decided that he had to sail against a fleet there was a more reasonable probability of the cup coming back to England than there was last year; for then he was over in summer, when light winds prevailed in the inland waters, in which the racing took place, and he had only one chance, being the representative of only one club—the Royal Thames. He was happy to say he had already received promises of certificates from eight of the most important clubs in England and Ireland appointing him their representative in American waters, and the consequence would be that although a fleet would be sent against him he should have a more powerful vessel; and instead of one chance should have eight, and the time of year instead of summer, when light winds prevailed, would be January, when the small yachts would stand no chance, and if the large vessels were out it would be a time race, and the Livonia, though not coming in first, might win the time. He should not like to be sanguine about bringing the Cup home, but, barring accidents and ill weather, he had made up his mind to go to New York, give the six months' notice and certificates from eight important clubs, and leave no stone unturned to bring back the Cup, which was held as a challenge, not against England, but the world at large."

Now, inasmuch as Mr. Schuyler's letters only appeared in the *Spirit of the Times* of the 15th of April, it is clear we would have no knowledge that a single yacht would be settled upon, and that my remarks as to sailing so often had only reference to a fleet; and, furthermore, that I had no thought of being guided by Court legal decisions, but that my remarks meant a friendly reference, thus:—"But as the lawyers differed on both sides of the water he should not go so much on the legal interpretation as the spirit and intention, and should request the New York club to refer the point at issue to Judge So-and-so and the surviving donor, and he would accept the decision, whatever it might be."

Herewith I now give you copies of telegrams which passed to and fro since May, 1871:—

LONDON, May 27, 1871.

Commodore ASHBURY, No. 9 Sussex place, Hyde Park, to Commodore JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., New York:—

The question of your champion vessel being settled I now purpose giving the stipulated six months' notice. If the club waives this condition the Livonia will start for New York in September. Reply paid.

[No. 2.] NEW YORK, May 31, 1871.

BENNETT, JR., New York, to JAMES ASHBURY, No. 9 Sussex place, Hyde Park, London:—

Your despatch has been received. Have been away from the city. What do you mean by "If the club waives this condition?" Please answer immediately. Reply. Twenty words paid.

[No. 3.] LONDON, May 31, 1871.

ASHBURY to Commodore BENNETT, New York:—

Six months' notice required. This condition waived, the Livonia would leave in September.

[No. 4.] NEW YORK, June 1, 1871.

BENNETT, New York, to Commodore ASHBURY, No. 9 Sussex place, Hyde Park, London:—

Will call meeting of club and telegraph you result. What month do you wish to race in?

[No. 5.] LONDON, June 1, 1871.

ASHBURY to Commodore BENNETT, New York:—

Propose racing for the cup in October, as the Livonia will leave the first week in September.

[No. 6.] NEW YORK, June 7, 1871.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., Commodore New York Yacht Club, to JAMES ASHBURY, London, Commodore Royal Harwich Yacht Club:—

The New York Yacht Club consents to waive the six months' notice, and accepts your challenge as representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club race for American Cup next October. Name day in October you desire to race, and answer immediately.

[No. 7.] JUNE, 15, 1871.

ASHBURY to Commodore BENNETT, New York Yacht Club:—

The stipulated notice having been waived, the several clubs will shortly send you the necessary certificates for the Livonia's match and some in October. Agreeably with the intimation contained in my telegram of the 16th of June I now beg to inform you that twelve royal or recognized yacht clubs have honored me with certificates of representation, not in any degree as indicating that I am the owner of the champion schooner of England, but as a conveyance of one of the stipulations in the deed of gift. The clubs referred to are as under:—

Yacht Clubs.	*Commodore.*	*Vice Commodore.*	*Rear Commodore.*	*Secretary.*
Royal Albert	Duke of Edinburgh	Captain C. Gordon	Count Batthyani	C. N. Pearn
Royal Yorkshire	Earl Londesborough	Major Bannister	H. Bacon, Bart.	C. G. Rust, Esq.
Royal Victoria	C. Thelusson, Esq.	Marquis of Exeter	—	L. J. P. McKinnon
Dart Victoria	H. Studdy, Esq.	G. P. Bidder	H. Brisden	W. Smith, Esq.
Royal Harwich	James Ashbury, Esq.	E. Packard, Esq.	P. & Braff, Esq., C.M.	R. P. Goodwin
Royal Western England	Earl Vane	T. Chamberlayne	—	H. A. Carruthers
Royal London	T. Broadwood	G. W. Charlwood	—	T. Gregory
Royal Thames	Lord A. Paget	Lord De Ros	—	Capt. P. C. Grant
New Thames	J. D. Lee, Esq.	W. N. Rudge, Esq.	—	R. Miller, Esq.
Royal Mersey	S. R. Gates, Esq., M. P.	Colonel D. Gamble	D. Maciver	H. Melling, Esq.
Royal Western Ireland	Sir J. Arnott	Lieut. Col. H. Holden	C. Cammel	J. Turner, Esq.
Barrow Western Ireland	James Ramsden, Esq.	—		R. McCarruch

Strictly by the deed of trust six months' notice is required, which I was not in a position to make until the Livonia had been in several races or trials, in order that I might know if her sailing and weatherly qualities were at least equal to those of the Cambria. Having come to the conclusion that she might ultimately beat the Cambria, I decided to enter for the '51 Cup, but, inasmuch as six months' notice would bring me in January, when I knew American yachts would be laid up, I had no desire to appear asking anything unsportsmanlike, or that you should specially fit out your representative, or, I may say, champion vessel. The club having elected to accept it in lieu of January, the Livonia will leave for New York in September next, and on arrival she will forthwith be prepared for the races.

I purpose leaving on or about the 23d of September, and shall lose no time in paying my respects to the Commodore, in order to discuss as to the course and days most convenient for the series of races under the rules of the New York Yacht Club.

I admit the right of the New York Yacht Club to send any yacht they please for any or all the races; but, inasmuch as centre board yachts are not admissible in England, I am satisfied that a powerful centre board yacht would generally be looked upon as not being a fair test against a sea-going keel yacht. The New York Yacht Club possesses many large racing keel yachts of about the same size or larger than the Livonia. I therefore suggest that the club fixes on one as near as possible the same size as the Livonia. As regards the course for the series of twelve races, for which certificates are herewith enclosed, I must be allowed to object to the New York Yacht Club course as not, in my judgment, being a fair course for a foreign yacht; and I therefore propose we sail from a mark boat off Sandy Hook Point three times round the Sandy Hook Lightship and back, the club having the power to modify the course. I feel there will be no difficulty in confirming this suggestion, or arranging one on my arrival to the satisfaction of all concerned; the committee to be formed by the club to fix beforehand the days on which the several races shall take place, and if the Livonia should win the majority of races the cup would then go to the club under whose flag I sailed in the last and final race, and would be held by the Commodore *ex officio* until won by some other royal or recognized yacht club in England or elsewhere.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,

JAMES ASHBURY,

Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club and member of the twelve aforenamed yacht clubs.

Enclosed are twelve certificates of representation.

Upon a perusal of the above some conversation ensued among the yacht owners present.

ACTION OF THE CLUB IN THE MATTER.

The meeting being informal, the proceedings were, of course, not regarded as being of a regular or binding character, but the following resolutions was suggested and received unanimous approval:—

In response to the desire expressed by Commodore Ashbury in his challenge for the cup of 1851 to enter his yacht, Livonia, but under no circumstances for a single race, which might be won or lost by a fluke, it is hereby recommended that this club sail a series of twelve races, or other number as may be mutually agreed upon, with the Livonia, as representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club only, and that the victory in the majority of said races shall decide the possession of the cup, the Royal Harwich Yacht Club being the only foreign yacht club whose challenge has been accepted by the New York Yacht Club.

This motion seemed to be based upon the answer made by the Commodore of the club to Mr. Ashbury, in response to a telegram from him stating that the New York Yacht Club consent to waive the six months' notice and accepted Mr. Ashbury's challenge, as representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, for the America's Cup. This telegram, as will be seen by the above, was dated June 7 of this year.

THE OCEAN RACE.

This resolution ended the discussion regarding Mr. Ashbury's communication, and the conversation in reference to the proceedings of the fleet was resumed. Having already decided that the Newport Cup should be sailed for to-morrow, it was agreed that what is called the Ocean Race for the Commodore's Cup should be postponed till the 2d of October next, the course being the same as previously announced, with the exception that the starting point shall be from Sandy Hook lightship, the contestants proceeding thence to Brenton's Reef lightship and return.

THE CHALLENGE CUPS.

Rear Commodore Osgood briefly called attention to the condition upon which challenge cups should be sailed and moved that in future the two challenge cups known as the "Schooner Cup" and the "Ocean Cup" should be held by the winning boat subject to the challenge of any other yacht of the fleet. The resolution further stated that the challenging boat would be required to put up the value of the challenge cup, which, in the case of the original holder proving victorious, should be devoted to the purpose of a piece of plate, to become the *bona fide* property of the aforesaid original holder. In case the challenger should prove victorious his deposit must be returned to him, and he would still be subject to the challenges of other vessels on the same conditions. This resolution, meeting with general favor, was passed unanimously.

THE THANKS OF THE COMMODORE.

All matters appertaining to the cruise having thus been agreeably arranged, the Commodore, in the course of a brief address, returned thanks to the captains present for the earnestness and efficiency they had displayed since the start, and for the promptness with which they had aided him in carrying out his views. All orders had been most cheerfully responded to, and the result of the harmonious feeling which throughout prevailed was that the cruise had proved a great success. The Commodore then returned his thanks personally to Vice Commodore Douglas, of the Sappho, and Rear Commodore Osgood, of the Columbia, for the decided efficiency with which they had handled their respective divisions.

THANKS TO THE COMMODORE.

Vice Commodore Douglas, in expressing the sense of the meeting in reference to the movements of the fleet, offered the following resolution, which passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That the club express to Commodore Bennett their appreciation for the able and efficient manner in which he has commanded the squadron during their cruise this summer.

The Vice Commodore then moved a vote of thanks to Captain Philip Schuyler, Fleet Captain, for the conscientious and able manner in which he had fulfilled his onerous duties.

A GIG RACE.

To-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, a gig race will take place between the crews of the schooner yachts Wanderer and Columbia, for the handsome chanticleer and champion flag won by the latter at New London. The course will be from the lightship around Goats' Island and thence across the bow of the flagship. The start for the Newport Cup takes place at ten A. M., and, from present indications, yacht owners will be afforded every opportunity of testing the weatherly qualities of their vessels.

Yachting Notes.

The following yachts passed Whitestone yesterday:—

Sloop yacht Gracie, N.Y.Y.C., Messrs. Johnson & Krebs, from Boston for New York.

Steam yacht In Time, Mr. Cheeseboro, from New York for Greenport.

The yacht Juliette, Mr. Furbush, left her moorings at Whitestone yesterday and proceeded eastward on a short cruise.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Views of a Franciscan Friar on the Relations Between Italy and Rome—The Italian Procession and "Roma Capitale"—The Ominous Silence of Mazzini and Garibaldi.

The attendance at the Italian church—St. Anthony's—in Sullivan street, yesterday, was very large, and it did not seem that the national Italian pageant and jubilation of the 25th had had any ill effect upon the Catholicity of St. Anthony's congregation. Anxious, therefore, to learn the views of the good Franciscan Fathers on the Italian procession and festival, a reporter hurried to the vestry of the church a short time before the mass hour. There he found the venerable and kindly Father Leo, an old Franciscan monk of Neapolitan birth and a strong adherent of the kingly rights of the ex-ruler of Naples. The good friar was just tying the snow white cincture around his sombre habit when the reporter entered the vestry.

"Good day, father; you must pardon my intrusion for I am of those who in their hour of duty recognize nothing as private and no place as exclusive. I am a reporter," said I, in Father Leo's vernacular.

"*Benvenuto, figlio, benvenuto*—welcome, my son," said the courteous monk, in a hospitable tone. "Say how I can serve you."

REPORTER—Father, I wish to understand your views on the Italian celebration of last Friday and its effect upon Catholicity.

FATHER LEO—My dear friend, if you now appeal to me as a priest, or expect any dogmatical opinion of the parade of the Italians through the streets of the city, I can only tell you that it is none of my business; that the Italians have as much right to their opinions and to have procesions as any other class of people. With their political views I do not presume to interfere. If they feel proud of the unification of Italy it is consistent in them to glorify the event. I, though an ardent upholder of the temporal rights of the Pope, do not blame or love my countrymen less on that account. My mission is one of peace, which my Divine Master teaches me and with which He inspired the great Pontiff of Rome on the 20th of last September. It is my mission to love, cherish and keep within the fold those men whom bigots say we hate and persecute. No Italian, so far as I know, has committed a single anti-Catholic act in the festivities you speak of. They have merely declared their political opinion.

ACCEPTING A FANTASTIC IDEA

of Italian unity, they resolved to honor it and show the people of New York that they were capable of having a procession.

REPORTER—Then, father, after hearing your liberal opinion of the Italian national demonstration, would you deem it an exaction on my part to ask your views as a man concerning the Italian situation—you have already given me your sentiments as a priest?

Father LEO—Do you ask what I think of the temporal power, or do you merely wish to know what I personally think of the Italian unity feast?

REPORTER—It would please me to learn your views on both, but I will first hear what you have to say on the Italian unity feast.

FATHER LEO—Well, then, on the feast I have nothing to say, for I have not had the opportunity of assisting at it. As to the cause of the feast—the unity of Italy—I can only say that it is one of those fantastic ideas of a people in which there is little cause for glory or patriotic demonstration. If Italy is so truly united, and the Italians gloat over the acquisition of Rome as their capital, it is strange that those who fought so vigorously for that fulfilment have not offered a single word of congratulation to their compatriots. Mazzini and Garibaldi have been strangely silent. The Ministers of the Italian Cabinet, who urged Victor Emmanuel to hasten to Rome, are now the most unpopular men in Italy and vilified by the epithet of

"GEESE OF THE CAPITOL"

(in Italian, "*Le oche del Campidoglio*"). Remember now that I am not expressing any but the opinions of an individual, speaking in a worldly sense of a worldly question. Bear also in mind that the fact of Italian unity interferes with Catholicity as little as the death of a pope or king, or a new election of president. Belief in the efficacy of the temporal power of the Pope is not imperative. It is not a dogmatized truth of the Roman Catholic that the temporal power is impregnable to the force of the arms of its enemies, or that the Popes should always maintain those royal prerogatives which they bore previous to the entrance of the Italian armies into Rome.

REPORTER—When do you expect, if ever, that a change of affairs will occur in the Eternal City?

Father LEO—I cannot say when; but I am fully confident that all will be yet right at Rome. I place my hopes there! (pointing to a crucifix). He will restore to Rome all that made it great and full of virtue and peace in modern times. The temporal power, though not essential to Catholicity, is its most powerful auxiliary, for the spiritual ruler of many millions requires perfect independence in his government. The Italians may piously say, "We will not interfere with the spiritual action of the Popes; they may do as they please in that line." Very well, my friend; but granting that Victor Emmanuel, in the delicacy of his present position before the Catholic world, will do all in his power to establish conciliatory relations between

THE SEVERED CHURCH AND STATE AT ROME,

another king may come—a Nero perhaps—who, to indulge some vile propensity or abet some petty interest of his own, will pronounce his veto upon any sacred edict from the Vatican to the Catholic world. That instance, I hope, will show you that our defence of the temporal power is by no means groundless or injudicious.

Then the hour for mass had arrived, and the good friar, after vesting hurriedly, betook himself to the performance of his sacred office. In the sermon preached an inadvertent reference was made to the Italian celebration in this form:—"No matter what jubilation is raised over troubled Rome, it can never be denied that there exist all the sanctity, learning, art, beneficence and glory of Italy, and that they never existed more conspicuously than under the mild rule of the sovereign Pontiff." The reverend speaker then announced that that was the last time he would have the opportunity of addressing an Italian congregation in New York, as he would leave to-day to take charge of the Franciscan Monastery in Cincinnati.

After mass the reporter again encountered Father Leo in the vestry of St. Anthony's church:—

REPORTER—Father, I expected that you would have spoken at length on the state of Rome and the Italian celebration here.

FATHER—Such would be an unwarrantable imprudence on my part; for if I spoke my private views in the pulpit they would prove so many firebrands among my people, whom I have no wish or right to offend.

Then the good monk gave the reporter a courteous "*addio figlio*," which terminated the interview.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., August 27, 1871.

As far as heard from this portion of the State has gone for the calling of a Constitutional Convention by the following majorities:—Greenbrier county, 1,000; Monroe, 44; Fayette, 500; Mercer, 500.

Among the late arrivals are Judges Christian and Staples, of the Virginia Supreme Court; Rev. Dr. Curn, Rev. Dr. Jeter, Rev. Dr. Norwood, Major D. C. Brady, of Virginia; J. H. Mickener, Lieutenant Governor Marye.

At the fancy ball last night given to the children no grown person was allowed to dance without a little boy or girl partner.

It has been raining heavily for the past twelve hours—the first rain here for a month.

THE RECENT STORM.

Effects of the Cyclone Along the Southern Coast.

Great Destruction of Property—Several Vessels Wrecked—Damage to the Rice Crop in Georgia—The Epidemic in Charleston Caused by the Storm—Yellow Fever in Savannah.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1871.

Much interest was felt here to-day on account of the rumors that the cyclone had been very destructive in the vicinity of Richmond. Nothing definite, however, had been received at the Signal Bureau at a late hour this evening. The officer in charge reports that the cyclone last night came up the coast of Florida and Georgia, passing through East Tennessee and Ohio and Western Pennsylvania and New York, terminating its fury in the New England States. Its variance is attributed to the low pressure in the direction of the lakes. Throughout the Southern district, however, great destruction of property is anticipated.

Late advices from the Southern Atlantic seaports show that the first passage of the cyclone a week since was very destructive to shipping at sea. The schooner William B. Mann, of 226 tons burden, owned at Philadelphia, was wrecked north of Frying Pan shoals, N. C., and the crew rescued and taken to Savannah. The Norwegian bark Hilda, from New Orleans to Bremen, stranded in the same storm off St. Augustine, and the Spanish bark America was towed into Savannah completely disabled.

The damages to the rice crops in Georgia and in the vicinity in South Carolina has been doubtless very great. The accounts received here have been discouraging. In the Ogeechee district the crops are all under water, although water at this season may not prove a positive injury if not attended with other circumstances, such as the breaking of banks, the blowing up of gates and the tendering of the stalk, which upon the fall of the water will leave the grain prostrate. Both on the Savannah, Black and Ogeechee rivers the gale has been very disastrous.

The epidemic from yellow fever at Charleston is wholly attributed to the effects of the recent storms, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The announcement that the fever had assumed this form induced the Board of Health of this city, at its session last evening, to adopt precautionary sanitary and quarantine regulations looking to the prevention of the introduction of the disease in this city. At Alexandria similar steps have been taken by the local authorities. It has also been ascertained that there are fears of the appearance of yellow fever at Savannah, making it doubly necessary for the authorities here to exercise the greatest vigilance in checking its introduction through the crews of vessels constantly arriving from that port.

SHIPWRECK ON THE SOUTH COAST.

The Loss of the Steamship Lodona—The Captain and Twenty Men Drowned—Other Shipwrecks.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 27, 1871.

The steamship Lodona stranded six miles north of Cape Canaveret. The beach for thirty miles is strewn with her cargo. The captain and twenty men were lost. The first officer, second officer, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, the cook, one fireman, Captain Harvey's messboy and five seamen were saved.

The brig S. & W. Welsh, of Philadelphia, went ashore fifteen miles south of Cape Canaveret. Her cargo of sugar was washed out. Captain Watson was drowned.

The brig H. G. Berry, of Baltimore, went ashore fifty yards from the wreck of the S. & W. Welsh. She is a total wreck. She had a cargo of sugar and molasses.

The bark Wilda, from New Orleans bound to Cowes, went ashore six miles south of St. Augustine. Her cargo of tobacco and stores is a total loss. One man was drowned.

The brig Pomona, of Richmond, Me., went ashore twenty-five miles south of Cape Canaveret August 17. Her cargo of cotton can be saved.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 27, 1871.

Since last Friday three new cases of yellow fever have been reported in this city. One of the cases previously reported has proved fatal. The excitement occasioned by the appearance of the disease is subsiding, and the feeling in the community is quiet and hopeful.

THE MAGNIFICENT METROPOLITAN.

This grand caravansary, at the corner of Broadway and Prince street, under the proprietorship of Messrs. Tweed & Garfield, will be open to-day for inspection and to-morrow for the reception of guests. To-night there will be a grand opening supper, in preparing which M. Ludin, the chief cook, it is said, spent several days and nights dreaming and devising dainty and delicate dishes to astonish and appease the eyes and appetites of those before whom they may be placed.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	5 22	Moon sets...morn	3 11
Sun sets	6 39	High water.morn	6 49

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamer.	*Sails*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Minnesota	Aug 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iowa	Aug 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
New York	Aug 31	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of New York	Aug 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Paris	Sept 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Rhein	Sept 2	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Europa	Sept 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Sept 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Ismailia	Sept 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Frankfurt	Sept 7	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Atlantic	Sept 9	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
Lafayette	Sept 9	Havre	58 Broadway.
India	Sept 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Sept 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oceanic	Sept 23	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
St. Laurent	Sept 23	Havre	58 Broadway.

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Paris (Br), Mirehouse, Liverpool Aug 17 and Queenstown 18, with mdse and passengers to John G Dale. Aug 18, off Kinsale, ship S C Blanchard, from St John, NB, for Liverpool; 19th, 90 miles W of Fastnet, steamship Virginia, hence for Liverpool; 22d, lat 48 27, lon 38 40, ship Melita (Br), bound west; same day, a Guion steamship, bound east; also bark Eliza Keith (Br), bound west; 24th, lat 44 20, lon 54 15, bark Nannie T Bell, bound west; 27th, 110 miles E of Sandy Hook, steamships City of Brooklyn, Abyssinia, Italy and Britannia, all bound east.

Steamship Spain (Br), Grace, Liverpool, Aug 16 and Queenstown 17, with mdse and 1,130 passengers to F N J Hurst. Had head winds and much fog all the passage. Aug 24, lat 43 19, lon 55 24, passed bark Alaska (Br), for Jackville, NS.

Steamship Emily B Souder, Burdick, New Orleans Aug 19, and the Bar 20th, with mdse and passengers, to Frederick Baker.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah Aug 24, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckel, Charleston Aug 24, with mdse and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Aug 26, 4:10 PM, passed a bark bound north, showing a white flag with letter W in centre.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers, to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Morning Star (Br), Waugh, Guantanamo, 17 days, with sugar, to order—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had light winds and calms. Aug 20, lat 27 35, lon 75, spoke brig Ida M Comery, Norden, of and from Philadelphia for Galveston, with loss of spars, having lost them in a heavy NE gale 15th inst. Left in port bark Annie Agusta for St Jago, to finish loading for New York.

Bark Union (Br), Ross, Milk River, Ja, 21 days, with logwood to A H Solomon & Co—vessel to G A Philips & Collins. August 19, lat 27, lon 53, had a heavy gale from SE, lasting 48 hours. Left in port brig Ramarez, for Delaware Breakwater.

Brig James Coppill (Br), Coppill, St Johns, PR, 15 days, with molasses, to J V Onativia & Co—vessel to master. Had moderate weather. Left in port brigs Thomas Waller, Thompson, for Mayaguez; C Williams, for Arecibo, in two days.

Brig J H Gilespie (Br), Dow, St Thomas, 15 days with Molasses to Order, vessel to Peniston & Co. had moderate weather.

Brig Cygne Antibes (Fr), Banquer, St Pierre Mart, 16 days with Sugar, to H A Suan and Son, had variable weather.

Brig Jenny (Dan), Laurentzen, Porto Cabello, 16 days, with coffee, &c, to Boonen, Graves & Co. Had rough weather.

Brig Maggie (Br), Strum, Demerara, 18 days, with sugar, to J Leaycraft & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather. Aug 24, lat 26, lon 72 20, saw a brig, partly dismasted, steering NE. Left in port schrs John Rowe, ldg for New York, and Ellen Baurne, do for do.

Brig Marine (of Richmond), Reed, Port au Prince, 15 days, with logwood, to J Dennotte—vessel to master. Had fine weather. Left in port brig M O Blanc, for Boston.

Brig Maud Potter (Br), Shields, Nassau, 8 days, with salt, to J B Brown & Co—vessel to P J Nevins & Son. Had fine weather.

Brig Fidelia (Br), White, Miques, 17 days, with sugar, to J V Onativia & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light variable weather; Aug 14, lat 24 15, lon 67 24, spoke schr Scotia (Br), from St Johns, NB, for Port au Prince, 21 days out; left in port schr M L Porter, for New York, in 4 days.

Schr Cora Etta (of Thomaston), Sleeper, Tuspan 21 days, with cedar and fustic, to L Brandis & Co—vessel to H Brown & Co. Has been 4 days north of Hatteras with light winds; 26th inst, passed portion of a wreck bearing east 15 miles from Absecom.

Schr J Northrup (Br), Cameron, Arroyo, PR, 14 days, with sugar, to Galway & Cassada. Had fine weather.

Schr S E Fabens (of Newburyport), Crocker, Point a Pitre, Guad, 13 days, with sugar and molasses to H A Swan & Son—vessel to B J. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. Aug 23, lat 33 47, lon 73, passed a brig steering south showing a blue flag with letter T in the centre. Left in port, barks Howard (Br), for New York in a few days; Albecore, for do in 8 days; brig Iris, for do in 15 days.

Schr Lizzie Cocheran (of Bangor), Cocheran, Barbados 17 days, with sugar and molasses, to H Trowbridges Sons—vessel to H W Loud & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr Eveline (of New Haven), Pierce, Barbadoes, 17 days, with molasses, to D Trowbridge & Co. Had light SE winds the entire passage; left in port brig Gem, loading for New York.

Schr Clara Woodhouse, Mount, Brazos (Texas) 23 days, with hides, &c, to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Had heavy weather in the Gulf; split sails, &c; Aug 21, lat 32 50, lon 77 31, spoke schr T H Lockwood, bound north; 26th, 20 miles SE of Barnegat, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 500 tons burden, bottom up; was unable to gain any further particulars.

Schr Jennie F Willey, Willey, Pensacola 16 days, with lumber, to S C Loud & Co.

Schr Paragon, Mahan, Washington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores, to Z Mills.

Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, NC, 8 days, with naval stores, to Zophar Mills.

Schr C A Johnson, Harris, Newbern, NC, 4 days, with naval stores, to W R Hinman.

Schr Crisis, Owen, Virginia.

Schr D Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr W J Rose, Risley, Virginia.

Schr Wm Henry, Van Name, Virginia.

Schr James Jones, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr J H Seguine, French, Virginia.

Schr M E Taber, Aldridge, Alexandria for New Haven.

Schr Helene, Weeks, Alexandria for Bridgeport.

Schr W C Atwater, Parker, Alexandria for New Haven.

Schr M C Farr, Conwell, Georgetown, DC.

Schr Franklin, Bell, Brewster, Baltimore for Newport.

Schr Daniel Holmes, Burr, Baltimore.

Schr J J Pharo, Soper, Baltimore.

Schr Lilly, Brantingham, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr F Merwin, Pierce, Baltimore for New London.

Schr Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr S B Dennis, Vesey, Newtown, Del.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point for New York, with stone, to Taylor & Co.

Schr Florida, Jordan, Calais for New York, 8 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr B F Brainard, McCurdy, Portland for New York, with stone, to Bridge Co.

Schr Reading Railroad No 44, French, Hartford for Philadelphia.

Schr S E Nash, Nash, Westerly for New York, with stone, to order.

Schr Henrietta, Lyan, Portland for New York, with stone, to D McIlwaine.

Schr Pell S C Vought, Hallock, Huntington for New York.

Schr Mary A Wins, McDonald, Norwich for New York.

Schr Champion, Clarke, New Haven for New York.

Schr A C Buckley, Buckley, Greenport for Philadelphia.

Schr Circle, Hulse, Hulse's Landing for New York.

Schr John Jay, Lawrence, Hart Island for New York.

Schr Jas Cunningham, Eaton, New London for New York.

Schr Kate Kalahan, Avery, Providence for Newburg.

Schr Iris, Griffin, New London for New York.

Schr Falcon, Wheeler, Derby for New York.

Schr Dart, Williams, Stamford for New York.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Brig L Field, Emerson, Hoboken for Boston.

Schr Adele, Felicia, Smith, Elizabethport for Newburyport.

Schr Amos Falkenburgh, Hutchings, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Charles H Northam, Hubbard, Port Johnson for Essex.

Schr Joseph Rogers, Dickinson, Port Johnson for New London.

Schr Francis Arthemus, Mitchell, New York for Shulee, NS.

Schr E Nickerson, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Portsmouth.

Schr B Diamond, Goldsberg, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Sir Walter Scott (Br), Syphers, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Mary Elizabeth, Borden, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr Southgate, Shropshire, Elizabethport for New Bedford.

Schr Reading Railroad No 24, Adams, Philadelphia for Hartford.

Schr Lookout, Pomeroy, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr Mary Low, Elsbury, New York for Rockland.

Schr A J Bentley, Robinson, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Ney, Briggs, Poughkeepsie for Providence.

Schr Sarah, Morton, New York for Rockland.

Schr Bronx, ——, New York for New Haven.

Schr Anadir, Corwin, Rondout for Jonesport.

Schr Belle, Simpson, Hoboken for New London.

Schr Terrapin, Wooster, Elizabethport for Portsmouth.

Schr L C Hall, Hall, Elizabethport for Guilford.

Schr Eliza, Turner, Alexandria for New Bedford.

Schr Oliver Scofield, Dissoway, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr J T Manson, Manson, Baltimore for Bridgeport.

Schr J Furman, Gibbs, Philadelphia for New Bedford.

Schr A E Sanford, Powell, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

Schr Forest Home, Wooten, Haverstraw for Providence.

Schr Hallie, Barber, New York for Westerly.

Schr Forest, Pendleton, Port Johnson for Rockport.

Schr Commerce, Terry, New York for Portland.

Schr Alaska, Claska, Clarke, New York for Portsmouth.

Schr Clara Norton, Ferris, Rondout for Salem.

Schr Pampero (Br), Holden, New York for St John, NB.

Schr S Applegate, Smith, Elizabethport for Hartford.

Schr L A Bennett, Smith, Philadelphia for Hartford.

Schr Sarah Lloyd, Lippincott, Philadelphia for Fall River.

Schr W C Atwater, Burke, New York for New Haven.

Schr Ocean Wave, Bilsen, Hoboken for Weymouth.

Schr H E Maloy, Bulger, New York for Providence.

Schr E Williams, Corey, Rondout for Providence.

Schr B Braky, Mulligan, Philadelphia for New Haven.

Schr Deputy, Wilson, New York for Providence.

Schr Geo Twibill, Perry, Hoboken for New Haven.

Schr Louis, Walsh, Port Johnson for Newport.

Schr M A Pratt, Post, Elizabethport for New Bedford.

Schr Margaretta, Wandeer, New York for Crab Meadows.

Schr Loon, Johnson, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Union, Airey, Port Johnson for Belfast.

Schr Laconia, Hall, New York for Portland, Me.

Schr Delaware, Coles, New York for Portland.

Schr Wm Kement, ——, Philadelphia for Providence.

Schr Forest Oak, Faulkner, Baltimore for New Haven.

Schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Justice, Clarke, Elizabethport for Narragansett.

Schr Onward, Wheeler, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr President, Bradley, New York for Clinton.

Schr S J Hoyt, Arnold, Virginia for New Haven.

Schr C D Halloock, Frisby, New York for Newburyport.

Schr J S Terry, Raynor, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

Schr Anna E Safford, Powers, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

Schr Rainbow, Green, Elizabethport for Newburyport.

Schr Elizabeth Dean, Higgins, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr Emma (Br), Bradley, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Red Beach, Holmes, New York for Calais.

Schr Florence (Br), Price, New York for St John, NB.

Schr Farewell, Kelly, Port Johnson for Boston.

Schr Bengal, Hatch, New York for Hartford.

Schr E Stelle, Burley, Rondout for Providence.

Sloop Rhode Island, Rolla, Elizabethport for Sag Harbor.

Sloop Apollo, Freeman, New York for Bridgeport.

Sloop R H Bourne, Allen, Hoboken for Bridgeport.

WHITESTONE, LI, Aug 27—8 PM.

Most of the southern bound vessels which passed here since 3 PM have anchored off Flushing Flats to await a fair tide through the Gate.

BELOW.

Bark Ebenezer (Nor), Birketvedt, Cardiff July 10.

Bark Friehendel (NG), Wachter, Bremen July 20.

Bark E H Duval (Br), Larkin, Leith July 19 (all by pilot boat Isaac Webb, No 8).

Bark Stovkodder (Nor), Ramloff, Leghorn May 29 (by pilot boat Abraham Leggett, No 4).

Wind at sunset SW, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

BARK BRIDGEPORT, Morgan, at Philadelphia, from Galveston, reports:—Left Galveston 1st inst; had fine weather and light winds up to Wednesday, 16th, when, between Jupiter Inlet and Matinella Reef, experienced a terrific hurricane, with wind commencing at NNW and veering round to westward, ending at SSE, lasting about twenty hours. The barometer fell rapidly during the day, and at 11:30 PM stood 28 10; the fury of the storm was fearful; sails were blown from the yards and spars broken, masts sprung, decks swept and the vessel rendered perfectly unmanageable. On Thursday, the storm having abated, the bark was found to be in 20 fathoms water near Cape Carnaveral; soon as possible all sail that could be set was got up and we worked off into the Gulf Stream. From that time to Philadelphia had moderate rainy weather; passed a number of disabled vessels steering northward.

SCHR WM B MANN.—The Savannah Republican of the 24th inst gives the following interesting particulars of the loss of the above vessel:—The steamship San Salvador brought yesterday morning to our port Captain Henry C Rogers, of the American schr Wm B Mann, and Mr Charles M Ellis, a passenger; Benjamin Wainwright, first mate; Edward Hance, a white seaman, four colored seamen and a colored steward. Captain Rogers reports that he sailed from Jacksonville on the 12th inst with 135 000 feet of lumber, valued at $4,000, bound for Philadelphia. Had light easterly weather, with heavy sea, for the first seven days; on the 19th inst, when north of Frying Pan Shoals, at noon, was struck by a hurricane, and at four o'clock was lying to under a reef storm trysail and close reefed mainsail. At this time the schooner pitched into a sea and carried her cathead away, and is supposed to have burst open forward; threw overboard the deck load, took in the storm trysail, furled it, and kept pumps constantly going; at 7:30 o'clock PM that day, ten miles SW from Frying Pan Shoals, she rolled over on her starboard side and capsized, in which condition she lay for ten minutes, the officers and crew taking to the main rigging, where they were exposed to the sea, which was constantly making a breach over them; the spars were broken off, also jibboom, topmast and both masts at the eyes of the rigging; the mainmast unstepped and fell over the quarter. She then righted, when we found that the poop deck, cabin and amidship house and all the stores and water were gone. We then went in the main and fore rigging until next morning (Sunday morning). In the morning we went aft, her quarter deck still remaining on the vessel, the wind blowing a gale and storming. All Monday we lay on the wreck, having eaten nothing since the previous Saturday at noon. During all that night the sea was making a clean breach over us; we caught water in our hats from showers, which satisfied our thirst. Saw two steamships, which passed us in the night, but could not signal them as our lights were all gone. We remained in this situation until four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon last, when we sighted the San Salvador, which discovered some signals which we had in the fore rigging and bore down to us, sent a boat, took us all off and brought us to Savannah. The Wm B Mann cost $16,000; was partially insured. When abandoned her main deck was ripped up by the mainmast going, the sea washing clean over her; bulwarks and rail gone at the forward hatch and nothing standing but part of her foremast and bowsprit. Captain Rogers desires us to publish the following card of thanks:—"We desire to publicly acknowledge our rescue at sea from shipwreck by the steamship San Salvador, and to thank most warmly Captain Nickerson and also Francis Kempton, Chief Officer; Quiles Ricketson and Thomas Nutt, Quartermasters; John Leary, Harry Bartells and Harmon Platz for volunteering to go in a boat and rescue us. Captain Nickerson and all his officers treated us with the greatest kindness. Henry Rogers, Captain; C. M. Ellis, passenger; B. Wainwright, First Officer, and four colored seamen and steward."

SCHR MARY R SOMERS, Somers, from Mobile for Providence, before reported put into Charleston 24th inst for repairs, has lost sails, water casks, sprung aleak and with pump gear badly worn out in the NE gales on the 18th and 19th inst. Aug 20, lat 32 51, lon 78 35, took Capt Currier and crew from schr Sabino, of Bath, Me, she being in a sinking condition and fast going down. On the 20th bore away for Charleston, and on the 21st experienced another severe blow and was compelled to heave to for 56 hours. Aug 22, lat 32 20, in 13 fathoms water, saw large quantities of yellow pine lumber and parts of cabin; 23d, at noon, North Edisto bearing NW 8 miles distant, passed an abandoned schr, with foremast standing, mainmast, lying on the tafrail, and hull quite low in the water.

SCHR SABINO—Capt Currier, late of the schr Sabino, who arrived at Charleston 24th in the schr Mary R Somers, makes the following report:—Sailed from New York Aug 9 for Jacksonville, Fla, with a part cargo of railroad iron; took a gale from NE on the 18th inst south of Hatteras, which lasted until the 20th; on the 19th blew away sails and sprung aleak; at noon on the 20th, being waterlogged and in a sinking condition, signalled schr Mary R Somers, from Mobile for Providence, which vessel took us on board and brought us to port, Captain Somers doing everything to make us comfortable. As it blew heavily after leaving the Sabino she probably went down in a few hours.

GREENOCK, Aug 15—The steamship Sidonian, previously reported ashore at Ailsa Craig, has arrived here, under her own steam.

ROCHEFORT, Aug 14—Bark Doctor Non Thunen Tellow (NG), which left yesterday for New York, came back to-day, and was stranded on the mud near Isle Madame, apparently to stop a leak.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship City of Paris, Thomas Kinsey, Esq, for his attentions.

Purser Walter Pym, of steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

Notice to Mariners.

The Martin's Industry Lightship was towed to Savannah 27th inst.

LIGHT ON THE ISLAND OF AWADJI.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 14th of June, 1871, a fixed bright light of the first order will be exhibited every night, from sunset to sunrise, on the north point of the Island of Awadji, to illuminate the approaches to Akashi Straits, being the eastern entrance to the Seco Uchi, or Inland Sea of Japan.

The light will be shown from a stone tower of a height of 15 feet to the centre of the lantern.

The total elevation of the light above the sea will be 186 feet, and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck will be 18½ nautical miles.

The light will illuminate 201 degrees 40 minutes of the horizon, from a bearing of S 61 degrees 20 minutes W, round to N 86 degrees E in the seaward direction, bearings true.

The north point of Awadji lies in 34 degrees 37 minutes N latitude, and is 135 degrees E of Greenwich.

By order of the Minister of the Interior.

R HENRY BRUNTON,
Engineer to the Government of Japan.

Lighthouse Establishment, Benten, Yokohama, May 14, 1871.

MARK ON STRUTSKAKKEN, CHRISTIANIA FORD.

Instead of the former fixed mark on Strutskrakken, eight fathoms SSE from its shallowest part a pole with a ball on the top has been fixed.

From the Director of Lighthouses, Christiania, Aug 2, 1871.

Whalemen.

Schr Franklin, of New London, which sailed 8th inst and had to return in a leaking condition, was thoroughly repaired by Messrs Williams, Haven & Co, has cleared, and will probably sail to-day, Aug 28. A new crew was shipped for her, selected by J Morison & Co, 169 South street, New York. The schr is now tight as a bottle. She goes on a whaling, sealing and sea elephant voyage to the Shetland Islands. The following is a list of her crew:—J M Holmes, of Stonington, master; J H Glass, of New London, mate and cooper; M H Cassidy, of Stonington, second mate and boatsteerer; H Schickerlantz, of New York, cook and steward; Jas A King, of New York, boatsteerer; Henry Hunt, John Jonick, Wm Hess, Jas McKay, Pedro M Destiva, R Lombarr, Jos Babtista, Manuel Fasseck, Chas Johnson, Geo Chasey, Jeremiah Gray, seamen.

Spoken—Aug 21, lat 31 10, lon 71 10, schr Ellen Rodman, of Fairhaven, with 151 bbls sp.

Spoken.

Bark Offerton (Br), Erskine, from London for New York, Aug 10, off Bishop's Rocks.

Bark Wentworth (Br), from Newcastle via Falmouth for Providence, Aug 25, lat 41, lon 67 45 (by pilot boat Isaac Webb, No 8).

Brig Mississippi, Marchmont, from Baltimore for Demerara, all well, Aug 12, no lat, &c (by brig Annie Seymour, which arrived at Bermuda Aug 14 from Demerara.

Brig Isabel, from Richmond, Me, for Baltimore, Aug 26, lat 40 50, lon 69 40 (by pilot boat Abraham Leggett, No 4).

Schr O M Marrett, Reed, from New Orleans for Para, Aug 17, lat 31 05, lon 55 18.

Foreign Ports.

ARCHANGEL, Aug 4—Sailed, Mary, Law, Boston.

BELFAST, Aug 14—Sailed, Iris, Downey, Troon, to load for Portland, Me.

BRISTOL (Pill), Aug 15—Arrived, Louisa, Glover, New York; 16th, Mary Warren, Lowe, Philadelphia.

In Kingroad 15th, James & Richard Walsh, Hestert, from New York for Gloucester; 16th, Marcia C Day, Chase, Wyburg.

BARCELONA, Aug 12—Arrived, Filomena, Taxonera, Mobile.

BARROW, Aug 13—Sailed, Adlar, Niemass, Philadelphia.

BERMUDA, Aug 15—In port, brig T H A Pitt, Smith, for Halifax 17th.

Brig Esk, Miller, from Halifax for Falmouth, Ja, was boarded off these islands 7th inst—all well.

CARDIFF, Aug 15—Sailed, Alice M Minott, Crowell, New York.

Cleared 14th, Wetterhorn, Landerkin, Mobile.

Ent out 14th, Costello, Monte, for New York; P C Merryman, Young, Rio Janeiro.

CARLFORTS, Aug 7—Arrived, Luigi C, Bazzano, Savannah.

DUBLIN, Aug 14—In port, Di Richmond, Banff, for New York, ldg; Jane Anna, Anker, for Philadelphia, do.

DOVER, Aug 15—Off, Moorburg, from Hamburg for San Francisco.

ELSINORE, Aug 12—Passed by, Ladoga, Willey, New York for Cronstadt, in tow.

HAVRE, Aug 15 (not 25)—Arrived, Annie M Smull, Packer, San Francisco.

Sailed 12th, Wild Hunter, Kelley, Cardiff and United States.

HAMBURG, Aug 14—Arrived, Westphalia (s), Schwensen, New York.

Sailed 12th, Kensington, Miller, Philadelphia; Tyro, Baker, England.

Sailed from Cuxhaven 12th, Zuleima, Hansen, New York.

HELVOET, Aug 14—Sailed Blue Nose, Yuill, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 16—Arrived, Loch Ken, Carrey, San Francisco; 25th, Saranak, Dunlevy, Philadelphia.

Sailed 15th, Rothesay, Hall, Portland, Me; Rochester, Clough, Bath, Me; St Louis (s), Gillan, New Orleans; 16th, Idaho (s), Price, New York; Latona, Russell, Mobile.

Ent out 14th, Palace, Young, and Albert, Flower, for Galveston; 15th, C H Soule, Sinnet, Boston; Colorado (s), Freemen, and Courier, Mohr, New York; City of Antwerp (s), Eynon, do; Coldstream, Danton, Portland, Oregon.

LONDON, Aug 16—Arrived, Robert Godfrey, Taylor, New York.

Cleared 15th—G H Rich, Hopkins, New Bedford; 16th, Success, Chase, Hartlepool and New Orleans.

LLANELLY, Aug 14—Sailed, Julia A Hallock, Briggs, Baltimore.

LONDONDERRY, Aug 14—Sailed, Flori M Hnribert, Miller, Glasgow, to load for New York.

LEGHORN, Aug 10—Arrived, bark Honduras (Br), Sutton, Marseilles.

MESSINA, Aug 4—Passed through the Straits, brig Alfred, Dennell, from New York for Catania, to load for Boston.

MARSEILLES, Aug 12—Sailed, Adelina, Crassenes, Boston; 13th, Porian (s), Young, New York.

NEWPORT (Mon), Aug 14—Sailed, Regina for Galveston.

RENARTH, Aug 5—Sailed, Moonbeam, Field, Montevideo.

SHIELDS, Aug 15—Arrived, Kate Davenport, Otis, Brounesshaven; Leonora, Griffin, Hamburg.

SWANSEA, Aug 12—Arrived, bark William (Br), Harderig, Havre.

SINGAPORE, Aug 24—Arrived, ship Cutwater, Hallett, Cardiff.

ST JOHN, NB, Aug 23—Arrived, schr Ocean Belle, Branscomb, New York.

Cleared 25th, schr Iris, Buckard, New York.

ST JOHNS, NF, Aug 2—Arrived, brigs Mary, Morrish, New York; Azalea, Harvey, do; schrs Little Dorrit, Shears, do; Little Nell, Turpin, do; Mary, Murphy, Baltimore; 7th, brig James Ratchford, Ratchford, New York; schrs England's Beauty, Hall, do; 10th, Lothair, Elewelling, do; 24th, steamship Ottawa, Archer, Glasgow.

TARRAGONA, Aug 11—Arrived, Francesca, Stabili, New Orleans.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug 25—Arrived, schrs Open Sea, Boston; Maggie & Lucy, Providence; Joseph Baxter, Boston.

Sailed—Schrs A L Butler, Allyn's Point; S C Evans, Jersey City.

BOSTON, Aug 26, AM—Arrived, brig Hattie Eaton (Br), Dyer, Demarara; schrs M A Read, Higgins, Wilmington, NC; Alcora, Dennison, Philadelphia; Franconia, Jarvis, Elizabethport; Empire, Ferguson, Rondout; Exeter, Pendleton, Rondout.

Cleared—Steamships Siberia (Br), Harrison, Liverpool; William Lawrence, Hallett, Baltimore via Norfolk; Norman, Nickerson, Philadelphia; ship Kendrick Fish, Watts, New Orleans; bark May Queen (Br), Teague, Surinam; schr Mary E Nason, Roberts, Cienfuegos.

Aug 27—Arrived, ship Helen Clinton, Shields; barks Harriet, Demerara; R A Allen, New Orleans; brig Daphne, Cronstadt.

CHARLESTON, Aug 24—Arrived, schr Matilda Brooks, Cook, New York.

Aug 27—Sailed, steamer Manhattan, for New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 27—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Elverton, from Najardo; Carrie E Long, from Liverpool; Young America, from Woonandes; brigs Concord, from Ponce; Agnes Barton, from Matanzas; Red Wing, from Rio.

Passed out—Brigs Lizzie Troop, for St Thomas; Alpha, for New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 22—Arrived, steamship Crescent City, Crowell, New York.

Cleared—Schr Salvador, Simpson, Belize and Puerto Caballos.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 26, AM—Arrived, steamer Panther, Mills, Boston; bark Bridgeport, Morgan, Galveston; brigs Willie Goodyear (Br), Bryant, Para; Eudorus, Farr, Portland; Frank E Allen, Clark, do; schrs Gray Eagle, Friel, Plymouth; Queen of the South, Parsons, Boston; Jennie A Shepherd, ——, Providence; W O Irish, Terrell, do; John W Woodruff, Haskell, Boston; E G Irwin, Johnson, do; W S Doughton, Tatem, do; D Collins, Townsend, do; J W Bartlett, Bartlett, do; Henry, Merritt, do; Mary Francis, McAdams, Richmond; D B Everett, Hooper, Salem; Lizzie Maule, Wheeler, Weymouth.

Cleared—Steamship Roman, Crowell, Boston; barks Stormy Petrel, Dick, Dublin; Hilda, Welfer, Stettin; brigs Eudorus, Farr, Portland; Frank E Allen, Clark, Portsmouth; schrs Gustie Wilson, Floyd, Hingham; Nellie Treat, Trim, Salem; H A Tabor, Bowman, New Bedford; J W Coffin, Stroup, Lynn; S A Hoffman, Hoffman, Boston; J V Wellington, Parker, Boston; D E Kelly, Kelly, East Cambridge; Caroline Young, Young, Boston.

PENSACOLA, Aug 23—Arrived, bark N M Haven, Rose, Aspinwall.

Cleared—Schr M A Coombs, Coombs, Salem.

PORTLAND, Aug 25—Arrived, schrs Hattie E Sampson, Blake, Philadelphia; Para, Brown, Hoboken.

Cleared—Schr Chillon, Winslow, New York.

RICHMOND, Aug 25—Arrived, brig M L Hall, Geyer, Mobile.

Cleared—Bark John Zittlosen, Fitchett, Marseilles.

SAVANNAH, Aug 27—Arrived, ship Roswald Sprague, Boston for New Orleans, in distress; bark Nouveau Mexique (Fr), New Orleans for Bordeaux, in distress.

SALEM, Aug 25—Arrived, steamer Norwich, Hines, New York; schrs Lizzie Florence, Lippincott, Philadelphia; Henrietta Simmons, Steelman, do; Hesperus, Conary, Hoboken; George A Pierce, Poole, New York.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Aug 26—Arrived, schr Henry Remsen, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn, to load with new rails for Connecticut Western Railway.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug 26—Arrived, schrs D Brittain, Philadelphia for Boston; Sarah, Elizabethport for do; Maria Lunt, Port Johnson for do; Monica, do for Bath; George and Emily, do for Yarmouth, Mass; Riverdale, Gloucester, do for New York; Maggie Cain, Boston for Philadelphia; H Curtis, Salem for do.

Wind southerly, light, weather thick and rainy.

Spring Bird, Providence for St John; Delaware, South Amboy, for Thomaston; Agnes, Philadelphia for Holloweil; Georgietta, Lynn for New York; Active, Hillsboro, do; Ella Francis, Windsor, NS; Julia and Martha, Calais, do.

Aug 27—Arrived, brigs Mary E Pennell and Ida L Ray, Philadelphia for Portsmouth; schrs S B Clayton and Chas E Smith, Philadelphia for Boston; M H Stockham, do for Salem; Leading Star, St John, NB, for New York; Panthea and Lodowick Bill, Annisquam for New York; Thomas Ellis, Dennisport for do; Florida Howes, do for Providence; Catharine Curtis, Calais for Pawtucket; Majestic Wyman, do for Newport.

Sailed—Schrs Nautilus, M M Weaver, Aldana, Rockes, Alexander Milliken, C C Grove, R J Leonard; barks K G Hilden, Florence Nowell, D Brittain, Spring Bird, M H Stockham, J B Clayton. Wind SW, blowing heavy, thick.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD! REFURNISH AND REPLENISH at the Great Central Housekeepers' Emporium of EDWARD D. BASSFORD, Cooper Institute. China, Glass, Silver Plated Ware, Kitchen Furniture and Cooking Utensils at lowest prices.

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FROM the Courts of different States. No publicity. Advice free. Notary Public and Commissioner for every State. F. I. KING, Counsellor-at-Law, 363 Broadway.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY IMMEDIATELY cured by Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT, when first taken. Sold by the druggists everywhere. Depot 10 Park place.

RADICAL CURE, WITHOUT KNIFE, CAUSTIC OR detention from business, for Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera, Diseases and Deformities of the Eye, Nose, Face and Person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington avenue.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,790. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1871.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,246 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

HENRY WILLIAMS, OR HENDRICK WILLEMS, OF Amsterdam, Holland, will hear of something to his advantage by calling at the Consulate of the Netherlands, at Baltimore, Maryland. Any person knowing his whereabouts will please give information as above.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF WILLIAM MASTERSON, who emigrated from Dublin to St. Johns, Newfoundland, some 23 years ago; he then followed his trade as carpenter; he was last heard of six years ago as a travelling pedler; he is slightly made, complexion fair, height 5 feet 2 inches, age 45 years; his friends are very anxious to hear of him. Any communication addressed to PATRICK MATHEWS, 31 and 33 Vesey street, New York, will reach them.

KELLY & LEON—THEN PAVILION, FRIDAY EVENING; would like to meet or communicate. Address GEORGE E. M., Spring street Post office.

MOUNT VERNON.—PLEASE SEND YOUR CITY ADdress to the party who gave you a piece of silver on the cars; have lost the one given. Address E. C. A., Herald office.

STEINWAY HALL, IN THE RAIN. MEET ME TUESday, 3 o'clock, where we first met, Walker street.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOAT FOUND—ON THE 15TH AUGUST, A YAWL, near Sandy Hook. Owner can obtain the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at 52 Water st.

LOST—TUESDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 22, A SPITZ DOG, three months old. A suitable reward will be paid on returning him to 25 West Seventeenth street.

LOST—ON SATURDAY LAST, FROM NO. 3 EAST Seventeenth street, a small sized white Greyhound, with a liver coloured head, and spot on his rump. Whoever has found him and will return him to the above number shall be liberally rewarded.

REWARDS.

$3 REWARD.—LOST, LAST SATURDAY NIGHT, A Driver's Receipt Book. Above sum will be paid if returned to Bedford Brewery, corner Franklin avenue and Dean street, Brooklyn, L. I.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE MORNING OF THE 27th, a small black and tan Slut. Had two or three spots on shoulder without hair, also one on tail; had on red leather collar, with small padlock. Answers to the name of "Fanny." The above reward will be paid upon return to 41 West Thirty-second street.

$30 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY NIGHT, AUG. 25, in a Sixth or Seventh avenue car, a Gold Watch and Chain, with Locket bearing on one side the letter C, on the other the word "Souvenir." No questions will be asked. The above reward will be paid on return of the property. Address A., box 241 New York Post office.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

MORE DIRTY STREET DISCLOSURES,

SHOWING UP

THE HOW-NOT-TO-DO-IT OFFICIALS.

CONTINUED EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.

SEE TO-DAY'S TELEGRAM.

SENT EVERYWHERE FOR 50C. A MONTH.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 57 Liberty street.

A.—KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY—CLASS NO. 506. Nos. 57, 77, 32 drew $20,000. Royal Havana Lottery, August 17—No. 16,504 drew $100,000, gold. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, Post office box 4,969; 153 Fulton street, and No. 2 Park row.

AUGUST 17.—FULL OFFICIAL DRAWINGS REceived of Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, by JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room 4.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 505—AUGUST 26, 1871.
49, 65, 6, 23, 6, 40, 8, 18, 53, 17, 33, 41.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 506—AUGUST 26, 1871.
57, 77, 32, 11, 72, 28, 17, 54, 1, 62, 73, 75.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 4,9—AUGUST 26, 1871.
32, 8, 78, 2, 78, 66, 72, 45, 28, 25, 75, 14.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 406—AUGUST 26, 1871.
71, 4, 64, 23, 67, 9, 10, 11, 30, 31, 57, 43.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway. Post office box 4,969.

BROADWAY MARKET, BETWEEN FORTY-FOURTH and Forty-fifth streets.—Business will be resumed on Saturday, September 23. Applications for stands may be made from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. daily.
WM. R. ANDREW, Superintendent.

DEAFNESS.—DR. DEMEZA HAS DISCOVERED A means by which any deaf person can be made to hear instantaneously, without pain, medicine, or any surgical treatment whatever; he also cures quickly all private and chronic diseases. 28 Greenwich avenue, 9 to 11 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

New York.

The above-named Hotel will open for the reception of guests Tuesday, August 29.

TWEED & GARFIELD.

POLICY PLAYERS BEWARE.—THE NEXT RAID that is made the players will be taken and held for evidence against the managers.

RELIEF TO THE FEET.—MRS. L. R. STONE, CHIropodist, has opened new and elegant rooms at 748 Broadway, opposite Astor place, where she is prepared to treat all who are troubled with Corns, Bunions and Inverted Nails. Ladies treated at their residence if desired.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Agents,
10 Wall street. Box 4,685 New York Post office.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, AUGUST 17.—Nos. 16,504 drew $100,000 gold, Kentucky, class 506, Nos. 57, 77, 32 drew $20,000. Hamburg Official of August 9 and 10 received. Address BALEY & CO. (old established office), 174 Broadway.

SEPTEMBER 2.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF Cuba, all the official drawings kept on file.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., 25 Wall street.
Post office box 4,264.

W. W. GROESBECK, COMMISSION MERCHANT and Manufacturer's Agent, 104 John street, New York. N. B.—Consignments of all new inventions solicited. Address box 1,086 Post office.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

TWO ENGLISH BREECH-LOADING GUNS, MADE BY Jeffery, to be raffled for at ANTHONY FRANKLIN'S, 17 New street.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD PARK ASSOCIATION,
MORRISANIA,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
SECOND ANNUAL FALL MEETING,
September 16, 18, 19 and 20.
Premiums, $16,000.

FIRST DAY—SATURDAY, SEPT. 16.

Purse No. 1—$1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 3 minutes; $600 to first horse, $250 to second, $150 to third.

Purse No. 2—$2,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:25; $1,500 to first horse, $600 to second, $400 to third.

SECOND DAY—MONDAY, SEPT. 18.

Purse No. 3—$1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $900 to first horse, $400 to second, $200 to third.

Purse No. 4—$3,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:28; $1,800 to first horse, $800 to second, $200 to third.

THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.

Purse No. 5—$1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $600 to first horse, $250 to second, $150 to third.

Purse No. 6—$1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:38; $900 to first horse, $400 to second, $200 to third.

FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

Purse No. 7—$4,500, free for all horses; $2,500 to first horse, $900 to second, $650 to third, $450 to fourth.

Purse No. 8—$2,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:31; $1,200 to first horse, $500 to second, $200 to third.

CONDITIONS.

All the above races are mile heats, best three in five, in harness, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association, and all entries must be made in accordance therewith.

Entrance fee 10 per cent of the purse, which must accompany the nomination. Entries to be addressed to P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President, Post office box 122, Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y., or at the Hoffman House, New York, where the entries will close on Wednesday, September 6, at 9 o'clock P. M.

By order. P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, AT 3 P. M.
Match $200.
Peter Baggs, Jr., enters Honest John.
Samuel O. Sheldon enters Nelly Leland.
Mile heats, best two in three, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—TUESDAY, AUG. 29, AT 3½ P. M.
Sweepstakes $400.
A. Patterson enters ch. m. Belle of Oneida.
William Weeks enters blk. g. Eight Bells.
Bob Johnson enters gr. m. Stella.
H. Carey enters s. g. Hickey.
R. J. Anderson enters b. g. Billy Bird.
Two miles and repeat, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 3½ P. M.
Match $1,000.
John Murphy enters blk. g. John Kase, Jr.
Hiram Howe enters roan g. Dandy.
Mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

FLEETWOOD PARK.—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 4 P. M.
Match $500, catch weights.
H. B. Gates enters blk. m. Annie.
John Murphy enters gr. m. Lady Bisco.
Mile heats, three in five, in harness.
P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
D. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.
Tuesday, August 29, 3½ P. M., match $200; mile heats; best 3 in 5.
George Engerman's b. g. Clambake, in harness.
W. McMand's w. g. Pleasure Boy, to wagon.
Good day and track. G. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.

THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.

WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.

ENTRIES FOR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 29,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, PROMPT,
AT STABLE NO. 2 EAST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE,
consisting of five fine and fast gentlemen's road Horses, viz:—One brown Gelding, can trot in 2:30; one black Gelding, can trot in 2:40; one brown Mare, can trot in 2:40; one bay Gelding, can trot in three minutes; one roan Gelding, can trot in 2:55; one brown Pony, for lady's or children's use; all sound, kind and true; also two Top Wagons, one light trotting Wagon, one Rockaway, Single and Double Harness, Blankets, &c. All are the property of Mr. J. W. Gaynor, and will be sold to the highest bidder, without reservation.

N. B.—Stock can be seen any time previous to sale, as above. Must be seen to be appreciated. For further particulars see Tuesday morning's Herald and catalogue.

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S,
corner Cedar and New Church streets.
An Auction Sale of Horses,
Wagons and Harness, &c., &c., &c.
THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.

WALDRON & COOKE sell as above 8 or 10 head of Horses, among which will be found one very fine sorrel Horse, raised in Kentucky, 17 hands, 7 years old, extra fine stylish and gamy driver, gentle, kind and sound. One bay Horse, 15¾ hands, excellent driver, single and double, sound, kind and true.
2 Trucks and Harness.
1 Express Wagon and Harness.
1 Skeleton Wagon. 1 Top Buggy.
1 sorrel Mare, 15¼ hands, 6 years; warranted kind, gentle and true in all harness.
2 Truck Horses; sold for want of use.
1 bay Horse, 15¾ hands; superior riding horse; gentle and true in all harness; sound in every respect.
1 Grocer's Wagon and Harness.
1 brown Mare; sold to pay bill of keeping.
Other Horses and Wagons. Sale positive.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF TOP AND OPEN WAGONS, Pony Phaetons, Rockaways, Express and Jagger Wagons, Curtain Coach, Skeleton, &c.; single and double Harness, for road, teaming, milk wagon, express and grocery purposes, Lap Robes, Sheets, Nets, &c., at prices 20 per cent less than downtown houses. Call at the old stand, 1,435 and 1,437 Broadway, near Forty-first street.
LITTLE & TURNER.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND COACHES, CLARences, Phaetons; four and six seat Rockaways, Park, Pony, Basket Phaetons, from $125 up; top Road, Jager Express and Business Wagons; Sulkies, Skeletons, Harness of all kinds, Sheets, &c.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN styles Carriages at low prices, comprising Concord Wagons, Phaetons, Rockaways, Barouches, Victorias, Buggies, &c. Lot second hand Carriages, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT, COMPLETE AND nearly new, will be disposed of at once; 50 cents on the dollar will be accepted; sold for want of use. Inquire of WILLIAM VOORHEIS, at Barnett's stables, 17 East Thirtieth street.

A SECOND HAND BAROUCHE, FIRST CLASS RUNning order; one new Milk Wagon, three Express Wagons, one new Butcher Cart; cheap for cash. 336 West Twenty-fifth street.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway; Carriages of all kinds for Southern trade; leather top Buggies, $130 apiece; Rockaways, $125; Express and Business Wagons, all cheap, at 141 West Broadway.

A LOT OF HORSES, JUST FROM THE COUNTRY for sale or exchange for Horses of less value; also a few low priced Horses, fit for carts, trucks or any business. Inquire at 541 Canal street, corner of Washington.

A.—COUPE ROCKAWAYS, DEPOT WAGONS, BArouches, Wagonet, double and single Harness; second hand, sold low; seasonable Carriages; 25 per cent less than Broadway. HAM'S, Fourth and Broadway.

CARRIAGES.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF NEW AND fashionable Carriages at the lowest prices; Pony Phaetons in variety. A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES. LARGE ASSORTMENT OFFERED, LOWest manufacturers' prices, comprising extension and half top Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, Depots, Buggies, Business Wagons and Pony Phaetons and Harness.
H. B. WITTY & CO., 16 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SUITABLE FOR A truck or cart. Inquire at stable, 381 Cherry street.

FOR SALE—ONE BAY HORSE, 16¼ HANDS HIGH; will work double or single; will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for him. Inquire at 408 West Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15¾ HANDS high, six years old; good driver; warranted sound and kind; stands without tying; would suit a doctor. Also a bay trotting Horse, 15¾ high; sound and kind; warranted to beat three minutes. Call at Dry Dock Oil Depot, 335 Tenth street, between avenues B and C, for two days.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME GRAY HORSE, 8 YEARS old, warranted sound and kind; also Wagon and Harness, perfectly new, suitable for express or grocery; will be sold cheap. Apply to B. T. SALPER, 81 White street.

FOR SALE—SMALL MEXICAN PONY, WITH LADY'S Side Saddle and Bridle; lopes under saddle; trots in harness; been with children; will be sold cheap. 83 Washington street, Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD WORK HORSES, JUST from the country, suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. Apply at 86 Wooster street, near Spring.

FOR SALE—HORSE, TRUCK, HARNESS AND WORK of two stores For particulars inquire at 166 Murray street, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—SIX YOUNG HORSES; SOLD FOR THE want of use. Can be seen for three days. Inquire at 82 Stanton street.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, 15 HANDS, SOUND and kind, double or single; warranted to trot in 2 50 to a wagon on any track; must be sold. Inquire at 55 First street, between First and Second avenues.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SORREL MARE, 6 YEARS old, 15¾ hands; warranted sound and kind; fine and stylish driver; would suit a doctor or gentleman or lady; must be sold. Call at 86 King street, in the Butcher's shop.

FOR SALE—A NICE BLACK PONY, 15 HANDS HIGH; also a sorrel Star Colt, 5 years old; can trot in 3:10. For sale at a bargain at New York Stables, 15 and 17 East Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID BAY HORSES, TWO Coal Carts and Harness. Call at the corner of avenue C and Fifteenth street, in the store, from 12 to 1 and after 5.

HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Handmade single Harness....................$8 to $150
Double Harness..................................20 to 500
All my own make.
Also Saddlery of every description.
EDGAR S. NICHOLS,
10 College place, near corner Murray street, New York.

PAIR OF ROADSTERS, 15 HANDS HIGH, FAST, kind and sound, in fine condition; present owner has used them 14 months; also Stivers top Buggy, Pole and double Harness. Can be seen at 50 East Thirty-second street, Opera stables.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED—IN NEIGHBORHOOD of Thirty-third street and Madison avenue, with accommodations for three or six horses. Address G. W., box 1,823 New York Post office.

SECOND-HAND BUSINESS WAGON, $50; BUGGY, $75; Brett, $125; light Rockaway, $125 and Victoria six-seat Rockaway, Pony Phaeton, several slightly shop-worn Carriages cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

THREE HORSES, TWO TRUCKS AND WORK OF Store for sale, on account of ill health. Apply at 258 Front street or 240 East Twenty-ninth.

WEST SIDE LIVERY STABLES—215 AND 217 WEST Fifteenth street, near Eighth avenue.
EDWARD LANE, } Proprietors.
F. A. RIDABOCK, }

WANTED—A GOOD POLE AND SINGLE HORSE, 15¼ to 15½ hands, under 10 years old; high action, well bred and trot in 3 minutes. Address CASH, box 5,628 Post office.

3 SECOND HAND COACHES, IN PERFECT ORDER; also a large assortment of new and second hand Work, viz.:—Top, No Top, Business and Express Wagons, at and below cost. 97 and 99 Charles street.

$75—LARGE BLACK HORSE; TEAM OF BAYS, 6 and 7 years, $200; fast gray Mare, $160. This stock must be sold; no work. 734 Washington street, corner Bank, in grocery.

$190.—A SORREL MARE, SIX YEARS OLD, 15 hands high; sound and kind; very stylish; sold for want of work. To be seen at 498 Eleventh avenue, until sold.

FOR SALE.

A.—FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS OLD ESTABLISHED corner Grocery and Tea store, situated on a leading avenue up town; long lease; cheap rent; doing a good business; easy to a prompt purchaser. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 233 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS CORNER LIQUOR Store, on a leading avenue; long lease; cheap rent; doing the best business of any liquor store in this city. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 233 Bowery.

A.—FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CORNER Liquor, Lager and Billiard Saloon, west of Broadway; must be sold this month. Apply to JOHN A. DUNN & CO., 233 Bowery.

A LAGER BEER AND LIQUOR SALOON AND Lodging House for sale cheap; four years' lease; cheap rents. No. 7 Catharine slip.

A HALF INTEREST IN A MANUFACTURING BUSIness for sale—Profits $4,000 to $6,000 per year; splendid investment, enterprising man. Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

A GOOD CIGAR STORE FOR SALE; PRICE $300; good business location, rare chance; also a Public House with Concert Room; corner Grocery Stores; corner Liquor Stores; corner Drug Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A FINE RESTAURANT FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; also Bakeries, Confectionery, Ice Cream; Saloons, Billiard Saloons, splendid Oyster Saloons, Distillery, Liquor Stores, Milk Routes, Depots, Fancy Goods Stores.
MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A BAKERY FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOCATION UNsurpassed; large cash trade; splendid investment; chance to make money; low rent; great bargain. Particulars at 23 Chambers street.
GEORGE W. SIMERS, Store Agency.

A WHOLESALE MILK ROUTE FOR SALE.—SPLENdid cash business; right man extraordinary chance to make a fortune; great bargain. Particulars 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO., Store Agency.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HAT STORE FOR SALE.—Business location unsurpassed; a No. 1 stand; cash trade; low rent; great bargain. Particulars at 23 Chambers street. GEORGE W. SIMERS & CO, Store Agency

A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—A bargain; first class neighborhood; a long lease and doing a good business; owner going out of city.
BIGGS & SNN, 206 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE, ONE OF THE FINEST GROCERY Stores in city, doing large business; sickness only cause of sale, on the best business avenue.
SOREN'S Store Agency, 896 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC LAMP, WITH REFLECtor; one Electric Lamp, Duborg, with all apparatus pertaining thereto complete. Inquire at Purchasing Agent's office, Erie Railway Company.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT; FIVE years' lease; house 15 rooms. Call at the place, No. 9 Great Jones street.

FOR SALE—A KINDLING WOOD FACTORY, TOgether with all the Machinery, Fixtures and Appliances necessary to carry on a large business; the yard is situated near the water and in the most desirable part of the city. For price and other particulars apply to THOS. G. BENTON & SONS, 89 West street.

FOR SALE—ON THE ERIE RAILROAD, A PLANING, Sash and Door Factory of 14 years' standing; working now to its full capacity, about $200 per day, at good profits. Price $18,000. Terms easy. The machinery is worth the price. For an interview address C. A. DEMAREST, 231 Broadway, room 1.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE 138 BROADWAY, BROOKlyn, E. D.; a rare bargain if sold within a week.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, GOT UP IN DISTILlery style, doing a good business; owner has two stores and cannot attend to both. For particulars apply to JOHN A. DUNN, 233 Bowery.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED ORIGINAL City Ale Vaults; must be sold this week. Apply at 73 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS SAMPLE ROOM DOWN town, neatly fitted up, for sale to a cash customer, with or without Stock, including Fixtures and two years' Lease. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, 126 Greenwich street. N. B.—No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—NEAR THE HARLEM BRIDGE, ON A Third avenue corner, now occupied as a first class hotel, Bar, Stock and all the Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, &c; long lease, cheap rent; sickness and death the cause of selling. Apply to JOHN MAGUIRE, 2,020 Third avenue, or AMOS LEEDS, 58 Fulton street, New York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL AND FAMILY Liquor Establishment; best location in the city; any good party will be dealt with on moderate terms, as none others will receive attention. Address A. B., station F.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR AND LAGER BEER SALOON; excellent chance, without risk, to acquire a good and cheap establishment; proprietor retires. Apply directly at 48 Madison street.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, TWO WELL PAYING Trunk Stores, on account of sickness. Apply at 1,210 Broadway. No agents need apply.

GROCERY, TEA AND COFFEE STORE FOR SALE—At a bargain. 450 Ninth avenue, corner Thirty-fifth st.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—ON BROADway, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-fourth streets; will be sold very low. Address box 1,663 Post office.

$400.—A NICE CROCKERY STORE; ROOMS AND basement; $35 rent; must be sold before the 1st of September, at 1,253 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

A LOT OF BLANKETS, SHEETS, LACE CURTAINS, Counterpanes and Crockery, new, for sale at half cost, at residence 58 West Twenty-sixth street.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Wholesale Department,

Broadway, corner Grand street,

have now open

English and French Prints,

French Merinoes,

French Drap d'Ete,

French Cashmeres,

Paris Broche Shawls,

English and Berlin Wool Shawls,

Ottoman Striped Shawls,

Domestic Wool Shawls,

and are selling them at low prices to

Wholesale Buyers.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, NO. 6 Lafayette place, has now choice and elegant styles of Fall Millinery just received from Paris. Orders promptly attended to.

EUROPE.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS,
700 drawing rooms and bedrooms,
elegantly furnished, at from 3f.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS,
Breakfasts at 3f. 50c., wine included,
from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5f., wine included,
daily at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS,
Reduction throughout.

SPLENDIDE HOTEL, PARIS,
1. Place de L'Opera, 1.
At the corner of the Rue de la Paix,
Entrance 61 Avenue de L'Opera.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD CIGAR STORE, IN A good location. Address C. M., Herald office.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST CLASS INVESTMENT.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per cent gold interest (more than 8 per cent currency), and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest currency price will be paid for United States Five-Twenties, and all other marketable Securities received in exchange.

The success of the new United States Five Per Cent Loan, for which our firm are the general agents, is inducing holders of five-twenties to exchange them for 7.30 Northern Pacifics, by which they realize a present profit of fourteen per cent and greatly increase their yearly income.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New York and Washington, and by most Banks and Bankers throughout the country.

FOR SALE—
Choice City and County Bonds,
paying from
Ten to Twelve per cent,
free of all taxes.
First class Securities of undoubted character below par.
Cash valuation of property, $45,719,817.
Whole indebtedness (limited), only $892,000.

Also New York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, including an extensive variety of other Securities, for safe and profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Auctioneer,
Dealer and Broker in Municipal Bonds,
42 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—First class investment Securities, paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.—ALSO OTHER SAFE and desirable Securities for sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, 11 Pine street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, ON Second Mortgage and on Buildings in course of construction. J. R. POWELL, 36 Pine street, room 7.

MONEY PLENTY TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE OR APproved securities; Mortgages purchased; real estate exchanged; United States passports issued. RUFUS K. McHARG, 81 Cedar street, Commissioner for every State and Territory.

THE NEW YORK
(VIADUCT)
RAILWAY COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned, Commissioners of Stock Subscriptions to the New York Railway Company, give notice that the books of subscription to the capital stock of such company will be closed on the
31ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1871.
Until that day the books will remain open for subscribers at the banking house of
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
11 Nassau street,
and also at the
Bank of the Metropolis,
31 Union square.
Until the books of subscription are closed all subscribers for stock will have the benefit of interest upon the several instalments paid, and as allowed to those subscribing within thirty days after the books were opened.
Dated NEW YORK, July 24, 1871.
ALEXANDER T. STEWART,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
LEVI P. MORTON,
Commissioners on Behalf of the Company.

TO CAPITALISTS.—$30,000 TO $50,000 WANTED, BY a party having a like amount, to engage in the manufacture of an article in large demand, protected by patents. Profits large enough to return capital in one year. No communications will be noticed unless real names are given. Address ALLEN, Herald office.

$45,000 WANTED—ON FIRST CLASS STORE and Tenement Property in the city, worth considerably more than double that amount. Address B., box 194 Herald office.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums to suit on property in New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Westchester.
SIMONSON & WATTERS, No. 1½ Pine street.

$250,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage; liberal loans made on real estate in this city or Westchester county, improved or unimproved.
JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room No. 8.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

MORE DIRTY STREET DISCLOSURES,

SHOWING UP

THE HOW-NOT-TO-DO-IT OFFICIALS.

CONTINUED EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.

SEE TO-DAY'S TELEGRAM.

SENT EVERYWHERE FOR 50C. A MONTH.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Business strictly confidential.

AT HYMAN'S, 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 715 BROADWAY—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, SILKS, Camels' Hair Shawls, &c., bought; also Money liberally advanced on the same. Private office No. 1 Washington place.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 463 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. Same bought at full value.

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED OFFICE, 66 NASSAU street, you can obtain liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, &c., or will purchase them at their utmost valuation. A. HONIGMAN, Broker.

ABRAHAM J. JACKSON, 90 PRINCE STREET, NEAR Broadway, loans money on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Dry Goods, Wearing Apparel and Personal Property of every description. Private entrance hall door.

AT 57 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—I pay the highest price for Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c., or advance on the same. ISAACS', Diamond Broker, 57 Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

MONEY LOANED—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Jewelry, Pianos, Furniture, Dry Goods, Liquors, Cigars and all description of Merchandise. Storage taken. 11 and 17 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue. JACOBS.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 10 to 5. A. C. HERTS.

1,191 BROADWAY.—AT H. B. MELVILLE'S JEWelry and Coral store, Diamonds, Watches, Valuables stored for the summer. Cash advances on same if required to any amount. 1,191 Broadway.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE TO rent a small, high stoop House, or half one, furnished preferred, west side, in a respectable family. Address box 150 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SMALL FAMILY, unfurnished, the Lower Part of a fine, airy House, with modern improvements, in good and central location, not above Forty-second street; must be first class, and not less than five rooms, bath, kitchen, &c.; willing to pay liberally for comfort. Address, with full particulars, R. S. W., 203 Pearl street, New York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR THREE years. Address Dr. JOHN C. JAY, Rye, Westchester county.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OF A PRIVATE house, furnished or unfurnished; must be in a good neighborhood and below Twenty-third street. Address J. R. S., box 2,501 Post office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, AN UNFURnished Floor of five or more rooms for housekeeping; must be strictly first class; below Fortieth street; rent moderate; full particulars required by letter, references. Address P. C. G., Herald office.

WANTED TO HIRE TO MAY 1—PART OF A PRIvate stable, between Forty first and Fiftieth streets, Fifth and Seventh avenues; rent not to exceed $400. Address Bo We at Forty-sixth street.

WANTED TO LEASE—PREMISES SUITABLE FOR chemical works, with steam boiler, &c.; water side premises preferred. Address H. A., box 160 Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY FURNISHED HOUSE, linen and silverware included, for select boarders, location first class; reference and security given. Address, with full particulars, L. B. J., box 161 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE, SUITAble for housekeeping, for a gentleman and wife, above Fourteenth street. Address, with full particulars, G. F. H., Herald office.

WANTED—PARLOR AND BEDROOM, FOR GENTLEman and wife. Board for lady only, between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address M. G. M., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, First Floor and Basement or small House; rent $500; 40 minutes; would buy cheap. Apply to CHARLES HAMILTON, 98 Broadway, room 9.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A MACDONALD'S patent Machine for bending rims, including 60 forms, straps, &c., in perfect running order; a Macdonald patent Machine for bending, shafts, poles, hames and bob runners; also other Machinery for bending shafts, rims, felchais, &c. The above must be removed soon, and a great bargain will be given to any one needing such machinery, as they must be sold. Address LOUIS STERN, 108 Wickliffe street, Newark, N. J.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TO LONDON.
Steamship PARAGUAY.....................August 30, 1871
Rates of passage, in currency:—
First cabin, $70; second cabin, $50; steerage, $30.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 and 55 South street.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL—CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MINNESOTA, Freeman.................August 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Price........................September 6, at 11 A. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $70, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, or
O'DONOVAN ROSSA, Branch office, 263 Broadway.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
SILESIA,
Captain N. Trautmann, will sail on Tuesday, August 29, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg, taking passengers from New York to Hamburg, Plymouth, London and Cherbourg.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, gold; payable in United States gold.
The HAMMONIA will sail Sept. 5, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
Between New York and Liverpool,
Calling at Cork Harbor,

RUSSIA..Wednesday, Aug. 30	CALABRIA..Saturday, Sept. 2
JAVA....Wednesday, Sept. 6	BATAVIA..Saturday, Sept. 9
CUBA....Wednesday, Sept. 13	PARTHIA..Saturday, Sept. 16
SCOTIA..Wednesday, Sept. 20	ALGERIA..Saturday, Sept. 23
CHINA...Wednesday, Sept. 27	SAMARIA...Tuesday, Sept. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin..........$130, gold	Cabin..........$100, gold
Second cabin....80, gold	Second cabin.....80, gold

Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold
Second cabin..........$150, gold
By steamers carrying steerage passengers.
First cabin..........$80, gold Steerage..........$30, currency
Return tickets..........$150, gold
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK..........Thursday, Aug. 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Sept. 7, at 12 M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Saturday, Sept. 9, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier 50 North River, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..........Saturday, September 9
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, September 23
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, October 7
PERIERE, Danre..........Saturday, October 21
Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre:—
First cabin..........$120 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
from pier 47 North River,
DENMARK, Andrews....Saturday, September 2, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, September 9, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship NEW YORK, Captain K. von Emster, will sail on Thursday, August 31, at 2 P. M., from Bremen pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship RHEIN, Captain J. C. Meyer, on Saturday, September 2.
Rates of Passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..........$120
Second Cabin..........72
Steerage..........30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
68 Broad street.

BALTIC LLOYD.
For Stettin direct, touching at Christiansand and Copenhagen to land passengers and mails.
The first class iron steamship
FRANKLIN, Captain F. Dreyer,
will sail on Saturday, September 2, at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River, to be followed by steamship HUMBOLDT, Captain P. Barandon, on Saturday, September 30.
Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $30.
Freight for St. Petersburg and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents,
office, 40 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered Steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC, October 7, 11 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, state rooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For information apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail every Wednesday and Saturday to and from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
EUROPA..........Sat., Sept. 2	IOWA..........Wed., Aug. 30
INDIA..........Sat., Sept. 9	ISMAILIA..........Wed., Sept. 6
COLUMBIA......Sat., Sept. 16	CALEDONIA..Tues., Sept. 12
ANGLIA..........Sat., Sept. 23	DORIAN..........Wed., Sept. 20

and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter, from pier 20 North River, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S, 86 South street, New York.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO California, Japan and China, via Panama,
Carrying Mails, Passengers and Freight to
Kingston, Jamaica, Santa Martha and Greytown and Pacific Coast of Mexico, Central America, Peru, and Chile.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
August 30—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Captain A. G. Jones, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Captain ——, touching at Punta Arenas, Acapulco and San Jose de Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of August 28.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco September 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)...Wednesday, Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Monday, Sept. 25
CLEOPATRA, Phillips (Havana only)....Wednesday, Oct. 4
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........August 31
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice, via Nassau....Sept. 7
MISSOURI, Captain J. B. Edwards..........Sept. 14
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North River, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond. The steamship ISAAC BELL will sail on Tuesday, August 29, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office, on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHing at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship CITY OF GALVESTON, Captain Eldridge, at pier 20 East river, will leave on Saturday, Sept. 2.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and S. B. R. and C. Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 5 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
EMILY B. SOUDER,
on Saturday, September 2.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 20 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship ST. LOUIS, Captain James Whitehead, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on Saturday, September 2, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The steamship VICTOR,
Captain G. Gates,
will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, August 30.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER line for Charleston, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest,
sailing from pier No. 29 North river, at 3 P. M. every Wednesday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain J. T. Beckitt,
will sail on Wednesday, August 30.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO.,
177 West street, corner Warren street.
For through freight tariff and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance on Thomas street.
The steamship MANHATTAN will follow and sail on Saturday, Sept. 2.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—STEAMERS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry street at 8:30 A. M.; Thirty-fourth street at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson, connecting with evening trains on the New York Central for the West, and on and after June 26 with the Albany and Susquehanna road for Sharon Springs ($4 from New York) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga road for Saratoga Springs ($3 50 from New York). At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steamboat SCHUYLER.

FOR TROY DIRECT, LANDING AT ALBANY.—THE elegant, light-draft Steamboat NEVERSINK leaves pier 35, foot of Franklin street, North River, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M., making certain connection with all the early trains for the North and West.

FOR GREENWICH AND STAMFORD.—THE NEW and gorgeous steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market street, pier 27, daily at 3:30, and Thirty-seventh street at 3:45 P. M. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE SWIFT AND beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves foot of Market street, pier 27, daily at 2.45, and Thirty-seventh street at 3 o'clock P. M., connecting with Danbury Railroad. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Four excursions to Sandy Hook and return, daily (Sunday excepted.) The magnificent steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK AND JESSE HOYT
will leave Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, as follows:—
PLYMOUTH ROCK..........6:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
JESSE HOYT..........9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Fare to Sandy Hook and return, $1 00.
On Sundays the PLYMOUTH ROCK will make her regular trips to Poughkeepsie, landing at Cozzens and Newburg, each way, leaving pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, at 8 o'clock A. M. precisely; Thirty-fourth street, North River, at 8:30 A. M., arriving in New York on return at 7 P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NOTICE TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC.—TICKETS for sale and baggage checked at the office of the Erie Railway Baggage Express Company, corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, for Albany, Troy, Sharon and Saratoga Springs, by the Albany day line of steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW.
Also for Long Branch, Newport and Boston, and to all points on the line of the Erie Railroad and the West and Southwest.
This is the only express company running direct to Long Branch and Newport.

SHARON SPRINGS DIRECT.
The Day Line, People's Line or Troy Line steamers ticket and check direct to Sharon Springs by ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD. Drawing room cars from Albany to the Springs. Night boat passengers reach Sharon at 9:45 A. M.; by day line at 9 P. M., or by 10:35 A. M. Hudson River Railroad from New York (change at Albany, free transfer) at 5:17 P. M. (quicker than by any other route).
S. E. MAYO, General Ticket Agent.

THE MARY POWELL, FROM VESTRY STREET AT 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leaves Rondout 5:30 A. M., Poughkeepsie 6:30, Milton 6:45, Newburg 7:30, Cornwall 7:45, West Point 8:05, Cozzens' 8:15, arriving in New York at 10:45.

50 CENTS.—FOR TROY DIRECT, LANDING AT Albany.—The elegant light draft steamboat SUNNYSIDE leaves pier 48, foot of Spring street, N. R., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 6 o'clock P. M., being the only through steamer making certain connection with all the early trains for Saratoga and the North and West.

EXCURSIONS.

BATH AND CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD.—CARS BY steam leave Greenwood for Coney Island from 7 A. M. till 10 P. M. every 40 minutes until 8 o'clock; Sundays every half hour; last car leaves Coney Island every night at 11 o'clock. The 11 and 12 o'clock P. M. cars from Greenwood only go to Guntherville.

CHOLERA BANKS.—ANDERSON COLWELL, PILOT.—Monday, August 28, the steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE will leave Peck slip, E. R., at 6:30 A. M.; Christopher street, N. R., at 7 A. M., and pier No. 4, N. R., at 7:30 A. M. Bait and lines on board. Fare $2; ladies $1.

CONEY ISLAND.—NORTH AND EAST RIVER routes.—North River line—Steamer NORWALK leaves West Tenth street at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; pier 36, North Moore street, at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; pier 4, Morris street, at 10, 1 and 4. East River Line—Steamer NAUSHON leaves Eighth street at 8:20, 11:30 and 2:20; Peck slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

FISHING BANKS DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAYS).—The steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, Captain Simmons, will leave Peck slip at 7:45, Christopher street at 8:30 and pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Schiebel's Brass and Cotillon Band. Baits, lines and refreshments on board.

FORT LEE (OLD LANDING) AND PLEASANT VALley.—Steamer THOMAS E. HULSE, Captain George W. Annett, leaves Christopher street daily at 10 A. M., 2, 5½ and 7¼ P. M.; Fort Lee 7¼ and 11¾ A. M., 4 and 6¼ P. M.; landing at Thirty-fourth street on all but the last up trip.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXCURSION TO THE FISHing Banks on Monday, August 28, 1871, by the steamboat P. C. SCHULTZ, Captain Walter Schultz, will make the following landings:—East Englewood, 6 A. M.; Fort Lee, 6:10 A. M.; Carmansville, 6:20 A. M.; Manhattanville, 6:30 A. M.; Bulls Ferry, 7 A. M.; Thirty fourth street, 7:15 A. M.; Christopher street, 7:30 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 7:45 A. M.; Pavonia Ferry, Long Dock, Jersey City, 8:15 A. M.; Quarantine Landing, S. I., at 9 A. M. Bait, lines and refreshments on board. A fine band of music on board of the boat, and $5 will be given for the largest fish caught on board.
JOHN J. McCABE, Manager.

FURNITURE.

A.—NOTICE.—KELLY & CO., CORNER OF TWENTY-fifth street and Sixth avenue, are now offering a large and splendid assortment of Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Oilcloths, &c., at very low prices.
Weekly or monthly payments taken.
A call respectfully solicited.

AT B. ROTH'S PARLOR SUITS MANUFACTORY, 50 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street—All styles and all colors French satin, brocatel and reps Parlor Suits, from $45 up to $275; also a large stock Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture 100 per cent less than Broadway prices; warranted. Delivered and packed free.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNITURE, Bedding, at the lowest cash prices, or on weekly or monthly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warerooms, No. 200 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

A FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING WILL sell magnificent Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour style, covered satin brocatel, cost $450, for $200; one do., $50; Pianoforte, cost $750, for $275. Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Bookcase, Carpets, Chamber, Dining Furniture. 33 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT BROCATEL PARLOR SUIT, COVered in brocatel covering, made celebrated makers; cost $400, for $200; an oval back Suit, $150; reps and haircloth Suits, from $50 to $75; 12 Bedroom Suits, half cost. Call before purchasing. 120 West Twenty-third street. N. B.—Magnificent Pianoforte, cost $700, for $330.

A PRIVATE FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL sell all the elegant and costly Household Furniture contained in the house No. 124 West Twenty-sixth street, viz:—One rosewood Pianoforte, 7¼ octave; cost $650 for $325; Parlor and Bedroom Suits from $50 to $150; Carpets, Crockery and Silverware, Beds, Bedding, &c.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—THE largest assortment and the lowest prices for cash or on weekly or monthly payments, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 Chatham street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c.
DEALY & CUNNINGHAM,
384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other house in the city.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 134, 136 East Eighteenth street. Marble and marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave Stones at prices that defy competition.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS. LARGEST ASSORTment in the city at lowest prices, elegant new designs.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
605 Sixth av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth sts.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, all new original designs, cheapest in the city.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

WANTED—A YACHT, OF FROM 15 TO 30 TONS, IN perfect order. Address, with all particulars, R., box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

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BOARDERS WANTED.

1.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET, WITH BOARD for two, $18; also a Hall Room, $8; house has gas, bath, &c.; dinner at 6½. Call at 322 West Eighteenth street.

1 DOOR WEST OF FIFTH AVENUE.—FIRST CLASS Board, elegantly furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, in the spacious private residence No. 7 West Twenty-ninth street; unexceptionable references.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 70, CORNER OF THIRTEENTH street. Furnished Rooms for families and single gentlemen; house and table first class.

$6 TO $8 PER WEEK FOR HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, at 139 Macdougal street, second door from Fourth street; house contains all the modern conveniences; water in rooms.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS, with excellent Board, for families and single persons, at 176 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Several handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board for the winter; references exchanged.

$7 TO $10.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; good table. Apply for one week at 232 West Fifteenth street.

7 EAST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOME Floors to let, in suit or separately, with first class Board; private table if desired; two Rooms for single gentlemen.

9 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, to rent, with first class Board; references exchanged.

10 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—A DESIRABLE newly furnished Room, Back Parlor, with Plimpton Bed, on second floor, with Board if desired. Also fourth floor front; family small; references essential.

12 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Union square.—Elegantly furnished Floor, with private table, for the winter; house entirely first class. References exchanged.

14TH STREET.—SPACIOUS ROOMS TO LET, EN suite and singly, with first class Board, in the elegant brown stone residence 217 West Fourteenth street. Private table if desired.

14 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Madison avenues.—Newly and elegantly furnished Rooms, with first class Board or private table, to families of adults or gentlemen.

20 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—SUITS OF Rooms, with private table, for families, or for gentlemen, without Board, finely furnished Rooms; first class attendance. References required.

22 IRVING PLACE.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, in suits or separately, with Board, private table if desired.

23 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS, EN suite, with private table, may now be secured for the winter; also double Rooms for gentlemen; references.

24 WEST THIRTIETH STREET.—PARLOR AND BEDroom adjoining, Rooms on second floor, separate or together, with private bath; nicely furnished; with or without Board.

25 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—TWO large and handsomely furnished Rooms, suitable for a family, also two for gentlemen, are now offered, with a first class French table.

31 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Second and fourth floors, Suit of Rooms, double Room and Rooms for single gentlemen, with Board. Possession immediately.

33 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Fifth avenue.—Pleasant Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. References.

36 WEST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND Sixth avenues.—Very desirable Rooms, en suite or singly, with Board, to families or single gentlemen.

37 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Four Rooms on second floor, having all modern improvements and handsomely furnished, to be rented, with Board.

39 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH avenue and Broadway.—Large, pleasant Rooms, en suite, with first class Board; references exchanged.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with Board, large Rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; Rooms for single gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

41 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—FIRST CLASS table, with handsomely furnished second floor front Room; also Room for single gentleman.

41 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—APARTMENTS on second floor, three Rooms, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, in a strictly private family. References exchanged.

45 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements; neighborhood first class; references exchanged.

48 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—LARGE AND small handsomely furnished Rooms, with good table, to responsible permanent parties, at reasonable terms.

50 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, in suit or singly, with or without Board, to suit reliable parties; references exchanged.

52 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Room for a gentleman, or two willing to room together, with or without Board, pleasantly situated in the immediate vicinity of the uptown hotels; reference required and given.

53 AND 55 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—NICELY FURnished Rooms, with Board, for gentlemen and wives, single gentlemen or strangers in the city. Terms moderate.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—Pleasant Rooms to let, with Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

63 EAST EIGHTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVEnue.—An entire Floor, handsomely furnished, including Board, for a family or party of gentlemen, will let Rooms separately; central location, two blocks east of Broadway; private family.

64 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Two well furnished front Rooms (communicating), on third floor; first class Board and accommodations; private family; terms moderate.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, at moderate rates for the summer; references required.

71 MADISON AVENUE.—WITH BOARD, ROOMS FOR families and young gentlemen, references exchanged.

89 SEVENTH AVENUE.—A CHOICE OF TWO HANDsome Rooms to let, with Board, in a first class house and location, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

92 ABINGDON SQUARE.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let one or two furnished Rooms, with or without Board.

110 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue.—Gentleman and wife or single gentleman can find neatly furnished Rooms, with good Board; references required.

116 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Rooms to let, with Board, for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen.

122 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN SIXTH and Seventh avenues.—Handsome Suit, five Rooms, second floor, with first class Board; also two large Rooms on third floor, location first class.

126 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—ROOMS TO LET, with Board, references.

161 THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN THIRD and Fourth avenues.—Furnished front Rooms, on second and third floors, with hot and cold water, to let; Board.

210 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, NEAR THIRD AVEnue. Very handsome Suit of Rooms and Parlor, with excellent table and comforts of a home, by a French family. References exchanged. Call for one week.

211 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—LARGE front Room and Bedroom, furnished, for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen, with or without Board.

226 WEST THIRTY-NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE Jewish Synagogue.—To rent, furnished Rooms, with Board, in a first class brown stone house, where a home of refinement will be found; table liberally provided. References of highest respectability exchanged.

239 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, on the second and third floors, to gentlemen, house first class, table unexceptionable, references exchanged.

245 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A PRIVATE family have several well furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; references required.

246 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET.—A PARLOR and two Bedrooms to let, with Board, in a strictly private family, where there are no boarders; reference given and required.

274 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—To let, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board, singly or en suite, also a Reception Room, suitable for a physician. French and Spanish spoken.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET (23 LAMARTINE place).—A private family, with a few select boarders, have large Rooms to let, with Board; house first class, neighborhood unexceptionable.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD AND MEDICAL ATtendance before and during confinement in the family of a regular physician. Call on or address M. D., 24 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted out, by Dr. and Mme. WEST, 144 West 40th street, near Seventh avenue.

COMPETENT PERSONS HAVING LEASED AND newly furnished a large house on Fifth avenue, near Twentieth street, would like to let, with private table, second and Third floors, of five rooms each. For particulars address M. W., Herald office.

FIRST CLASS BOARD, IN A FINE LOCATION, WILL be given for the use of $1,600 for one year, with good security. Address R. F. M., box 162 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

ONE OF THE FINEST LOCATIONS IN THE CITY.—Large and elegant rooms (en suite or single), suitable for parties of gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house and table first class. 36 West Washington square.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

ANY FAMILY OF RESPECTABILITY HAVING THEIR own house, between West Fourteenth and Fortieth streets, and desirous of reducing expenses and willing to accommodate a gentleman, wife and two children, aged 12 and 14, with Board and furnished Apartments, upon reasonable terms, will please communicate full particulars, terms, &c., to G. F., box 1,458 Post office.

BOARD WANTED.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND three children (oldest six years old), with servant, location between Twenty-third and Fifty-fifth streets, Third and Seventh avenues, board not to exceed $60 per week. Address W. A. H., Herald office.

BOARD.—WANTED—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR IN first class location for gentleman, wife and two children, with or without private table. Address, giving terms and full particulars, BOARD, box 924 Post office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT Board, in a private family, by a gentleman; is willing to pay liberally for a desirable place; location between Eighth and Twenty-third streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues preferred. Address, stating particulars, BOARD, box 827 Post office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

295 HENRY STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; location first class and convenient to the ferries; references exchanged; terms moderate.

HOTELS.

MADISON SQUARE HOUSE, 14 EAST TWENTY-FIRST street, corner Broadway.—Elegant Rooms, with or without board, during the summer months, at moderate prices.

PICKWICK HOUSE, 147 AND 149 CEDAR STREET, convenient to New Jersey ferries.—Single Rooms, 25c., 35c. and 50c.; Board and Lodging, $5 week; rooms thoroughly ventilated.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—A few Rooms, in suit and singly, will be vacated this week. Parties wishing accommodation for fall season may address or apply in person to DECAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL, CORNER OF FIFTEENTH street and Fourth avenue, New York.—We would respectfully announce that this hotel will not be removed, but will remain open for the accommodation of the public. Fine Suits of Rooms for families and single Rooms can be had on application. Prices $2 50 per day upwards. Liberal arrangements made with permanent guests. Transient guests accommodated. A. J. DAM & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND.—ACcommodation first class in every respect; terms moderate for September; only twenty minutes by boat from Peck slip, near Fulton Market.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARMHOUSE IN BERGEN county, N. J., near Ramseys' station, 25 miles from city, by Erie Railroad, where good accommodation can be obtained; the house is nicely situated on high ground, in a very healthy location, near the Saddle River; has fine large rooms; good table, fruit, vegetables, eggs, milk, &c.; terms moderate. For particulars inquire at 484 Sixth avenue, of Mr. DEBAUN, proprietor, to-day.

LARGE ROOMS, WITH GAS, FIRST CLASS TABLE; good stabling, pleasant drives, telegraph office, no fever and ague, no mosquitoes, at the Norwood House, 45 minutes from Jersey City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, 35 minutes from New York.—Good Board and large, well furnished Rooms at reasonable prices.
R. McMICHAEL,
late American Hotel and Congress Hall, Saratoga Spa.

CLIFFWOOD SPRINGS HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY located on the beach at Cliffwood, Keyport, N. J. First class house: $10 to $12 per week.
Dr. KENT, Proprietor, 176 Bleecker street, New York.

LAKE HOUSE, ISLIP, L. I., PLEASANTLY SITUATED near Great South Bay and Ocean; good Rooms for families and gentlemen for the autumn; good fishing; fresh and salt water bathing. Apply to A. R. STELLENVERF, or at 60 William street, room 7.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—LOCATED IN Monroe, Orange county; 3,000 feet above tide water; accessible by Erie Railway; nice place for young gentlemen to spend their vacation; hops Saturday evenings. Excursion tickets, $2. J. PATTERSON

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A STORE AND BACK ROOM TO LET—VERY reasonable, at 21 East Houston street.

A ROAD HOUSE ON EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR High Bridge, furnished, for $230 per month, or will be let unfurnished; a brown stone high stoop House, on West Fourteenth street, $1,800; three story brick House, Christopher street, $1,300; also handsome Flats from $25 to $50. J. M. CHRISTALLER, 11 and 17 Abingdon square, Eighth avenue.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FROM ONE TO 50 HORSE, with well lighted Rooms, in Centre, Elm and Twenty-second streets. Apply to G. F. BALL, 187 Elm street.

STORES, BASEMENTS, LOFTS AND ENTIRE BUILDings to let, on all the principal streets, suitable for any wholesale business. Send for list.
WM. C. WALKER, 239 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING, OFFICES suitable for business and light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & COSTER, 97 Nassau street.

TO LET—NO. 351 EAST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—Store and back Rooms; fine stand for any business; rent cheap. Apply at 557 Sixth avenue, or 318 East Thirty-fourth street, between 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE HANDsome large corner Basement, Ninth avenue and Twenty-ninth street. Inquire of LICHTENSTEIN, 333 West Thirty-fourth street.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, IN THE FIVE story brown stone house 483 Ninth avenue, corner of Thirty-seventh street. Shelves and gas fixtures first class. Possession at once.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let for the winter, or longer, near Fifth avenue, in Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-eighth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh streets, and other respectable localities, by WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

A FULLY FURNISHED THREE STORY HIGH stoop House to let, to a responsible tenant, on Eleventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; possession immediately. Apply to E. W. RACHAU, 586 Sixth avenue.

A.—FOR FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES in good locations, always apply to
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West Twenty-third street, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS AND SIX CHILDREN, having a four story furnished House, near Central Park, wish to let it and Board in lieu of rent. Address H. S. W., box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO LEASE, on Thirty-sixth street, beautifully furnished House, on Fifth avenue; splendidly furnished House, Brooklyn Heights; rents low. WM. N. POOLEY, 37 Park place.

A LARGE BROWN STONE HOUSE, HANDSOMELY furnished, suitable for a very select boarding house, near Fifth avenue, to let, to a responsible party; low rent.
HENRY KING, 205 West Twenty-sixth street.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT FOR THE SEASON OR BY THE YEAR. PRINTED LISTS CAN BE HAD UPON APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICES, NO. 3 PINE STREET OR 35 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN good locations up town, to let on favorable terms. WM. ELLIOTT & CO., 1,491 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

FOR RENT—ONLY TO A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A fully furnished four story English basement brown stone House, containing 11 rooms, with plate, glass, crockery, bed and table linen and every requisite for housekeeping, fine location for a physician; immediate possession. Apply at 105 West Thirty-fourth street from 4 to 6 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—CONTAINING 10 rooms, in complete order; terms $2,000 per annum and security. Apply on premises, 52 East Tenth street, near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET IN IRVING PLACE, splendid ones in Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth, Forty-ninth and other streets on Murray Hill, with 20 unfurnished all over the city.
N. C. BISHOP, 243 Broadway.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED THREE STORY HIGH stoop House, with Extension, Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Rent $250 per month. Private family only. W. S. HUMPHREYS, 854 Broadway.

LARGE FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—ONE NEAR Broadway, one Stuyvesant square, one on West Twentieth, West Twenty-first, West Twenty-second, West Twenty-third, West Twenty fourth street, rents from $150 to $400 per month.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty third street.

TO LET FURNISHED—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP House 24 West Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply between 9 A. M. and 8 P. M. No boarding housekeepers need apply.

TO LET, FURNISHED THE THREE STORY AND basement high stoop stone House, with all the modern improvements, 124 East Forty-sixth street, near Lexington avenue. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOUR STORY House, No 416 Fiftieth street, near Beekman place, East River, fine location, rent, to good tenant, $175 per month. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine street, or 422 East Fiftieth street.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, WEST Thirty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, also handsomely furnished Houses, West Thirty-fourth and Thirty-ninth streets. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, IMMEDIATE possession, to a first class tenant, rent $250 per month, three story basement House 33 West Tenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Inquire on the premises before 4 P. M. or of JOHN A. DUFF, 622 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 12 EAST FORTY FIRST street; four stories, high stoop, in perfect order, with early possession; to a private family only. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT AN ELEGANT NEW HOUSE; ALL CONveniences, 16 rooms, completely and freshly furnished, desirably situated at junction of Broadway and Seventh avenue. 648 Seventh avenue.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, ON EAST TWELFTH street, near Fifth avenue—A very desirable four story high stoop brick House. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street, or 35 East Seventeenth street.

TO RENT A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE on Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue, to a private family only, for three years, on very reasonable terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

Unfurnished

FOUR STORY BROWN STONE, FINE ORDER, $1,500; one near Lexington avenue, $1,400; another stone front, $1,000; three story brick, $600, one $900.
LIONEL FROELICH,
820 Third avenue, near Fiftieth street.

TO LET—WEST EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR the Park, a genteel Cottage House, all conveniences; in good order, neighborhood first class; large grounds, with stable, carriage house, fruit, &c., will lease or rent to May next on low terms. TUPPER & CO., 206 West street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, FOUR STORY HIGH stoop House on Fifth avenue, near Twentieth street.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty third street.

TO RENT FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House on Fifty sixth street, near Seventh avenue; rent $1,600. A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FOUR story high stoop House, brown stone, on Twenty-second street, between Fourth avenue and Broadway.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House on Nineteenth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty third street.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A THREE STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House on Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in excellent order.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, A NEW AND VERY ELEgant four story brown stone House, on Seventy-eighth street, near Madison avenue; also several desirable furnished Houses, in good locations.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, 1,023 SIXTH AVENUE, between Fifty sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; rent $38. Inquire at No. 9 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, WILL let two or three handsomely furnished Rooms, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, at 136 East Thirty-first street, near Lexington avenue. References required.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO ONE or two gentlemen, in a house with all modern improvements. Inquire at 212 East Eleventh street.

AT 64 AMITY, CORNER SOUTH FIFTH AVENUE.—Newly furnished Rooms to let to families or single gentlemen. Bath, gas, water closet, &c. View of Washington square.

AT 27 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET.—GENTLEmen can secure pleasant Rooms, newly and neatly furnished; house first class; modern improvements; family private; no children; terms satisfactory to right parties.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, ON second, third and fourth floors, at 117 East Fifteenth street; location fine; near Union square.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND NICELY FURNISHED Rooms, without board, by calling at No. 39 West Twenty-seventh street, between Broadway and Sixth avenue. Best references given and required.

TO LET—A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED, with hot and cold water, without board, to gentlemen only, at 61 Morton street.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUIT OF FURNISHED Apartments, second floor, without board; suitable for one or two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 6 Lafayette place.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, ALL light; also a nicely furnished Bedroom, first floor, front, at 64 West Thirty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue.

1 COLLEGE PLACE, CORNER BARCLAY STREET, two blocks from new Post office.—Furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen; terms $2 50 to $3 per week. Inquire on second floor.

4 NEILSON PLACE.—ROOMS TO LET, FURNISHED and unfurnished, for light housekeeping. Between Waverley and Clinton.

14TH STREET (309 AND 311 WEST).—A SUIT OF well furnished Parlors on first floor; also Suits on second and third floors; references exchanged.

23 BREVOORT PLACE, 28 EAST TENTH STREET.—Furnished Rooms to let, for gentlemen only. Reference required.

48 EAST TENTH STREET (13 BREVOORT PLACE), west of Broadway.—Elegantly furnished Suit of Parlors.

53 BOND STREET.—FURNISHED PARLORS AND Bedrooms; transient and day Boarders. Restaurant a la carte.

104 MADISON AVENUE.—SUIT OF HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to rent, second story, front, or whole Floor, without Board. Also two or three single Rooms.

159 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—TO LET, three large, airy Rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife: terms $10 per week.

206 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A WIDOW lady has handsomely furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, where they can enjoy a pleasant home; house pleasantly located, with all modern improvements. Call for one week. Mrs. S. C.

226 THOMPSON STREET, THIRD DOOR SOUTH OF Amity.—Large front Rooms and hall Bedrooms, to gentlemen only; gas and bath.

246 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—BACK Parlor and small room adjoining, with hot and cold water, for a doctor or dentist; also Rooms for gentlemen and wives or single gentleman.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A THIRD FLOOR TO LET—UNFURNISHED. APPLY to the owner, on the premises, 271 West Twenty-third street.

OWNER WILL LET SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, containing 8 rooms, to a Protestant family of adults. Location good. 312 West Thirtieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Call for two days.

PART OF A PRIVATE HOUSE TO LET.—INQUIRE AT 314 Fourteenth street, near Second avenue.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF 312 EAST FORTY-third street, near Second avenue, to a small family.

TO LET—A FINE FLOOR IN 518 THIRD AVENUE, near Thirty-fourth street, with gas, bath, water closet and stationary wash tubs. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, THE UPPER PART OF house 13 Lamartine place (325 West Twenty-ninth street), to a family of adults only.

TO LET FLATS OF SEVEN AND EIGHT ROOMS, ON Sixth avenue, near Fifty-third street; rent from $50 to $60 per month. HINE & PELL, 557 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—IN FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Third and Lexington avenues, a Basement and Parlor Floor, containing 8 rooms, with all the modern improvements, also a Third Floor, 6 rooms, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at the premises, 151 East Forty-fourth street.

TO LET—AT 529 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN THIRty-first and Thirty-second streets.—A French Flat of six rooms, with range, chandeliers and all modern improvements, in perfect order.

TO LET A SECOND STORY FLOOR, AT 102 EAST Eighty-third street, near Fourth avenue, consisting of four rooms, with hot and cold water and gas, rent $25 a month.

TO LET—IN FLOORS, IN NEW HOUSE, 228 EAST Eighty-first street, six Rooms, with stationary tubs, gas, bath, elevator and water closet to each floor.

TO LET—A SPLENDID FLOOR, WITH ALL THE IMprovements, in a first class house. 54 Clinton place.

TO LET—HALF OF THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE; modern improvements, 182 East 109th street. Rent $25 per month.

TO LET—A PLEASANT FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FIVE rooms, with all improvements, more room if required; rent from $25 to $30. Apply at 422 West Forty-seventh st.

THIRD FLOOR TO LET—FIVE ROOMS. INQUIRE of the owner, in house 158 West Twenty-fifth street.

UNFURNISHED AND FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO rent, on West Thirtieth street, the Second and Third Floors, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, bath, &c.; balance occupied by owner, four in family; a furnished Second Floor, 4 or 5 rooms, on West Thirty-first street, rent $60 per month.
JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

MORE DIRTY STREET DISCLOSURES,

SHOWING UP

THE HOW-NOT-TO-DO-IT OFFICIALS

CONTINUED EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.

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A CARD
NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

For a reply to the repeated and unjust attacks upon our methods of instruction we challenge professors of either vocal or instrumental music to produce pupils that, in a critical examination, can excel, if equal, those attending this institution.

Our experience has convinced us that music in this country has been very superficially taught, and that many of the "professors" who oppose the Conservatory system would be classed low as Conservatory pupils.

THE GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES are at NO. 826 BROADWAY, near Twelfth street, New York; No. 102 COURT STREET, near State, Brooklyn.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, 211 FOURTH avenue, next to Clarendon Hotel; Branch Lyric Hall, 723 Sixth avenue.
Professor HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
Thorough instruction in all branches of Music.
The following eminent artists are engaged to teach: Mr Charles Fradel, the well known composer and pianist; Signor Georgio Moroni, the excellent pianist, pupil of Thalberg; Miss Eliza Cooke, the able pianist, pupil of Thalberg; Dr Henry Cutler, the eminent organist and composer; Mons. Louis Binss, the celebrated tenor, from Paris Opera House, Mr. Joseph Loewenberg, the brilliant violinist, and a number of other experienced teachers.
For particulars apply at the office, at either place, or send for circulars.
Application can be made from date.
L. ELTZ, Secretary, 211 Fourth avenue.
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N. B.—Foreign Languages taught by the most competent Professors.

LYDIA THOMPSON'S NEW SONGS, SUNG IN "BLUE Beard."

"If ever I cease to love" 40c
"The Mandolin," serenade 40c
"Dreaming by Night," marching song 40c
"Up in the Mormon Land" 50c
"Blue Beard is my name," song by Mr. Harry Beckett 40c
Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO.,
547 Broadway and
39 Union square, New York.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO JOIN A large choir in an uptown Episcopal church will please apply this week.
MIRON A. WARD, 167 West Forty-ninth street.

NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
The oldest and best Music School in the country.
Reopens Monday, September 4, 1871,
for private and class instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the modern Languages.
The offices will be open
for the reception and classification of pupils on and after
Monday, August 28.
All applications for admission
and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the
GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
826 Broadway, near Twelfth street, over the music store.
(The branch at 82 Fifth avenue will remove up town.)
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 and 106 Court street, near State.

WANTED—A PIANIST TO TRAVEL WITH A SMALL, first class concert company. Apply at 251 Broadway, room 6, between the hours of 10 and 4.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES, MASONIC HALL, 114 East Thirteenth street and Brevoort Hall, 154 East Fifty-fourth street. Soiree at Masonic Hall September 6. CIRCULARS at private academy, 212 East Eleventh street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEO. THOMAS'
GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THEO. THOMAS AND HIS UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 28, AT 8.
1. Overture, "Bohemian Girl" .... Balfe
2. Polka Mazourka, "Ein Herz und Ein Sinn"; Polka Schnell, "Thunder and Lightning" .... Strauss
3. Ave Maria (instrumentation by F. Lux) .... Schubert
4. Ballet, "Faust" .... Gounod
5. Overture, "Semiramis" .... Rossini
6. Waltz, "On the Beautiful Blue Danube" .... Strauss
7. Serenade, for flute and French horn .... Titl
Messrs. WEINER and SCHMIT.
8. "Carnival of Venice" (burlesque) .... Gung'l
9. Overture, "Martha" .... Flotow
10. Sextett, "Lucia" .... Donizetti
11. Waltz, "Wiener Fresken" .... Strauss
12. March, "Hero's" .... Herrmann
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Koch has the pleasure to announce that the Liederkranz Society has engaged the Central Park Garden, with Theo. Thomas and his orchestra, for a Grand Concert and Ball, to be held on the 28th of September next. Tickets can be had only from members of the society.

TERRACE GARDEN.—JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday), August 29,
Last appearance of
MLLE. LOUISE LICHTMAY
AND HERR HABELMANN.
Grand Gala Concert. Admission 50 cents.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY.
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
CARRY THE NEWS TO MARY. HOOP LAI
THE ONLY LEON.
A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD. CAT DUET.
MESSRS. SULLY AND STUART.
A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK, TRAGIC REVIVALS, &C.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MONDAY, AUGUST 28.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST WEEK (owing to prior engagements) of Miss
ADA HARLAND.
LAST WEEK of F. G. Maeder's new drama, entitled
LOLA.
LOLA LOLA.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
Production of the charming drama, in three acts, of
LOST IN LONDON.
Concluding each day with a favorite farce.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, benefit of ADA HARLAND.
On exhibition, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.,
MAJOR LANG,
THE BERMUDA GIANT,
aged 18 years, 8 feet 1½ inch high, and still growing.
MONDAY, SEPT. 4, FOR MATINEE PERFORMANCES,
BERTHA, THE SEWING MACHINE GIRL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
The season will be inaugurated
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31,
with the production of G. L. FOX'S celebrated and world-renowned Spectacular Pantomime, entitled
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
with unparalleled splendor and a full and talented Corps of ITALIAN, EGYPTIAN, RUSSIAN, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.
Full particulars in Wednesday's and Thursday's papers.
Office for the sale of Secured Seats,
MONDAY, AUGUST 28, AT 8 A. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor
LEWIS BAKER & JOHN F. COLE .... Lessees
THOMAS E. MORRIS .... Business Manager
Will open for a regular dramatic season on
SATURDAY, September 2, 1871,
with the very eminent artists,
MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN;
also the popular comedian,
MR. MARK SMITH,
assisted by a powerful company.
Mr. and Mrs. Bandman, will make their entree in the great play of
NARCISSE,
specially re-written for them by Tom Taylor.
Narcisse .... Mr. Bandmann
Doris Quinault .... Mrs. Bandmann
"As played by them for over three months at the Lyceum Theatre, London."
Assisted by Misses Henrietta Osborne, Edith Challis, Lena Thurber, Messrs. F. F. Thorne, Harry Ryting, C. T. Parsloe, T. J. Hind, W. H. Pope, Brutone and others.
To be followed by the original comedietta of the
HAPPY PAIR.
MR. AND MRS. BANDMANN.
On MONDAY EVENING, September 4,
will be produced for the first time a new drama, by T. C. De Leon, called
JASPER,
from Charles Dickens' fragmentary novel of
THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD,
in which Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann, Mark Smith and the company will appear.
New music, new scenery and appointments.

BROOKLYN GLOBE THEATRE, OPPOSITE CITY Hall. Every evening this week the daring and graceful
MILLIE TURNOUR,
the most accomplished and wonderful female gymnast in existence.
MR. HARRY LESLIE,
the Hero of Niagara, together with Fifty Star Artists.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 BROADWAY.
GRAND REOPENING.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 28.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
First appearance of the inimitable Dancing Quartette,
Bobby Newcomb, Chas. Gibbons, J. Cheever and E. Kennedy.
THE GREAT VOCAL CORPS,
Wambold, Dwyer, Templeton, Oberest and Shattuck,
DONNIKER'S SUPERB ORCHESTRA,
Donniker, Schmit, Salseda, Buckner, Juch and Nortier.
THE FAMOUS COMEDIANS,
Birch, Backus, Bernard, West and the Buffalo Boys.
EVERYTHING NEW, FRESH AND SPARKLING.
Box office now open. Seats secured in advance.

UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS.
Unsworth, Eugene and G. W. H. Griffin, proprietors, will give their first performance on Saturday, September 2, at Paterson, N. J., after which they will appear for one night at Harlem, Hartford, Conn.; Bridgeport, Newburg and Poughkeepsie, and again at Paterson September 9. The Great Unsworth and Eugene will appear at each performance.

DAVENPORT'S CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE, Philadelphia, will open Monday, September 4. Parties engaged are requested to assemble in the Green Room, Wednesday, August 30, at 11 o'clock.
Colonel T. ALLSTON BROWN.
W. S. FREDERICKS, Stage Manager.

THE MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY,
formerly in Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn,
has been incorporated in the
NEW YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
102, 104 and 106 Court street, near State, now the most extensive and complete Music School in the United States.
THE OFFICES ARE OPEN DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., for the reception and classification of pupils.
PATRONS DESIRING CHOICE of days and hours must make immediate application.
THE CONSERVATORY OFFICES IN NEW YORK are at 826 BROADWAY, near Twelfth st., over the music store.

MRS. SARAH F. NORTON, HAVING "REFORMED IT altogether," is now prepared to negotiate with lyceum managers for the delivery of her new lecture entitled "THE HUMBUGS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE." Address 49 West Twenty-fourth street.

$550,000 IN 721 CASH GIFTS.—GRAND GIFT Concert, Louisville, Ky., October 21, 1871. By authority Kentucky Legislature, in aid Public Library, Ky. Principal Gift, $100,000, 720 Gifts from $50,000 to $100. Whole tickets, $10; half tickets, $5; quarter do., $2 50. R. T. DURRETT, Pres. Public Library, Kentucky Citizens' Bank. Treas., C. R. PETERS, Manager, 129 Main st., Louisville, Ky. Tickets and information at 8 Astor House, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

AN ASSOCIATE WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $1,200, IN a long established (monopoly) manufacturing business; cash business, honest and legitimate; easy to understand. $15,000 yearly sales. 69 Barclay street.

AN ASSOCIATE WANTED WITH A LITTLE capital to act as cashier and share in the most celebrated money making exhibition in America. Apply at 106 Broadway, room 14.

A CAPABLE MERCHANT, OF MODERATE MEANS, desiring a large village business, near city, can be shown such opportunity; surroundings pleasant; success certain. MACOMBER & BARKER, 260 Broadway.

A GREAT CHANCE TO GO INTO BUSINESS.—ONE of the finest paying Bar and Oyster Houses up town for sale, doing an elegant paying business, cheap rent; good lease; can be had at a bargain.
CLARK & ABBOTT, 202 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, WITH $200, to take an equal share as partner in a well established cash paying business. Address PARTNER, Herald office.

THE INVENTORS EXHIBITION AND PATENT RIGHT ASSOCIATION, 12 Warren street, New York, solicits Patents, exhibits, sells and buys Patents and Patented Goods. Patent Right Gazette, price 10 cents.

$800 PARTNER WANTED—IN STEAM PACKING box business. Inquire on the premises No. 89 Tenth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets.

$1,500.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN AN ESTABlished business, best of reference. To the right man a good arrangement will be made. Call at Mayer & Son's, Lithographers, 96 Fulton street. Ask for D. ANDREWS.

$2,500. THIS AMOUNT WILL PURCHASE THE entire right for the United States to manufacture an article useful in every family, want of funds reason for selling. Address ONTARIO, Herald office.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED—FOR A LEGITImate enterprise between this country and England. The advertiser will give half profits and do all the work. It is scarcely possible to incur loss, if any arises $1,000 must be the extent, and on the other hand, the profits will be 200 per cent, realizable every two weeks. This is a sure fortune, and any party disposed to advance the money will be satisfied of its security and of the honesty, good faith and ability of advertiser. Address immediately EUREKA, box 145 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ATTENTION, NEW YORK PARENTS AND GUARdians!—The French American Institute for Young Ladies, 211 Cumberland street, opposite Washington Park, Brooklyn, N. Y. First class accommodations for boarding pupils. Charges 30 per cent cheaper than in New York. Prospectus at Fred. Christern's, 77 University place, and Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway, New York.

AT THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH AVENUE, opposite Cooper Institute Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Shorthand, Languages, separate ladies' department, all summer, day and evening, telegraphy taught practically; demand for operators.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOKKEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial College, 876 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, is now open day and evening to prepare students for business. Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., taught practically as used in the best New York houses. Apply for particulars.

MONDAY, AUGUST 28 NEW PUPILS RECEIVED this day for private instruction in Penmanship and Bookkeeping; success guaranteed to all.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, 30 East Fourteenth street.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, FOR TWELVE BOYS ONLY reopens September 9, unrivalled success, high, spacious grounds, home comforts. Address PRINCIPAL, box 152 Post office, Orange, N. J.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, METHODIST Building, corner Eleventh street and Broadway, opens August 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ST. JOSEPH'S FEMALE ACADEMY, FLUSHING, N. Y. Studies resumed first Monday in September, terms for board and tuition $250 per annum. For full particulars send for prospectus.

WANTED—A FRENCH TEACHER TO GIVE TWO hours' instruction daily in a young ladies' school, with in two miles of New York. Apply to E. CARLTON, Mutual Life Insurance, No. 144 Broadway.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION, AT THE Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J., Rev. T. M. REILLY, rector. Send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. THIRD WEEK
of the most successful engagement on record.
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
and
HER NEW COMPANY
continuously turning away large numbers by the nightly announcement, at 8 o'clock P. M., of
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
THIS EVENING, at 8 P. M., and
SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
the greatly successful Burlesque, in two acts, of
BLUE BEARD,
BLUE BEARD,
with its MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
CAPTIVATING MUSIC,
and supported by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. WILLIE EDOUIN, H. MONTGOMERY, John Bruyer, Misses Hetty Tracy, Camille Dubois, Carlotta Zerbini, Tilly Earl, Kate Heathcote, Lottie Mira, Kate Egerton and Millie Cook.
Musical Director .... Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY
In active preparation
Offenbach's sparkling Opera Bouffe (re-written and expressly arranged for Miss Thompson and company), the
PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
SECOND WEEK.
GREAT AND PRONOUNCED SUCCESS
of the young comedian, Mr. Jos. K.
EMMET,
and GAYLER'S POPULAR DRAMA
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN,
received nightly with the
WILDEST DEMONSTRATIONS OF DELIGHT,
and pronounced by press and public
THE MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT
ever offered to a metropolitan audience.
It will be repeated
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee,
introducing Mr. Emmet in
A NEW REPERTOIRE
of SONGS, DANCES, SOLOS, &c.
SEATS SECURED SIX NIGHTS IN ADVANCE.

728.—GLOBE THEATRE,
728. 728 Broadway.
728. WONDERFUL SUCCESS
of
THE NEW COMPANY.
Delighted thousands; every act received with thunders of applause.
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
Entire change of programme; everything new. The most complete organization ever witnessed. All the artists of the amusement world are concentrated here in a collection of new, varied and entertaining acts.
THE ONLY NOVELTY THEATRE OPEN IN THE CITY.
THE GLOBE
BALLET TROUPE.
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CONSISTING OF TWENTY YOUNG AND BEAUTIFUL LADIES.
THE GREAT ETHIOPIAN DEPARTMENT.
THE FUNNY BURLESQUE TROUPE.
THE WONDERFUL DOG ACT.
THE PLEASING GYMNASTIC ACT.
THE CHAMPION SONG AND DANCE ARTISTS.
THE LAUGHABLE DUTCH COMEDIAN.
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS. THE CHILD WONDER.
and a full and complete dramatic company, all under the immediate supervision of Mr. JOSH HART.
Prof. J. L. DAVIS and his troupe of Dogs, the most wonderful trained Dogs ever seen, Delhanty and Hengler.
MR. J. H. CUMMINGS. MR. LARRY TOOLEY.
MR. JAMES COLLINS AND MISS MARTHA WREN.
THE ZITTELLA TROUPE. MISS JENNIE HUGHES.
MR. W. S. BUDWORTH. MR. W. M. REEVES.
MONS. CARLE.
MISS EMMA CARLE. MISS LILLIE CARLE.
and fifty others, every evening, in different acts.
Box office open from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.
LAST NIGHTS
of the Brilliant Young Commedienne,
LOTTA,
as
LITTLE NELL
and the
MARCHIONESS,
WITH THE SAME STRONG DISTRIBUTION OF THE CAST.
LITTLE NELL MATINEE, ON SATURDAY AT 1:30.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's Music Store, 711 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THE THEATRE
REPAINTED, DECORATED AND UPHOLSTERED.
OPENING OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON,
A NEW GRAND SENSATION.
IMPORTANT EVENT.
Engagement with the universal favorite and popular Comedian,
Mr. G. SWAINE BUCKLEY,
of the famous Buckley Serenaders, who, having retired from the minstrel business and adopted the dramatic stage, has been engaged to present his new drama, written expressly for him by one of the most successful authors of the day, entitled
ON THE TRACK,
in which Mr. BUCKLEY will sustain
EIGHT DIFFERENT CHARACTERS,
and will perform on
TEN INSTRUMENTS, SING TWELVE SONGS
AND EXECUTE SIX DANCES,
endorsing him as the
GREAT MAN OF THE PERIOD.
NEVER COMING TO A FULL STOP.
DUTCH SONGS by TOM BOLAS.
JEALOUS PHILOSOPHER.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
The THIRD SEASON of COMEDY at this elegant theatre WILL BEGIN on Tuesday evening, September 5, with the production of an original new drama by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, in five acts, entitled
DIVORCE,
in which the BRILLIANT NEW COMPANY will appear. The box office will open Saturday morning, September 2, at 8 o'clock, when seats may be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Brooklyn.
For one week only.
Commencing September 4.
JOSEPH
JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Box office open Thursday, August 31.
Manager .... CHARLES JEFFERSON

SHUT THE DOOR SOFTLY, MOTHER'S ASLEEP.—The beautiful new song by Pattison; price 35c.
J. N. PATTISON & CO., 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, 723 SIXTH AVENUE, AND his new Adelphi Hall, Fifty-second street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.—Nights can be secured for Balls, Concerts, Lectures, Private Theatricals, &c. Apply at either hall.

M. HALLAM'S MUSICAL ACADEMY, NO. 12 Union square, Fourth avenue. Instructions, viz: Piano, Violin, Organ, all orchestral instruments, Singing and Harmony. Pupils instructed from the first rudiments to the most classical ensemble playing. Terms $10, $15, $25. Term begins at time of subscribing.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, relative to the widening and straightening of
BROADWAY,
between Thirty-fourth street and Fifty-ninth street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second street and Thirty-fifth street, and that part between Forty-second street and Forty-seventh street, of a greater width than 100 feet,
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:—

First. That we have completed our estimate and assessment, awards and valuation, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to John Q. Jones, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, 82 Nassau street, room 24, in this city, on or before the 19th day of September, 1871, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 19th day of September, 1871, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Second. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the city of New York, there to remain until the 29th day of September, 1871.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said city, and bounded by and included and contained within the centre lines of the following named streets and avenues, that is to say:—

Beginning at the point of intersection of the centre line of Fifty-ninth street with the centre line of Eighth avenue and running thence easterly along the centre line of Fifty-ninth street to the centre line of Madison avenue, thence southerly along the centre line of Madison avenue to the centre line of Thirty-fourth street, thence easterly along the centre line of Thirty-fourth street to the centre line of Lexington avenue, thence southerly along the centre lines of Lexington avenue and Irving place to the centre line of Fourteenth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Fourteenth street to the centre line of Fourth avenue, thence southerly along the centre line of Fourth avenue to the centre line of Astor place, thence westerly along the centre line of Astor place to Broadway, thence southerly along the centre line of Broadway to the centre line of Waverley place, thence westerly along the centre line of Waverley place to the centre line of Sixth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Sixth avenue to the centre line of Fourteenth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Fourteenth street to the centre line of Seventh avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Seventh avenue to the centre line of Twentieth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Twentieth street to the centre line of Eighth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Eighth avenue to the centre line of Twenty-eighth street, thence westerly along the centre line of Twenty-eighth street to the centre line of Ninth avenue, thence northerly along the centre line of Ninth avenue to the centre line of Sixty sixth street, thence easterly along the centre line of Sixty-sixth street to the centre line of Eighth avenue, and thence southerly along the centre line of Eighth avenue to the point or place of beginning.

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a special term thereof, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in the new Court House in the City Hall, in the city of New York, upon a further notice of twenty days to be hereafter given in two daily newspapers published in the city of New York, pursuant to the provisions of the fourth section, of chapter 697 of the laws of the State of New York, passed February 25, 1871.

JOHN Q. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD, Commissioners.
Dated NEW YORK, August 15, 1871.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869. IN THE LONDON Bankruptcy Court. To John Carson, late of 47 Drummond street, Euston square, in the county of Middlesex, since of 73 Hereford road, Bayswater, in the same county, and since of 31 Park place, Moscow road, in the same county, England, but now a resident out of England, of no occupation. Take notice that a Bankruptcy Petition has been presented against you to this Court by Ann West, of 49 Drummond street, Euston square, in the county of Middlesex, England, widow, and the Court has ordered that the publication of this notice in the "London Gazette," one local paper and two papers circulating in New York, in the United States of America, shall be deemed to be service of the petition upon you, and further take notice that the said petition will be heard at this Court, on the 18th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on which day you are required to appear, and if you do not appear the Court may adjudge you bankrupt in your absence. The petition can be inspected by you on application at this Court. Dated this 14th day of August, 1871.
W. HAZLITT, Registrar.

PIANOFORTES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, GRAND, SQUARE and Upright, to rent, or for sale by instalment, at the very lowest prices in the city. J. N. PATTISON & CO.,
48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.

A MAGNIFICENT CARVED ROSEWOOD SEVEN octave Piano, four months used; a bargain for cash.
DECKER & BROTHERS,
58 Bleecker street, one block east of Broadway.

A HAZELTON PIANO, PIER MIRROR, PIPE ORGAN, oak Dining Table, 12 oak Chairs, and rosewood Furniture for sale cheap to pay storage, at BATTERSON'S, 591 Sixth avenue.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (165 Fourth avenue).

A MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, grand scale, made order, celebrated maker, fully guaranteed; used five months; cost $750, for $275. Parlor Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Etageres, Bookcases, Carpets; property family leaving city. 36 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL PIANO—ONLY $100; A STEINWAY Piano, seven octave, overstrung bass, carved legs, every improvement; great sacrifice for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, square and upright Pianofortes, offer their superior instruments for cash or on instalments of twelve monthly payments, catalogue sent by mail. Warerooms 11 East Fourteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—ONE SELF-PLAYING PIANOFORTE; plays quadrilles, round dances, &c. Apply to H. TAYLOR, 814 East Twenty-seventh street.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, finished all round, having overstrung bass and latest improvements; only $155; fully guaranteed; great bargain. JAMES GORDON,
196 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS—OF NEW AND beautiful styles, of different makers, at low prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

$300 WILL BUY MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, all improvements, used eight months; cost $900; stool, cover, music stand, box for shipping. Call 130 West Twenty-third street, residence.
B. R. MARTIN.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The police of Vienna, Prague and Brunn have received orders to keep a strict watch over all the agents of the International.

The *German Correspondent* says that of the 700 students of the Berlin University who served in the army during the late war, twenty-eight fell in defence of their country.

We learn from the *Avenir Libéral* (Bonapartist organ) that a great number of French people, both Parisians and provincials, may be expected in London shortly. Their object is to pay their respects to the imperial exiles at Chiselhurst.

The Frankfort *Journal* states that in Offenbach six families, consisting of twenty-five persons, have seceded from the Roman Catholic Church on account of the conflict arising from the proclamation of the infallibility of the Pope.

The fees paid to the junior counsel in the Tichborne case now on their way to Australia, well illustrate the nature of the expenses attendant upon this gigantic suit. As each gentleman receives 500 guineas and his expenses, the cost of this trip will be upwards of £1,500.

The *Patrie* says a band of thirty natives has been seized in Algeria who were directing the fires. Quantities of petroleum and chemicals were found. The same paper reports large incendiary fires in Moscow, and says the Russian authorities are executing those convicted of complicity.

The Paris *Patrie* declares that it has received information that the partisans of the Commune who have taken refuge in London, met on the 10th and decided unanimously on publishing a manifesto to the democrats and working classes of Europe, in reply to the bill which the French government has just brought in against the International.

The *Avenir Militaire* says:—"Several journals have stated that the government is about to charge a dealer of Metz to purchase 50,000 horses for the remount of the cavalry and for new regiments of artillery. We, who know well the economical ideas of the government and the wise measure in that sense adopted by the President of the Council, can affirm that such a proposal has never been discussed in the Council of Ministers."

The *Algerie Francais* and other journals of the colony have adopted the following programme, which they think necessary to assure the security of persons and property:—"1. A general disarming of the tribes. 2. Sequestration of the individual and collective property of the chiefs and tribes in insurrection. 3. A progressive increase of the indemnity to the colonists and the war contribution above a sum of ten millions. 4. A rigorous prosecution before the ordinary criminal tribunals of the leaders or accomplices of the revolt."

Great preparations were made for the celebration of the *fête* at Macon. Those of the Swiss who had arrived at the opening ceremony were courteously asked to fire the first shot, and a spirited speech was delivered by one of their number, in acknowledgment of the compliment paid to them. On the arrival of the trains containing the Swiss riflemen a procession was immediately formed, with the band of the Forty-first regiment of French infantry at its head, and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, where the ceremony of the distribution of the *vin d'honneur* took place, and the riflemen received the order for their billets.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

——Prince Orloff is the newly appointed Minister of Russia at Paris.

——M. Kern, the diplomatic representative of Switzerland in France, has arrived at Berne.

——M. Jules Favre has joined the meetings of the Parliamentary Left Centre, of which M. Ernest Picard is also a member.

——General Baron Chazal, Minister of State in Belgium, is at Uzos, near Pau, where he intends to pass some time.

——The Prince de Bourbon and De Braganza, brother-in-law of Queen Christina of Spain, is at Havre.

——M. Crémieux has had an interview with M. Thiers, Chief of the Executive Power, on the subject of the naturalization of Jews in Algeria.

——King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Colonel Nasi and Commander Aghemo, has left Turin for Valdieri.

——Mgr. Verrolles, Bishop of Mantchourie, and Mgr. Guillemin, at the head of the diocese of Canton, have arrived in Paris.

——The Archduchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor of Austria, and the Archduke Francis Charles, left Ischl in order to avoid meeting the Emperor William there.

——The Ex-Emperor Napoleon has sent his portrait, with his autograph, to every deputy who voted against the *déchéance* in the National Assembly at Bordeaux.

——Mr. J. Paterson, chief engineer of the Agincourt, has been removed from that vessel and appointed assistant engineer and inspector of machinery afloat at Chatham dockyard, where he has commenced the duties of his new appointment.

——M. Thiers, according to the French papers, wishes to raise the army to an effective of half a million men, and has insisted before the Budget Commission on the necessity of having a formidable force in case of war.

——Prince de Bismarck, according to the *Muhlhausen Alsacian*, has decided that the denominational school administration established by the civil commissioners in Alsace is to be henceforth carried on without any restriction as to creed.

——"Garibaldi," according to a letter from La Maddalena, "is infirm; his usual pains torment him more than ever. On some days he cannot leave his chamber. He is now almost alone, only having with him his secretary, M. Basso, and an old servant. No member of his family is at Caprera at this moment."

——The President of the Confederation, at the last sitting of the Swiss Federal Council, was authorized to inform the governments of Great Britain and the United States that he willingly accepted the mission of nominating one of the members of the tribunal appointed to decide on all matters connected with the Alabama claims.

——Prince Rodolphe Lobkowitz made the ascent of Mont Blanc successfully on the 1st inst. He was accompanied by only two guides and his servant. The travellers started from the Hotel on Mont Blanc on the previous evening, as if simply going to take a stroll in the grounds, and without giving any intimation of their intention to attempt to reach the summit, which they succeeded in doing at nine o'clock next morning and remained for an hour in the enjoyment of the magnificent view, which is already so well known by description. The Prince, on his return, astonished his fellow tourists, who are staying at the hotel, by an account of the feat he had performed.

BROOKLYN ASSURANCE.

Alleged Fraud on the Church of Our Lady of Mercy.

Detective Folk, of the Brooklyn Central office, on Saturday arrested John Reidy, an insurance agent, residing on Third avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street, South Brooklyn, on charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It is alleged that in February last the accused received a sum of money from the pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Rev. Father Taffe, who is now absent in Europe, for the purpose of obtaining insurance policies on the church, parsonage and organ in the Mechanics, Atlantic, Phenix, Nassau, Continental and Montauk Companies. The insurances were not effected. The Rev. Father McElroy discovered the discrepancy on the part of Mr. Reidy yesterday, when he called at the offices of the companies named and found that there were no policies outstanding to the interest of the church property in question. The accused, who is held for examination, says that he can explain the matter to the pastor upon his return home.

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THE SYNDICATE.

BOUTWELL'S FINE FINANCIERING.

Exchanging Five Per Cent Bonds for National Bank Certificates of Deposit.

The Cost of Placing the New Loan Offsetting The Saving by Reduction of Interest.

Has Mr. Boutwell Been Guilty of a Violation of Law?

His Present Dilemma — Which Horn Will He Take?

The Law and Facts of the Case Clearly Stated.

WASHINGTON, August 26, 1871.

The information relating to the new loan given out at the Treasury Department to representatives of the press for publication is always clothed with so much ambiguity that the real truth cannot be obtained without a vast deal of labor. Messrs. Cooke, Boutwell & Co.'s bulletins announce enormous subscriptions by the "Syndicate" to the new loan.

Years ago the HERALD was the first and only newspaper that undertook to expose and probe the inside operations of the stock-jobbing rings in Wall street. A long time afterwards the Treasury ring at Washington received the same treatment, immediately upon its first organization; and now the great

SYNDICATE

comes forward for its share. There is a desire on the part of the taxpayers to know if the Syndicate actually purchase the bonds or only take them, as agents, to dispose of on commission. It is asked if this Syndicate business is only another scheme to make money out of manipulating the debt over again at the expense of the people, or a *bona fide* sale of a portion of the new loan. And, if the Syndicate are only agents, *is it going to cost more to place the new loan than will be saved in the next three years by the proposed reduction of interest?* Is the present burden of taxation to be *reduced* or *increased* by all these great financial operations so loudly sounded throughout the length and breadth of the land? Is it true that was given out on the 18th instant for publication, that "Governor H. D. Cooke paid into the Treasury to-day, on behalf of the European Syndicate, fifteen millions subscription on account of the new loan," or did he only hand in a certificate of deposit for the amount by the First National Bank of Washington, of which he is President?

In other words, is not Secretary Boutwell swapping United States bonds bearing five per cent interest, payable quarterly, for national bank certificates of deposit bearing no interest? Does not he agree to hold the certificates three months and permit the Syndicate to hold the bonds and draw the interest the same length of time? Does not this brilliant financial transaction net the Syndicate one and one-fourth per cent clear profit besides the one-half of one per cent appropriated by the funding bill? Is not Secretary Boutwell paying the Syndicate six times as much for mere preliminary transactions as he offered the old agents for the entire work? Are items "prepared for press" at the First National Bank of Washington and sent over to the Treasury Department to be there given out for publication? Is there

A SCHEME IN THE BACKGROUND

by which the profits of the Syndicate are to be increased to three per cent, making the entire cost to the people, of converting the loan three and one-quarter per cent, or $48,750,000 altogether? The amount of subscriptions is constantly paraded, but the expense of the business is studiously suppressed. This is certainly not right; the people want all the facts. As tersely stated in the HERALD of the 23d instant, "our people are generous and liberal in their financial ideas, and, in view of the great result accomplished, *will readily yield the commissions and charges accruing to the Syndicate, provided there is no exceeding the terms fixed by the law.*"

LEGALIZED SWINDLES.

The profits of the Syndicate ring will be at least three, if not six, times greater than was plainly intended by Congress; and six, if not twelve, times greater than was offered by the Secretary of the Treasury to the old agents; and the whole funding scheme, taken in all its parts, will increase rather than reduce the people's burden of taxation. Secretary Boutwell is certainly guilty of violating *the spirit* of the laws of Congress authorizing the refunding of the national debt, approved July 14, 1870, and January 20, 1871. The language of these laws, so far as relates to compensation to agents for conversion, is found in section 2, in the following words:—"And a sum *not exceeding one-half of one per cent* of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the same." Whether the strict letter of the law has been violated or not remains to be seen. Mr. Boutwell attempts to find justification of his course in an old law of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to designate certain national banks as depositories of public funds.

The wickedness of this old law was exposed by the HERALD as long ago as 1867, and shortly afterwards the national House of Representatives passed a bill repealing it almost unanimously; but it was defeated in the Senate Finance Committee by the report of a bank president, who held both a seat in that committee and deposit of about a quarter of a million of dollars of public money in his bank.

The investigation had at the time disclosed the astounding fact that while the government was borrowing large sums of money at six per cent interest in gold over $25,000,000 of that very money for which the government was paying such high rates of interest was deposited in a number of favorite designated national banks that paid no interest whatever on the sums so deposited.

These favorite banks had the use of this $25,000,000, sometimes as much as $30,000,000, year after year without paying a cent of interest. It could not be pretended that the money was thus deposited for safe keeping; for one of the banks—the First National Bank of Washington, H. D. Cooke, of Jay Cooke & Co., President—holding at one time a government deposit of over six million dollars, is situated just across the street, opposite the United States Treasury, and many of the most favored ones were within a stone's throw of a United States Sub-Treasury.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The Syndicate's national banks are made designated depositories. Their certificates of deposit, bearing no interest, are taken by the Secretary in exchange for bonds bearing five per cent interest. The interest on the bonds commences when the certificates are delivered. The government practically guarantees that the Syndicate banks shall not be called upon to redeem their certificates for "ninety days," during which time they may draw interest on the bonds for which the certificates are exchanged. By this neat operation one and one-quarter per cent clean profit is realized. To this must be added one-quarter of one per cent commission allowed by the Secretary under the Funding bill, after deducting the expense of printing and issuing the bonds. This brings the profits of the Treasury ring—Syndicate I should have said—up to one and one-half per cent sure. It is plain that the Syndicate may hold the new bonds ninety days, drawing interest, before being obliged to pay over the gold or old bonds.

CHANCE FOR ANOTHER PROFIT.

Secretary Boutwell's official circular of the 10th inst. to national banks contains the following:—"At the commencement of each month notice will be given of the redemption of an amount of bonds equal to the amount of subscriptions in coin for the preceding month, *interest to cease in ninety days from the date of such notice.*"

It has already been stated that in addition to the one and one-half per cent profit already provided for the Syndicate is to be permitted to hold the old bonds "ninety days" before turning them into the Treasury for cancellation. One and one-half per cent can be netted by such an operation. This would make the total cost of conversion three and one-quarter per cent—equal to more than three years' saving of interest. By the end of three years a scheme for another manipulation could be devised.

PLAIN VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW OF CONGRESS.

It is impossible now to see how Secretary Boutwell will clear himself from the charge of wilfully violating a clearly expressed law of Congress. It was clearly the intention of Congress that the new loan should be exchanged for the old. There is an old bond outstanding for each new one authorized. It was clearly intended that the interest on the old bonds should stop on the very day and hour that the new ones commenced.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY IS EXPRESSLY PROHIBITED

from increasing the bonded debt of the nation, in any way, by putting out the new bonds before calling in the old, or otherwise. The law is explicit upon this point. The last three lines of the first section of the Funding bill reads as follows:—"But nothing in this act, *or in any other law now in force, shall be construed to authorize any increase whatever of the bonded debt of the United States.*"

It it had been intended that the Secretary might temporarily *increase* the bonded debt of the nation seventy-five million dollars by issuing that amount of the new bonds to the Syndicates in exchange for national bank certificates of deposit, and then reduce the debt to the proper standard one, two or three months afterwards, by calling in the same amount of old bonds, such intention would have been expressed in law.

As it now stands the law is imperative. Language cannot be found to make it more explicit. It does not permit the Secretary to increase the bonded debt for one day, one hour or one minute even. When the Secretary exchanged, as he did some days since, ten million dollars of five per cent bonds for ten million dollars of national bank certificates of deposit, he increased for the time being—for so long as the certificates remain outstanding—our bonded debt and interest burden, contrary to the plain and imperative law of Congress, which declares that nothing in the funding bill or any other law then in force shall be construed *to authorize any increase whatever* of the bonded debt of the United States.

Secretary Boutwell has evidently overlooked this provision of law; or perhaps he only intends to violate it for "ninety days," and then right things by making a reduction that shall equal the previous increase. This temporary violation will never answer.

In his speech advocating the impeachment of President Johnson Mr. Representative Boutwell said (in reply to a member who thought it not worth while to go on with impeachment, as the Presidential term of office would shortly expire any way) that if the President's term of office should be shortened but by a single day by impeachment he should nevertheless be impeached.

Now, it may be said that if Secretary Boutwell has been guilty of a single temporary violation of law, though but for a single day, as he certainly has been, he ought to be impeached. At all events, there is a fine chance for a Congressional investigation.

FAT FUN.

Accumulated Avoirdupois in the Nutmeg State—The National Association of Fat Men and the Fourth Annual Clambake.

NORWALK, CONN., August 25, 1871.

The fourth annual clambake of the National Fat Men's Association came off yesterday at Gregory's Point, and was in all respects a grand and imposing affair. Extensive preparations had been made for a grand time, and invitations had been sent all over the country to the "heavy weights" to be on hand. A large number responded to the call, but the threatening aspect of the weather at early morning deterred many from coming. As the day advanced the clouds lifted, a fine breeze sprung up, a recent shower had laid the dust, and a day of more than ordinary loveliness repaid those who were present. All the morning trains came loaded with the Goliahs, and at one o'clock it was thought the Point would not hold them. Any uneasiness on that score was quieted, however, by the odor of cooking clams, over a hundred bushels of which were put in bake, to say nothing of the oysters, fish, sweet potatoes, corn, &c. Great good humor prevailed, and when at half-past two o'clock dinner was announced, a rush was made that caused the old Point to shake for very dread of what might follow. Three hours were occupied in despatching the eatables, the tables being spread under a fine tent. Previous to dinner the weighing took place. The following are the names, residence and weight of the "heavy" men, the "small fry," of whom a large number were around, being left out:—

	Lbs.
Hazard Bently, Goshen, Ct.	247
E. B. Goodsell (Mayor), Bridgeport	217
B. W. Maples, Westport	208
Andrew S. Hull, Danbury	231
N. C. Treat, Derby	231
A. S. Beers, Winsted	200
George E. Wheaton, Bridgeport	214
W. A. Clarke, Westville	208
J. Leverty, Bridgeport	208
B. J. Bradley, Huntsville	216
S. W. Bradley, Falls Village	228
D. Read, Bridgeport	200
C. W. Bradley, North Haven	250
W. A. Briggs, Pawtucket, R. I.	300
A. W. Wallace (cracker butcher), Bridgeport	201
A. R. Hale, Atlantic Hotel, Bridgeport	202
Joseph Copeland, Unity, N. H.	205
L. F. Cone, New Haven	210
George Green, Westville, Mass.	200
J. W. Jewett, New Haven	220
N. Alvord, Southport	208
C. W. Bradley, Jr., New Haven	234
William Davis, Norwalk	200
H. S. Lesher, New York	220
Ed. Godfrey, South Norwalk	200
Clark Weston, Norwalk	200
Samuel Betts, South Norwalk	200
Lawrence Kerr, Putnam House, New York	201
J. Wheeler, Saugatuck	272
Amos Barnes, Westport	205
George De Y. Hale, Bridgeport	202
R. Sherwood, Bridgeport	209
Rufus Fillon, Norwalk	230
W. W. Seymour, Ridgefield	211
Ed. Whitney	209
E. A. Whitman, South Norwalk	202
James Deakain, Stamford	204
J. Goodsell, Newburg	213
F. W. Perry, Westport	202
Alexander Caldwell, Newburg	207
Dr. Sanders, West Point	203
Jos. Powell, Newburg	201
M. Dykeman, Ridgefield	226
L. H. Copeland, Bridgeport	303
A. F. Day, Norwalk	221
George Hunt, Bridgeport	205
C. C. Hoff, Lockwood House, Poughkeepsie; late Vice President of the New York City Fat Men's Club	280
T. J. Coe, Spingler House; late Treasurer of the New York Fat Man's Club	260
L. Blackman, Danbury	201
John H. Leverty, Jr., Bridgeport	207
Master F. H. Raymond (seven years old), New Canaan	104
G. T. Samuels, Rockaway Beach	227
H. C. Fuller, New York	218
Jobiel Grumman, Wilton	210
James Lucas, Lucas' Hotel, South Norwalk	203
W. M. Lynes, Norwalk	218
Patrick Murphy, ticket agent, Saugatuck, Conn.	247
W. H. King, South Norwalk	210
Frank Whiting, Bridgeport	310
J. R. Holmes, Philadelphia *Bulletin*	213
Z. Goodsell (after dinner), Bridgeport	300
J. Atkinson, Savannah, Ga.	207
E. H. Cohen, Jr., Savannah, Ga.	203
Milo Lee, Reading	217
E. B. Warner, Bridgeport	203
J. M. Sands, Bridgeport	260
A. M. French, Bridgeport	245
G. S. Smith, Stamford	318
"Bub" Sharpe, Danbury	229
William Donley, Stamford	237
O. Wilcox, Brooklyn	201
H. St. John, South Norwalk	230
E. A. Leach, Norwalk	203
M. Baker, Norwalk	202
C. M. Smith, New Haven	210
A. E. Leeds (Sheriff), Stamford	247
J. Lincoln, Derby	250
S. B. Barlow, Providence	249
G. B. Watling, Sandusky, Ohio	304
Z. Brown, Hudson, N. Y.	266
A. H. Chapman, Greene, Mass.	209
J. M. Miller, Saybrook	248
A. B. Wood, Easterly, N. H.	224
J. Wood, Easterly, N. H.	200
A. Manning, Newport	263
B. H. Brown, Middletown	272
A. H. Jardine, New Haven	200
L. R. Spooner, Springfield	208
C. Spooner, Bridgeport	316
James Brown, Weston, Conn.	229
J. F. Nash, Sharon	240
C. O. Taylor, Middletown	216
G. R. Bergh, Rhinecek	206
Frederick Pentz, Rhinbeck	219
George Brower, Westport	224
L. P. Barrett, New Milford	201
S. Short, Guilford	219
John Milbank, Cold Spring	223
S. M. Brown, Meriden	204
F. R. Spear, Meriden	211
J. G. Winthrop, Meriden	219
S. Spaulding, Springfield	239
R. Kemper, Springfield	22[illegible]
S. E. Alding, Springfield	2[illegible]
A. R. Peck, Springfield	[illegible]
J. B. Munson, Hartford	[illegible]
S. H. Munson, Berlin	269
J. Newton, Portchester	243
Hailey Brown, Newtown, Conn.	230
R. Bones, Norwalk	209
J. H. Finch, Wilton	200
P. G. Finch, Wilton	216
Mrs. A. Spencer, Norwalk	214
Miss A. J. Peck, Norwalk	264
Miss E. M. Crane, Norwalk	250
L. B. Sterling, Binghamton	235
Samuel Hale, Stratford	264
W. H. Smith, Stratford	204
Peter Kemper, Illian, New York	218
D. S. Burr, Illian, New York	214
H. Brown, Redding	230
W. Mackay, New York	244
John G. Simms, Oxford	208
W. Lyon, New York	229
H. Treadwell, New York	330
A. Hurlbutt, New York	201
W. Wright, New York	234
G. Saxton, New York	240
W. Saxton, New York	221
S. W. Jones, New York	216
S. D. Gray, New York	203
Elnathan Wheeler, Troy	200
S. Brotherton, South Norwalk	199½
J. L. Cannon, New York	238
Taylor Hurlbutt, Jersey City	232
George Adams, Brooklyn	240
Harvey Allen, New York	203
Jos. Winslow, New York	208
Samuel B. Sumner, Troy	216
O. J. Cramm, Bridgeport	210
J. Fulham, Brookfield, Vt.	230
C. H. Rundle, Redding	225
Louis Bray, Bridgeport	217
Charles Davis, Norwalk	223
F. Sherman, Bridgeport	205
L. Hill, Bridgeport	226
Wm. Hill, Bridgeport	200
Henry Hall, Bridgeport	244
A. R. Scofield, Bangor	209
Joseph Rauche, Wallingford	218
J. Bylngton, Northport	205
Isaac Avery, Danbury	210
Smith Fitch, Lyme	214
Thomas Sheldon, Windsor	207
Theodore Werner, Providence	216
L. L. Mower, Concord	207
George W. Nell, Concord	269
A. W. Waller, Sharon	212
L. Spaulding, Harlem	252
J. Francis, Brooklyn	208
James Nichols, Staten Island	211
S. Granger, Ansonia	201
W. P. Humphreys, De Pbg	217
G. Glover, Monroe, Conn.	203
?. M. Peck, Jr., Monroe, Conn.	212

Here are 175 fat individuals, nine of them turning the scale at 300 pounds and upwards. Speeches followed the dinner and the South Norwalk Brass Band discoursed music. During the afternoon an

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the ensuing year was held, resulting in the choice of Charles W. Bradley (250), of New Haven, for President; W. A. Briggs (300), Pawtucket, for Vice President, and A. W. Wallace (201), Bridgeport, Secretary. The assemblage then quietly dispersed, and will no doubt retain pleasurable recollections of the fourth annual Fat Men's Clambake.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, SUNDAY, August 27, 1871.

The general trade of the city begins to show considerable animation, and the merchants anticipate a large business this fall. The greater steadiness in the gold premium, which has varied less this year than in any year since 1861, has encouraged confidence in all directions, and many enterprises have been undertaken which had been waiting for this condition.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET

has again much in the way of interesting incidents, but so far there has been little improvement upon the business of the summer season. The success of the new loan was taken to be the signal for a revival of activity, and the larger holders of stocks endeavored to start the market into life, but met with little response from the outside public. Very naturally, there has been an advance in prices on the Stock Exchange, but it was slow in its movement and did not attend any improvement in the volume of business. The dividend-paying stocks have received more attention, it is true, in view of the moral effect on investments produced by the success of the government in borrowing $200,000,000 at five per cent, but the current prices being regarded in most instances as already affected by this influence, the prospect of which was foreseen last winter when the funding question was so extensively agitated, capital has shown a cautiousness and indisposition which have so far prevented a free investment in stocks. In fact, the general situation of the market is so well known, and human nature being always suspicious of buying when sellers are so plenty, transactions are limited. The leading stocks are understood to be held by large combinations who are only looking for a market, and the cliques controlling them are therefore left in their undisputed possession. The accumulation of stocks in this city has perhaps never been so great. The enormous loans of the banks—upwards of $285,000,000—are an indication of this fact. The higher prices ruling last spring brought all the "country" stock into this city, and it is said that the nightly deposits of stocks, bonds and other securities in the vaults of the Stock Exchange represent a market value of about $500,000,000.

The money market has been firmer, but irregular. On one or two days during the week lenders on call were able to get four per cent, but the great glut of capital has been so little affected as yet by the outward movement of currency, and was in fact so materially assisted by the coin disbursements of the Treasury during the week, that the banks, despite their immense expansion, felt at liberty to enlarge their accommodation, and toward the close money drifted back to the stereotyped figures of the summer.

The gold market compressed all its features of interest into the two days at the beginning of the week, when the controlling cliques so far pressed their advantage that they compelled borrowers to pay as high as one per cent a day for the use of gold in daily deliveries, but at the same time gave force to the clamor of the mercantile community, whose solicitations induced Secretary Boutwell to change the time of his gold sale and furnish the market with a supply from the Treasury. His interference was taken to be a threat that he would exert his powers to a further extent if necessary to break the "corner," and the cliques, taking the hint, quietly withdrew their antagonism and left the market to follow its own bent. The extremes of the price were 112⅞ and 112⅜—the cliques having been content seemingly with exacting high rates for the use of their gold, selling it only when the "shorts" took the alternative of buying in their gold in preference to continuing borrowing.

The success of the new loan singularly enough led to lower prices in the government list, for the reason that with the power of redemption conferred by the coin subscriptions to the new five per cents a limit of par in gold was fixed as the highest price for the older five-twenties. There were also doubtless a great many sales for account of banks and other moneyed institutions who had been holding the bonds in lieu of better investment during the plethora of money and low rates of interest, but were desirous of withdrawing in time to meet the better demand for money anticipated in the fall.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is favorable, but without important feature. The disbursements of the Treasury Department by sale of gold and in payment of the September interest have been sufficient to offset the payments for customs, and the specie items show a considerable increase. The gradual movement of currency to the interior so usual at this season is reflected in a further loss in legal tenders. The increase in deposits is just about equal to the increase in specie, and the loss in greenbacks to the increase in loans, so that the statement tallies all around. The relation of reserve and liabilities is such that the banks gain $353,341 in their surplus reserve, which now stands at $10,484,591. The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:—

	August 19.	August 26.
Loans	$304,537,429	$305,047,680
Specie	9,408,805	10,722,050
Circulation	30,247,552	30,198,820
Deposits	247,257,470	248,709,800
Legal tenders	70,098,500	69,489,500

The changes since last week are in detail as follows:—

Increase in loans	$510,251
Increase in specie	1,313,245
Decrease in circulation	48,732
Increase in deposits	1,452,350
Decrease in legal tenders	609,000

THE COURSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

The extreme fluctuations daily in the price of gold during the week were as follows:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
Monday	112⅞	112⅝
Tuesday	112⅞	112⅝
Wednesday	112⅝	112½
Thursday	112⅞	112⅜
Friday	112⅝	112½
Saturday	112⅝	112½

LATEST PRICES OF GOVERNMENTS.

The following were the closing street prices on Saturday:—United States currency sixes, 116¼ a 116½; do. 1881, registered, 118⅛ a 118⅜; do. do., coupon, 118⅞ a 119; do. five twenties, registered, May and November, 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114⅝ a 114⅞; do. do., 1864, do. do., 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., 1865, do. do., 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. do., registered, January and July, 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅛ a 113⅜; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. ten-forties, registered, 110⅞ a 111; do. do., coupon, 114⅛ a 114½.

THE SOUTHERN STATE BONDS

The Southern list was unusually quiet and very little was done even in the issues which are once in a while taken up for speculative movement. The following were the closing prices Saturday evening, including those of Southern municipal and railroad bonds:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 75 a 75¼; do. new, 75 a 75½; Virginia, ex coupon, 63½ a 64; do. new, 71 a 73; do. registered stock, old, 52 a 53½; do. consols, 65 a 65½; Georgia sixes, 84 a 86; do. sevens, 92 a 94; North Carolina, ex coupon, 45 a 45½; do. funding, 1866, 34 a 36; do. do., 1868, 30 a 32; do. new, 25 a 27; do. special tax, 19 a 20; Missouri sixes, 97 a 91½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 96 a 97; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 69; do. new, 61 a 62; do. levee sixes, 69 a 71; do. do. eights, 80 a 84; do. Penitentiary sevens, 72½ a 74; do. railroad eights, 75 a 79; Alabama fives, 68 a 70; do. eights, 100¼ a 101; do. railroad eights, 92 a 95; South Carolina sixes, 70 a 75; do. new, January and July, 57 a 57½; do. do., April and October, 59 a 59½; Arkansas sixes, 53 a 56; Mobile and Ohio Railroad, sterling, 90 a 92; do. interest eights, 80 a 82; do. second mortgage eights, 65 a 70; Mississippi Central Railroad first mortgage sevens, 82 a 85; do. second mortgage eights, 75 a 80; New Orleans and Jackson first mortgage, 84 a 88; do. second mortgage, 75 a 80; Memphis and Charleston Railroad first mortgage, 85 a 87; do. second mortgage, 76 a 80; Greenville and Columbia Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina, 55 a 58; Macon and Brunswick, guaranteed by Georgia, 73 a 75; Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford eights, 54 a 57; Memphis and Little Rock Railroad eights, 74 a 78; Memphis city sixes, 60 a 61; Savannah city sevens, 86 a 88; New Orleans consols, old, 73 a 76; do. issued railroad sixes, 73 a 75; do. sevens, 68 a 70.

STOCKS ON SATURDAY.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during Saturday:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	98⅜	98⅛
New York Central scrip	95	94⅞
Erie	30½	30⅛
Reading	114½	114
Lake Shore	111	110⅞
Wabash	64	63⅞
Northwestern	71⅜	71¼
Northwestern preferred	92½	91⅞
Rock Island	111⅜	111
St. Paul	64	61⅞
St. Paul preferred	81⅞	81
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅞	45⅝
Western Union Telegraph	62⅞	62½
Pacific Mail	52⅞	52⅝
Panama	75	72½

The following were the final street quotations after the closing of the board and the adjournment of the dealers to the sidewalk:—Western Union, 62¼ a 62¾; Pacific Mail, 52¾ a 53; New York Central consolidated, 98⅛ a 98⅜; New York Central scrip, 94⅞ a 95; Erie, 30 a 30⅛; Reading, 114 a 114⅛; Lake Shore, 110⅞ a 110⅞; Pittsburg, 118⅛ a 118⅜; Northwestern, 71⅛ a 71⅜; Northwestern preferred, 91⅞ a 91⅞; Rock Island, 111⅛ a 111⅜; St. Paul, 61⅞ a 62; St. Paul preferred, 81⅛ a 81¼; Wabash, 63⅞ a 64; Ohio and Mississippi, 45⅜ a 45⅝; Union Pacific, 32⅛ a 32½; Panama, 72 a 73; Boston, Hartford and Erie, 2⅛ a 2⅜; Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, 20⅛ a 20⅜.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

SATURDAY, August 26—5 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for all descriptions was quiet and without transactions, aside from sales from second hands, which were at full prices. We quote:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 11½c.; fair do., 12c.; good do., 12½c.; prime do., 13½c. a 13¾c.; extreme range for lots, 11½c. a 14½c., all gold, in bond, thirty to sixty days' credit; and (government bags), 19c. a 20½c.; do. (grass mats), 19½c. a 22½c.; Singapore, 17c. a 18c.; Ceylon, 16c. a 17½c.; Maracaibo, 14c. a 17½c.; Laguayra, 14½c. a 15½c.; Jamaica, 14c. a 16c.; St. Domingo (gold, in bond), 9¾c. a 10c.; Costa Rica, 14c. a 17c.; Mantia, 14c. a 15½c.; Mexican, 15c. a 16½c.; Savanilla, 14c. a 16½c.; Curacoa, 14c. a 15½c., all gold, duty paid, thirty to sixty days' credit.

COTTON.—The market for cotton on the spot was inactive and in the absence of any considerable business prices were to an extent nominal, with a tendency rather in buyer's favor. Future deliveries were moderately active at a reduction of about ⅛c. per lb. from yesterday's prices. At the close, however, the market for future deliveries was a trifle steadier, 18 3-16c. being about the trading point of September, October, November and December. The sales were as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	129	—	129
Consumption	215	9	224
Speculation	11	12	23
Total	355	21	376

—For future delivery (basis low middling) the sales have been as follows:—Last evening—September, 200 at 18¼c., 400 at 18 1-16c., 100 at 18c.; September and October, 400 each, at 18⅛c., together; September, October and November, 200 each, at 18⅛c., together; October, 200 at 18 3-16c., 1,500 at 18⅛c.; November, 500 at 18⅛c.; 200 November and 100 December, at 18⅛c., together; exchanged, 200 September for 200 October, even—total, 4,600 bales. To-day—September, 400 at 18 1-16c., 1,200 at 18c., 100 at 17⅞c., short delivery; September, October, November and December, 100 each, at 18c.; October, 200 at 18⅛c.; 1,200 at 18 1-16c., 100 at 18 1-32c., 1,300 at 18c.; November, 100 at 18 1-16c., 100 at 18c.; December, 100 at 18⅛c., 100 at 18c.; January, 200 at 18⅛c.; exchanged, 100 September for 100 October, even—total, 5,600 bales; grand total, 10,100 bales. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were as follows:—August, 18c., September, 18.17c., October, 18.18c., November, 18.15c. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Good ordinary	16¾	16⅞	16⅞	17
Low middling	18	18⅛	18¼	18⅜
Middling	19	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Good middling	20⅞	21	21⅛	21⅛

—The quotations are based on cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted. The closing rates for freight to foreign ports were as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, ⅜d.; by sail, 5-16d. To Havre, by steam, 1c., gold; sail, ⅞c. To Hamburg, by steam, 5-16d. To Bremen, by steam, ⅞c., gold, compressed. To Baltic ports, by sail, ⅜c. a ⅞c., gold.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, flour, 14,452 bbls; wheat, 220,923 bushels; corn, 266,710 do.; corn meal, 1,265 bbls and 180 bags; oats, 160,272 bushels; rye, 8,900 do. The flour market was firmer and shipping grades were rather higher. The sales were about 16,000 bbls. Rye flour continued in moderate demand and steady. Corn meal was in fair request, but at lower prices. Sales 300 bbls. at $3 75 for Western yellow and $3 75 a $3 85 for Jersey. City sacked meal quiet and unchanged. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 00 a 4 85
Superfine State	5 00 a 5 50
Extra State	5 75 a 6 00
Choice do.	6 00 a 6 50
Superfine Western	5 00 a 5 50
Extra do.	5 75 a 6 00
Extra Minnesota	6 50 a 8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 90 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	6 00 a 6 50
Family	6 50 a 7 25
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a 6 00
St. Louis straight extra	6 25 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	6 75 a 7 25
St. Louis choice family	7 00 a 8 00
Rye flour	4 50 a 5 00
Southern No. 2	4 00 a 4 50
Southern superfine	4 75 a 5 50
Southern extra	5 70 a 7 75
Southern family	7 00 a 10 00
Corn meal, Western white	3 25 a 3 40
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 80 a 3 90
Corn meal, Jersey	3 75 a 3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	4 10 a 4 25
Corn meal, puncheons	20 00 a —

—Wheat was stronger, especially for prime spring, to arrive. The sales were about 100,000 bushels, at $1 48 a $1 45 for red winter, $1 49 for amber Michigan, to arrive; $1 52 for amber State, on the spot and to arrive; $1 44 for prime No. 2 spring, to arrive; $1 55 for fancy amber Michigan, $1 47 a $1 60 for white—the latter price for Diehl. The corn market opened strong at 68½c. bid, but closed dull and 1c. lower. The sales aggregated about 120,000 bushels, mostly Western mixed, at 67½c. a 68½c. for mixed, 70c. for yellow, 72c. a 72½c. for white. Oats were quiet, with sales of 60,000 bushels, at 45c. a 46c. for mixed, 47c. a 48c. for Ohio. Barley continued dull and nominal. There is no inquiry to establish a market. Rye was quiet but steady, with sales of 8,000 bushels Western, at 83c.

FREIGHTS.—The market to-day showed the usual Saturday's quietness, but rates in all instances ruled very firm. In the chartering line there was a good inquiry noticeable for light tonnage vessels for grain, but the scarcity of desirable ones interrupted business to a considerable extent, and those offered were at rates generally beyond the views of shippers. There was also a fair inquiry for vessels for petroleum, and rates were decidedly in owner's favor. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, by steam, 16,000 bushels of wheat at 10d. Small lots of cotton, provisions, measurement goods, &c., at steady rates. The charters were:—A Norwegian bark hence to Norway, 2,000 bbls. refined petroleum, 7s. 1½d. An American brig, hence to Gibraltar for orders to the Mediterranean, 9,000 cases petroleum, 30c. There were one or two grain vessels under consideration, but not yet reported closed.

MOLASSES.—The demand was small and generally confined to moderate lots for the trade at former prices. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 23c. a 30c.; clayed, 33c. a 38c.; muscovado, refining, 34c. a 37c.; do., grocery, 38c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 35c. a 55c.; English Islands, 33c. a 45c.; New Orleans, 25c. a 60c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for spirits turpentine was quiet, but closed strong at 53½c. a 54c. We note sales of 100 bbls. from yard and 115 bbls. from dock, both lots at 53c. per gallon. Rosin was decidedly firmer in consequence of the light supply, strained closing at $3 12½ a $3 25 per bbl., with sales of 300 bbls. strained at $3 15 a $3 20, 400 good strained at $3 25 and 350 bbls. low No. 1 at $4 30. Tar was quiet but steady at $3 50 a $3 75 for Wilmington.

PETROLEUM.—The market for both crude and refined continued quiet but firm. There was not a great deal offering, and but a light demand. Refined for the balance of the month was generally held at 24½c., although towards the close small sales were made at 24¼c. Crude in bulk was quiet but steady at 14c., with 13⅞c. freely bid, but no disposition was shown to meet their views. The sales of refined were:—1,000 bbls. standard white for balance of month at 24⅛c., and 4,000 bbls. do. first half of September at 24⅜c. At the Creek the market was reported firmer, but without material change in quotations; quoted at $4 80 on upper and $4 70 on lower road. The Philadelphia market was quiet but firm. Refined for spot and balance of month was held at 24c. The sales reported were:—500 bbls. standard white, last half of September at 24⅛c., and 1,000 bbls. each, last half of October and November at 24⅛c. Shipping crude quiet at 17⅛c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Cut meats, 83 packages; lard, 392 bbls. and tierces, and 190 kegs. The market for mess pork was very quiet, but firmer, holders asking $14 for September and October, with $13 80 bid; but the desired reduction was not made during 'change. Sales late last evening of 1,000 bbls. for September and October at $13 75. In jobbing lots 250 bbls. mess brought $13 75 a $13 87½. Bacon was quiet and unchanged; quoted at 7⅞c. a 8⅛c. for short clear, 7⅞c. a 8c. for long do. and short rib, 6c. a 6⅛c. for Cumberland cut and 8⅛c. a 8⅜c. for Stratford and Birmingham. Lard remained quiet but firm at 9⅜c. a 9⅞c. for spot, with sales of 60 tierces now, on wharf, at 9⅞c. Last evening sales were made of 500 tierces for November, old or new, at 9⅝c.; 500 tierces new for December at 9⅜c., and 500 tierces for January at 9½c. City lard was quiet, with sales of 150 tierces at 9⅜c. a 9⅞c. Beef was dull and nominal at $10 a $12 for mess and $12 a $14 for extra mess. Beef hams were dull, neglected and entirely nominal. Dressed hogs were quiet and a shade lower; quoted at 6⅛c. a 6⅜c. for heavy to medium. Cut meats quiet, but steady, at former quotations. Butter and cheese were quiet and without change in quotations.

RICE.—The market continued steady, with a fair demand. The sales were 225 bags Rangoon at 6⅛c. a 7c., 175 bags Patna at 6⅞c. a 7⅛c. and 40 tierces Carolina at 8⅛c. a 8⅞c.

SUGAR.—The market for raw was without decided change. With only a light demand the sales were limited to about 300 hhds., including 150 hhds. strictly good fair to prime refining, at 9⅛c. a 9⅜c. per lb., and 44 hhds. Demerara at 11⅛c. a 12 5-16c. per lb. Refined was firm, with a fair inquiry, at 13c. for crushed, powdered and granulated; 12⅞c. for A, 11⅞c. a 12c. for extra C, and 11⅛c. for C. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅛c. a 8⅞c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅛c. a 9⅜c.; good to prime refining, 9⅜c. a 9⅞c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 9⅞c. a 11⅝c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 8c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 4⅞c. a 7⅛c. Havana—Boxes Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅜c. a 11⅛c.; do. 16 to 18, 11⅝c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅜c. a 13c.; do., white, 12c. a 13c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; do., grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 11c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 7⅞c. a 9c.

TALLOW remained quiet, but firm. We note sales of 10,000 lbs. common at 8⅞c. City was quoted at 9⅛c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 956 bbls. The market was a shade firmer, but quiet and unsettled. Sales were reported of 50 bbls. at 92c.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25, 1871.

Cotton quiet; low middlings, 18¼c. Net receipts, 111; gross, 6,426. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,223; coastwise, 5,418. Sales, 600. Stock, 28,927.

MOBILE, August 26, 1871.

Cotton—Net receipts, 36. Sales, 100. Stock, 2,694. Market quiet; middlings, 18c. Consolidated net receipts to-day, 104. Exports—To Great Britain, 1,823. Stock, 12,905.

SAVANNAH, August 26, 1871.

Cotton quiet; middlings, 17⅛c. a 17⅜c. Net receipts, 45. Exports—Coastwise, 25. Sales, 20. Stock, 3,531.

CHARLESTON, August 26, 1871.

Cotton dull; middlings, 18c. Net receipts, 86. Sales, 25. Stock, 2,321.

WILMINGTON, August 26, 1871.

Spirits turpentine strong, at 47c. Rosin firm; $5 for No. 1, $2 60 for No. 2 and $6 for pale. Crude turpentine steady, at $3 45 for yellow dip, $4 50 for virgin.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 26, 1871.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; wheat, 19,000 bushels; corn, 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 130,000 bushels; corn, 22,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels, barley 9,000 bushels. Railroad shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bushels; corn, 26,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels. Canal freights dull—Wheat, 12c. a 12½c.; corn, 11c.; oats, 7½c., to New York. Flour quiet and firm. Wheat scarce; no sales. Corn unsettled; sales, 64,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 56½c. a 57c. Oats scarce, retailing at 39c. a 40. Rye held at 72c.; no buyers. Barley, none on the market. Pork dull at $15. Lard 10½c. Highwines nominally 93.

CHICAGO, August 26, 1871.

Flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat active but declined 2½c.; No. 2 spring, $1 20½, August; $1 11⅛ a $1 12, September; this afternoon heavy at $1 19, August; $1 11 a $1 11⅛, September. Corn declined ⅛c.; No. 2 mixed, 47c.; this afternoon dull at 45⅛c., September. Oats active but declined ⅛c. a ⅛c.; No. 2, 30⅛c. Rye active but weaker, No. 2 at 58⅛c. Barley easier; spring No. 2 at 60c. Highwines quiet but firm at 88c. Provisions firmer and higher. Mess pork, $12 75 cash or September. Lard, 8⅞c. a 9c. Dry salted shoulders, loose, 5c. Live hogs in fair demand and firm, at $3 50 a $5 50. Cattle quiet and steady at $2 25 a $5 37½. Freights unchanged and quiet. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 103,000 bushels wheat, 251,000 do. corn, 24,000 do. oats, 23,000 do. rye, 45,000 do. barley, 3,000 hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. flour, 32,000 bushels wheat, 257,000 do. corn, 39,050 do. oats, 8,600 do. barley and 5,000 hogs.

NEW YORK CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	66	83	3 P. M.	80	91
6 A. M.	69	83¼	6 P. M.	76	87
9 A. M.	72	87	9 P. M.	73	81
12 M.	73	89	12 P. M.	72	78

Average temperature yesterday ... 84⅜
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ... 72⅛

During the past week there were reported at the office of the Registrar of the Health Department 537 deaths, 411 births and 185 marriages.

Judge Blatchford will sit in the United States District Court on the 31st inst. and on the 1st and 2d of September, to hear motions and arguments.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports thirteen fires for the week ending August 26, 1871, at noon. The estimated loss is $13,245. Amount of insurance, $57,000.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by Grafulla's Central Park band at Mount Morris square to-day from five to six P. M.

Marshal Hart has issued licenses for the week ending on the 26th inst. as follows:—Express, 8; coach, 11; cart and cartman, 29; junk shop, 1; porter, 1; drivers, 68. Total amount received for licenses and fines, $260 75.

A woman named Margaret Hogan, who is thirty-seven years of age, and lives at 984 Eighth avenue, fell from the second story window of her dwelling to the sidewalk while asleep, and was severely injured.

C. D. Cardozo, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, has received during the week ending on the 26th instant eighty-three complaints of violations of various city ordinances, all of which were referred to the proper departments for remedy.

The arrests by the police during the past week were as follows:—Saturday, August 19, 311; Sunday August 20, 249; Monday, August 21, 295; Tuesday, August 22, 245; Wednesday, August 23, 256; Thursday, August 24, 252; Friday, August 25, 156. Total, 1,764.

At half-past eleven yesterday morning Professor Thatcher, who lives at 188 Duane street, was crossing on a plank from the roof of his building to another in the rear. The plank gave way in the middle, and Mr. Thatcher fell a height of eighteen feet, on to the roof of a building between the two.

About ten minutes before nine o'clock last night, while the ferryboat New Brunswick was making a trip from the Cortlandt street slip to Jersey City, the pilot observed a boat lying in the middle of the river. The ferryboat was stopped, and the boat proved to be a yacht lying keel upwards. It had evidently been struck by the squall during the afternoon.

A truly wretched old woman named Dora Bensa, who is seventy-eight years of age, attempted to commit suicide by jumping off into the river at the foot of Forty-fourth street yesterday morning, at half-past six o'clock. She was rescued and brought to the Central Police Office by William Corgan, of 546 West Forty-fourth street. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

At half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning two policemen found the body of a man at the foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River, dressed in a black frock coat, blue flannel shirt, plaid pants, leather belt around his waist and new calfskin boots. The body was so much decomposed that the age of the man could not be guessed at. He was five feet nine inches high, and had $2 03 in his pockets, but no papers whatever.

Mr. James Donahue, Superintendent of the Free Labor Bureau, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, makes the following report of business for the week ending August 26:—Applications for employment, 1,014; of these there were 199 males and 815 females; male help required, 124; female, 870; situations procured for 104 males and 759 females; whole number of situations procured for the week ending August 26, 863.

The festival of St. Augustine, which occurs to-day, will be celebrated at St. Augustine's church, Morrisania, under the supervision of the Rev. Father Joseph P. Woods. Grand high mass will be celebrated in the morning, at which the choir from St. Patrick's Cathedral will perform, and the Rev. Father Malone, of Williamsburg, will pronounce the panegyric. In the afternoon a grand picnic and festival will be given at the Sylvan Park, at the foot of Fifth street, Morrisania.

Florence, the comedian, who has just returned from Europe, presented to the Oriental Club on Saturday evening a spirited colored lithographic picture of the burning of Paris by the Commune. The scene of the eventful night, when the Tuileries and other of the principal public buildings were in flames, is most vividly represented, and affords the beholder a fair estimate of its terrible grandeur. The picture is quite large, being forty-eight inches by thirty-six inches, and is enclosed in a magnificent and costly frame. It will be hung in the grand billiard saloon of the club house.

The Central Park Meteorological Department reports for the week ending at two P. M. August 26, 1871, the following atmospherical phenomena:—Barometer—Mean, 30:120 inches; maximum at 9 P. M. August 23, 30.372 inches; minimum at 5 A. M. August 21, 29.934 inches; range, .438 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 70.8 degrees; maximum at 4 P. M. August 24, 84.2 degrees; minimum at 5 A. M. August 20, 56.2 degrees; range, 28.0. On August 23 rain fell from midday to 6:30 P. M. to the depth of .46 inches; August 24, from 3:45 A. M. to 4:45 A. M., .19; August 25, from 1 A. M. to 4:30 A. M., .20; August 25, 10:15 A. M. to 12 P. M., .82; August 26, from 0h.0m. A. M. to 9:15 A. M., 1.00—making the total amount of water for the week, 2.73 inches. The distance travelled by the wind during the week was 827 miles.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The depot of artillery at Berlin has just sent a mitrailleuse to each of the military schools of Potsdam, Erfurt, Neiss, Engers, Hanover, Cassel and Anklam, to serve for the instruction of the pupils.

M. Damour, says the London *Athenæum*, has discovered a new Spinell, to which he has given the name of Jacobsite, at Jacobsberg, in Sweden. It is very hard and cuts glass, is black in color and has a specific gravity of 4.75.

In the first six months of the present year the increase in the population of Berlin amounted to 50,000 persons. In the course of the year 1870 only 229 persons emigrated from Berlin to America or Australia.

The *Nuova Patria*, of Naples, states that some interesting documents relative to Masaniello have just been discovered in the archives of the municipality.

A temperature of seventy degrees and upwards is again reported, on the 14th inst., at several British stations. In London, at eight o'clock, the thermometer was seventy-three. During the afternoon of the 13th the temperature in London reached eighty-seven degrees in the shade.

The statement we printed, says the London *Builder*, as to the consideration shown for St. Alban's Abbey by English sovereigns at different times may not have been without its effect. The restoration committee have received an intimation that "Her Majesty is pleased to consent to patronize the undertaking for the restoration of St. Alban's Abbey, in consideration of the great historical and religious interest which is attached to it."

Experiments were lately made with Harvey's sea torpedo by the Dutch government at Nieuwdiep. A sloop of war was anchored in Texel Roads, the torpedoes were towed into contact by the ram Buffel, of 2,500 tons, 400 horse power, twin screws. Further experiments were intended to be made with the Scorpion, a vessel of the same class, against the Buffel underweigh, but it was not considered advisable to run the risk of two such powerful rams running into each other by accident at the speed which would be required. The committee will make their report to the Minister of Marine on the trials they have witnessed, the Minister will then decide whether it is suitable for the navy of Holland.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

KORNAKENS—HARTMANN.—On Thursday, August 24, 1871, by the Rev. Dr. Mohldencke, at the St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran church, J. H. KORNAKENS to Miss M. J. HARTMANN, all of this city.

Died.

BYRNE.—On Saturday, August 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH BYRNE (maiden name McGonnell), of county Armagh, Ireland.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 523 West Twenty-sixth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CAMPBELL.—After a long and severe illness, JAMES CAMPBELL, of parish Drumore, county Tyrone, Ireland, in the 36th year of his age, departed this life on Sunday, August 27.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 516 West Forty-sixth street, on Tuesday, August 29, at one o'clock P. M.

CLIFFORD.—At Carmansville, on Sunday morning, August 27, CARRIE A., daughter of Richard Dean and Jane Elizabeth Clifford, in the 24th year of her age.

CONNELL.—On Sunday, August 27, WILLIAM MURRAY CONNELL, a native of Paisley, Scotland.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 101 West Forty-first street, on Wednesday, August 30, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

CONNERS.—On Sunday, August 27, 1871, TIMOTHY JOSEPH, eldest son of William and Mary Conners, in the 24th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, 29th, at half-past ten A. M., from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Seventh avenue, New York, where a solemn requiem will be celebrated.

COOPER.—On Saturday, August 26, 1871, MARY ELIZA COOPER, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the St. Joseph's Benevolent Association and the officers and members of the Female Parasol and Umbrella Makers' Union are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, 30 Greenwich avenue, at one o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, to the Church of St. Joseph, corner of Sixth avenue and West Washington place, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

DARCY.—At Wappenger Falls, on Friday, August 25, MARY, the beloved and only daughter of Timothy and Ellen Darcy, aged 1 year, 7 months and 19 days.

The friends of her father, Timothy Darcy, and those of her grandfather, Patrick Rooney, and her uncle, James McGrath, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, August 28, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 45 Baxter street.

DILLON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 26, 1871, RACHEL DILLON, aged 21 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, August 28, at two o'clock.

DOHERTY.—On Sunday, August 27, WILLIAM HENRY DOHERTY, of chronic rheumatism.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Walter Roche, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, 211 West Forty-sixth street, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

DORSEY.—On Saturday, August 26, DENNIS DORSEY, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 29th inst., from his late residence, No. 45 Amity street, at two o'clock.

Geneva (N. Y.) papers please copy.

FAY.—On Saturday, August 26, after a short illness, JOHN FAY, a native of Gort, county Galway, Ireland.

The remains will be taken from St. Vincent's Hospital, 195 West Eleventh street, to St. Bernard's church, 410 West Thirteenth street, this (Monday) morning, August 28, at half-past ten o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

FINLEY.—On Thursday morning, August 24, after a lingering illness, Mrs. HONORA FINLEY, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Patrick, Mark and James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 734 Greenwich street, near Perry, this (Monday) morning, at nine o'clock, from whence she will be taken to St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church, corner of Sixth avenue and West Washington place, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered up for the repose of her soul. The remains will then be conveyed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

FERRY.—At his residence, 182 South Third street, Williamsburg, after a short but severe illness, ADDISON FERRY, aged 50 years and 6 months, eldest son of Ezra H. Perry.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the South Second street Methodist Episcopal church, to-day (Monday), at two o'clock P. M., without further notice.

FLANAGAN.—On Saturday, August 26, of a lingering illness, JULIA ANN MAGUIRE, widow of Patrick Flanagan.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 101 Third avenue, on Monday, the 28th inst., at nine o'clock, to St. Ann's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

GRAHAM.—On Friday, August 25, WILLIAM IRVING GRAHAM.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati, and of the St. Nicholas Society, are invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity chapel, West Twenty-fifth street, near Broadway, on Monday, August 28, at three o'clock P. M., without further notice.

NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, August 25, 1871.

GENERAL ORDER.

The President, with great regret, announces to the members of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati the death of William Irving Graham, secretary of the society, and one of its most respected and valued members. The members of the society are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 36 East Thirty-first street, on Monday, August 28, at half-past two o'clock P. M., wearing the usual badge of mourning. By order.

HAMILTON FISH, President.

MARINUS WILLETT, Acting Secretary.

HAYDEN.—On Sunday, August 27, JAMES HAYDEN, from county Carlo, Ireland, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 439 West Fifty-fourth street, on Tuesday afternoon, August 29, at one o'clock sharp.

HARTOG.—On Saturday, August 26, after a short illness, SOPHIA, beloved wife of Ferdinand Hartog and daughter of the late John Bramson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 133 Madison avenue, on Monday, the 28th, at two o'clock P. M.

HOOPER.—At Harlem, on Saturday evening, August 26, GERTRUDE, wife of Laurence Hooper and eldest daughter of Dr. Luke Hussert, in the 29th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house of her father, 126th street, near Fifth avenue, this (Monday) evening, 28th inst., at seven o'clock. The remains will be taken on Tuesday morning to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

JONES.—At Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on Sunday, August 27, FANNIE H. JONES, daughter of Charles H. and Eliza G. Jones.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's church, Cold Spring Harbor, on Wednesday, August 30, at two o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset on the arrival of the train that leaves Hunter's Point at half-past eight A. M. Returning leaves Syosset at five P. M.

KOHN.—On Friday evening, August 25, HENRIETTA BERNHEIMER, beloved wife of Julius A. Kohn, and second daughter of Simon and Rosetta Bernheimer, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 218 West Fourteenth street, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Chicago papers please copy.

MATTHEWS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, August 25, ALBERT E., eldest son of the late Albert Matthews, Esq., in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, on Tuesday, August 29, at half-past two P. M.

MUSK.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, August 27, CHARLES MUSK, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, August 29, at half past twelve P. M., from his late residence, Elm street, Orange, N. J. Train leaves New York, foot of Barclay street, at 11:20 A. M.

MCELHINNY.—On Saturday, August 26, 1871, JANE, the wife of Thomas McElhinny.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 342 Willoughby avenue, between Franklin and Skillman streets, East Brooklyn, on Monday, August 28, at two o'clock P. M.

SCRIBNER.—In Lucerne, Switzerland, on Saturday, August 26, of typhoid fever, CHARLES SCRIBNER, aged 50 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully informed that the remains will be brought to this city at once, and that due notice will be given of the funeral, which will take place from his late residence.

SCHILLING.—On Sunday, August 27, MARY J., the beloved wife of A. F. Schilling, aged 28 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Monday, August 28, at three o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 122 Garden street, Hoboken. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

SHANNESSY.—On Saturday, August 26, after a lingering illness, EUPHINEA ELSPETH, the beloved wife of John Shannessy, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her sister, the widow of William C. Vaughan, No. 606 Tenth avenue, on Monday, at two o'clock P. M.

TAYLOR.—At Catskill, N. Y., on Friday, August 25, 1871, WILLIAM DALTON, son of William B. S. and Annie Taylor, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 130 Sixth street, Brooklyn, E. D., this day (Monday) at three o'clock P. M.

TIERNEY.—On Sunday, August 27, THOMAS JOSEPH, infant son of Matthew and Bridget Tierney, aged 12 months and 17 days.

Funeral to take place from the residence of his parents, 412 East 112th street, this (Monday) afternoon, at one o'clock, to Calvary Cemetery.

WALTERS.—At Little Neck, L. I., ELIZABETH, widow of Charles Walters.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at half-past one o'clock, from the Little Neck church. P. S.—Trains leave Hunter's Point at twelve o'clock M. Carriages to be in waiting at the Bridge street depot on the arrival of the train, to convey friends to Little Neck church, Flushing, L. I.

WEEKS.—Suddenly, at her residence, 131 West Forty-first street, on Saturday, August 26, 1871, ELLENOR, wife of Phillips Weeks, in her 63d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from Church of the Holy Innocents, Thirty-seventh street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, without further notice.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, August 27, of congestion of the heart, JOSEPH P. WILSON, of Ninth street, Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 240

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—BLUE BEARD.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, BURLESQUES, &C.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances afternoon and evening—LOLA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—"ON THE TRACK"—THE JEALOUS PHILOSOPHER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.—THE DRAMA OF FRITZ.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 729 Broadway.—KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS' SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.

TERRACE GARDEN, 58th street, between Lexington and 3d avs.—JULIEN'S CONCERTS.

GLOBE THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WITH SUPPLEMENT

New York, Monday, August 28, 1871.

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GENERAL SHERMAN is with President Grant in his cottage by the sea. The Man of Appomattox and the Man of the Great March will doubtless have some very interesting chit-chat to linger over.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE FENIAN DEPUTATION from Ireland has, according to our special despatch, been made the occasion for another demonstration in Dublin. There was no lack of green and tricolored flags, of bands and patriotic airs, of decorations and other displays of enthusiasm. Though ostensibly in favor of the French deputation, it seems that the whole affair was intended for an extraordinary Fenian demonstration.

CAPTAIN HALL AND THE POLARIS have arrived at Holsteinberg Greenland. So far into the bowels of the earth have they gone forth toward the North Pole. The prospects are excellent for the further prosecution of their discoveries. Arctic navigation is reported to be attended with fewer difficulties this season than usual, and by next year we may expect to hear that Captain Hall has greased the North Pole with the wagon grease presented to him for that purpose.

DU CHAILLU'S NEW FIELD OF EXPLORATION.—It will be seen, by a despatch from Hammerfest, Norway, published in another part of the paper, that Paul B. Du Chaillu, the intrepid African explorer, has changed his field of investigation, and was at the latter end of last month within the Arctic Circle and at the extreme point of Europe. He had been to North Cape, above seventy-one north latitude. It is said he is procuring materials for another book and lectures on this primitive and interesting part of the world, which, judging from his equatorial explorations in Africa, will prove, no doubt, highly interesting.

WHILE THE YELLOW FEVER is now threatening to become epidemic in Charleston it is remarkable that the Charleston papers just at hand—those of Friday—have no word whatever to say regarding the presence of the dread visitor nor any deaths to chronicle. The only item touching upon the subject is a communication in one of them relative to hygienic matters, suggesting the best means of securing the health of the city. This omission is not to be taken as a lack of enterprise on the part of the papers so much as a show of misdirected anxiety to prevent injuring the business prospects of the port.

THE FEMALE SHOEMAKERS AT LYNN have got their spirit up, and are not to be put upon. An attempt to limit their privileges by the bosses recently, and to reduce their wages, called out a spirited indignation meeting on the part of the girls, in which they declared that their rights as free-born women were not to be invaded with impunity, and other sentiments equally creditable to themselves and discouraging to their bosses. We would recommend to these spirited lasses, however, the example of the Lowell factory girls, who, being on a strike, made public declaration of their willingness to go at any other business—cooking, washing, housekeeping, marrying or baby-tending. That's the spirit that cows the boss. He can stand a great deal of futile invective at public meetings, but he would surrender at once if he were quietly "discharged" by all his workwomen. However, we wish the Lynn girls all success.

The Five Per Cent Loan—What Shall Be Done With the Rest of the Debt?

Admitting that the Secretary of the Treasury has succeeded, or will succeed, in disposing of the two hundred millions out of the five hundred millions authorized of the new five per cent loan, the question naturally arises, What will he do with the rest? What will he do with the balance of three hundred millions of fives, the three hundred millions of four-and-a-halfs and the seven hundred millions of fours? Looking at the extraordinary efforts that have been made to get these two hundred millions of five per cents taken, and the length of time the Secretary has been working to accomplish that, there is a poor prospect of succeeding with the thirteen hundred millions that remain. It is doubtful if any considerable amount of the balance of three hundred millions of fives could be negotiated. There appears to be no disposition to touch the four-and-a-half and four per cents.

Nor is it quite clear that the two hundred millions, of which so much has been said, have been actually sold, or exchanged at par for outstanding five-twenty six per cents. The reports are favorable, it is true, and from them there is reason to hope this much of the debt will be funded at the reduced rate of interest; but the Treasury Department is not explicit enough on this subject. The people want to know if the so-called Syndicates, or agencies of bankers here and abroad, have subscribed and paid for the new loan, or if they are only and merely agents of the government, depending upon their ability to dispose of the loan to others. That is the question. If they be *bona fide* purchasers—as, for instance, when the Rothschilds or any other great house take the loan of a European government—there can be no question as to the success of the Treasury Department. In that case we expect to see the amount credited on the books of the Treasury and a statement of it published. On the other hand, should the new loan, or a large portion of it, be placed in the hands of these Syndicates as agents, simply to dispose of it if they can, success is not positively assured, and it is entirely another transaction.

Is the success of the loan only hopeful on the promises of these Syndicates, or is it an accomplished fact? It is possible Jay Cooke & Co. and McCulloch & Co., and those acting with them, may have been carefully preparing the way, under the private sanction of Secretary Boutwell, for placing the loan, and that long before the new financial departure was announced, and that they are able to speak confidently of the result; but we want to know the facts and the whole history of the transaction. Then, on what conditions has the loan been purchased by them or placed in their hands for negotiation? If purchasers, are they allowed a percentage? and would that be in accordance with the funding law? If only agents, what percentage are they to get? It is necessary that the public should know what the cost will be, how much the Syndicates are to get, and what will be the profit or loss to the country. There is a suspicion that the Secretary of the Treasury is making a great job out of this loan for the benefit of the Syndicates and national banks. We learn from our Washington correspondence that the banks are receiving, or are to receive, the new five per cent securities upon delivering certificates of deposit, which, of course, will enable them to draw interest on both the new and old bonds for the time being. How long they will be permitted to do this we do not know. We want, as was said before, explicit information on all these matters as well as to the cost in percentage of commission, advertising, printing and everything else, so that the public may know what is to be gained or lost in the manipulation of the loan.

Here it is in order to inquire if the whole debt cannot be permanently disposed of, or arranged so as to prevent the manipulation of it every two or three years by bankers and agents who make stupendous fortunes every time they handle it. We have never seen and cannot see now why the Treasury Department should not do all the business pertaining to the debt as well as Jay Cooke, McCulloch, the Syndicates, or any other agent. The truth is, the whole of our system of national finances is too complicated and anomalous, and is under the management of those who know little of the subject. Though two hundred millions of the five per cents may be disposed of there is still thirteen hundred millions of the six per cent five-twenties for refunding at a lower rate of interest, besides a hundred millions more of six per cents, and the four hundred and fourteen millions of the non-interest-bearing debt in the form of United States currency notes, which have to be provided for. Considering that the funding bill and Mr. Boutwell's scheme for re-arranging the debt have failed, with the exception of that small part of it, the two hundred millions of five per cents said to have been disposed of, the question arises, What shall now be done with the debt?

Perhaps the consolidation of the whole into interminable securities, bearing three sixty-five per cent interest, which is a cent a day on a hundred dollars, would be the best plan. The debt would be simplified in this way, would cost much less in the management of it, would facilitate transactions in the market and at the banks, and would enable the most ignorant to calculate readily and at any time the value to a cent of these national consols. It would at the same time tend to lower the rate of interest generally in this country, and, consequently, to promote business and enterprise, as well as to regulate the money market and prevent those extreme fluctuations which prove injurious to trade. But it may be said public opinion is against a consolidated debt having no fixed time to run. If interminable securities meant an interminable debt the people would be right in opposing their issue; but that is not what we mean. Securities having no fixed time to run, and, therefore, termed interminable consols, can be redeemed as readily as paying off short time bonds. The government can go into the market at any time, just as an individual can, as a buyer. The sinking fund and the surplus money in the Treasury could be applied to this purpose as easily as at present. Then the low rate of interest would prevent the premium on government securities being so high as to make it unprofitable for the Treasury to buy them up. No doubt one of the principal reasons, and, perhaps, the principal one, which keeps the three per cent consols of England up to a high figure is because they are interminable. They are sought as a permanent investment. The fact that they are interminable, however, would not prevent the British government from buying in the market and paying off its debt, if it desired to do so and had the means which this country has.

An objection may be raised to consolidating the whole debt into three sixty-five per cents on the ground that this could not be done without increasing the total of the debt. Congress was so impressed with this idea of not augmenting the sum of the debt that in passing the Funding bill last year it expressly provided against that. Still the objection is more popular than logical. If the sum of the debt were increased two or three hundred millions, and the annual interest reduced twenty, thirty or forty millions the country would certainly gain by it. Besides the actual saving of so much a year, the benefit to the country in bringing the people to be familiar with a low rate of interest would be incalculable. But it does not follow that the sum of the debt need be much augmented, if augmented at all, if a proper system of funding be devised. Congress seemed to have had some idea of that principle of national finance which recognizes additional value to securities that have the longest to run in the funding bill. While the five per cents are redeemable in ten years the four and a halfs are extended to fifteen years and the fours to thirty years. Graduating the supposed market value in this way, interminable three sixty-fives ought to be worth as much as the fifteen years four and a halfs, and the thirty years fours. Then, with the facility of calculating interest at a cent a day, and the advantage this would prove in financial transactions, the government, as an additional inducement for people to take these new securities, could make the interest payable quarterly or even monthly. Evidently some comprehensive and better plan to fund the debt and to simplify the management of it is needed, and Congress could not spend its time better at the next session than to take up this subject.

The Sermons Yesterday.

In the Fifth Universalist church the Rev. Charles F. Lee portrayed the character of Walter Scott, the Christian man of letters, who, born two years later than Napoleon I., has outlived and outshone the great general in the affections and esteem of mankind. The false glory which once gilded the name of Napoleon has faded, while the fame of Scott has increased, and he stands forth to-day a fitting illustration of the beautiful harmony of genius and virtue. His works may be read by all—by the young as well as the old—because they are as pure in thought as the paper on which they are printed. This is a tribute well merited, and which, we regret to say, cannot be justly paid to very many of the novelists of our own day and generation; and well might this preacher add that no greater fallacy can exist than the belief that purity of tone in a writer is of no account. If not now, certainly some future generation will consign every one of those immoral and debasing publications which pander to the lowest animal instincts of our nature to oblivion. And men should write, as they should live, for the future and the better time. Not one of the people of Scott's brain can ever die. Their virtues, not their vices, have immortalized them and called them forth from the mist of fancy into beings almost as real as ourselves.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, who has just returned from Europe, whither he went to unite with his brethren in presenting to the Czar of Russia the prayer of the Evangelical Alliance for religious toleration in his realm, greeted his people yesterday in St. Ann's Church on the Heights, and told them that "everything was accomplished that was designed." Had the Doctor gone a little farther, and informed us what was designed, we might be the better able to judge of the success. The Atlantic cable has brought us another and a different idea of the result, and we would like to know wherein the success of the Alliance's mission is predicated.

Some excellent advice was given by the Rev. Alfred Young to the congregation at St. Paul's Roman Catholic church against superstitious confidence in churches and in men, of which they were cautioned to beware. At the foot of the Cross only they were instructed they could find peace. We might have known that it is impossible to stifle Christianity had not Dr. Janes, of Flushing, L. I., so informed us yesterday. But there are some old truths which we are very apt to forget, and it is well to be reminded from time to time that they are verities. The closing remarks of the Rev. Father Merrick, in St. Francis Xavier's church, are worthy of careful attention. They show the difference between the hero of fiction and the hero of life, and the motives and affections which impel and direct each. The other sermons were of the commonplace order of theological expositions, but they were doubtless designed, as all are designed, to do good to the hearers, as we trust they will to the readers of the HERALD to-day.

The New Murder Mystery.

How murder will out! Could there be any surer mode of escaping detection for murder done than by packing up the body in a trunk and shipping it away as freight? To the sharpened senses of the murderer no possibility of an uncovered track was likely to remain after such a process had been thoroughly carried out. The new murder mystery partially developed at the Hudson River Railroad depot on Saturday is an instance of this kind, and yet the whole mystery is fast unravelling. There seems already no doubt that the hapless victim was one of the many that are cruelly done to death in the terrible abortion dens of this city. The name on the express wagon, the sharp wit of the little street Arab who helped unload the baggage, the looks of the seedily dressed woman who was so lavish of her money to secure the trunk, are all clues that an ordinary detective can follow out to a successful issue. The murderer will doubtless be unearthed soon, and most probably will prove to be one of the unscrupulous quacks who ruin health and morals, at so much per head, without regard to medicine or law. The statutes as they stand are not stringent enough to punish these vile wretches as they should be punished, but, so far as they go, we trust the full penalty will be meted out to the author of this new murder.

The Cholera—Its Course and the Means to Prevent It.

We print this morning a very important communication on the approach of cholera, its course and the means to prevent it. The suggestions of our correspondent are as simple as they are valuable, and if they are acted upon in time they may save the country from a very great calamity. England is already acting in this matter, and has sent Dr. Radcliffe, a well-known sanitarian, to visit the coast where vessels from the Baltic mostly arrive, and rouse the local authorities to the necessity of immediate precautionary measures. Deaths from cholera have occurred on board ships at Hull, Dundee and Shields. In the epidemic of 1831 no less than sixty English vessels sailed from Riga alone as soon as the cholera broke out there; but, unfortunately, they carried the disease with them, and from England it was brought to the United States. The same thing happened in 1849 and 1854. The danger is even greater now than before, the coal trade with the Baltic from Newcastle and Shields having increased to such an extent that the shipping is perhaps doubled. The epidemic now prevails in Riga to an alarming extent, and this time, as on the previous occasions, it was carried to England by the shipping, and though but few cases are yet reported every day increases the danger.

It will not do for us to be listless in this matter. Our correspondent shows how easily the disease may be carried from city to city by persons affected with it so slightly as to recover without having been aware of the nature of their malady. This is a most alarming feature, and one which renders dealing with it so as to prevent its introduction exceedingly difficult. And the disease is so contagious that only the immediate use of the most powerful disinfectants can prevent its spread. These points are especially dwelt upon in this communication, and the hints which it gives are invaluable both to the sanitary authorities and to the people. We cannot afford to disregard them, or we may be scourged even more fearfully than in the terrible ordeal of forty years ago. Asiatic cholera is a disease more resistless in its march than the tread of armies, and only science, cleanliness and a wise precaution can guard us from it.

There seems to be no good reason to doubt that cholera is disseminated by importation, and that it usually travels over the same course. The facts adduced by our correspondent prove these two propositions most clearly. The route of the present epidemic is exactly similar to that which it followed in 1832. Germany is invaded now, as it was invaded then, and not only have many cases occurred at Königsberg and Dantzic, and a few at Berlin and Stettin, but the disease is even reported as far west as Antwerp. If scientific Germany was unable to prevent its introduction and successfully to cope with it afterwards it seems idle to expect anything better in England and this country. In the previous epidemics it was quickly carried from Berlin to Hamburg and from Hamburg to London. And we are scarcely told that it has appeared at Berlin till we hear also that it is at Antwerp. Whether English skill and sanitary precaution will stay its march remains to be seen, but we must not forget that it may be brought to the United States from Hamburg and Havre as well as from Liverpool and Southampton. So far as a vigilant quarantine can close the door against it the door must be vigorously closed, the strict performance of the Health Officer's duties being our first barrier against this fearful pestilence.

Cleanliness has always been reckoned next to godliness; but when cholera is on its travels it becomes a Christian duty as important as any of the Divine commands. A pure atmosphere is a more effective remedy against disease than the physician's potions. Havana is the hotbed of yellow fever, because its harbor, which has only a single outlet to the sea, is a pool of accumulated filth. New York may, in like manner, become the plague spot of the United States if its streets and tenements are allowed to reek with garbage and other offensive matter. Now is the time for the Board of Health and the sanitary police to fight their battle with the cholera. If our city is made as clean as Philadelphia had once the fame of being we shall have little to fear from the ravages of disease. But no time ought to be lost. The work of a complete purification should begin at once. We shall fight against importation in vain if propagation is to be encouraged. All these points, as well as the proper treatment of such cases as may appear, are so well argued in the communication of "J. C. P." that we not only commend it to our readers, but second and enforce all its arguments.

The Railroad Slaughter at Revere, Mass.

The frightful railroad accidents, as usual, are coming all in a heap. It seems to be a law of accidents that one shall precipitate another, like a row of bricks. A collision took place near Westport, Pa., on Saturday, killing five persons, and another on the Eastern Railroad, at Revere, Mass., killing twenty-four. These are dreadful mishaps following so closely upon our Westfield and tugboat explosions and the late railroad disaster in Maine, and they indicate that even such an accumulation of horrors does not impress the necessity of care and capability in their duties upon our railroad and steamboat managers and employés.

The collision at Revere was evidently the result of outrageous negligence. The accommodation train, which suffered most, was behind time half an hour, having waited that long for trains that apparently must have been overdue. Then it moved along slowly and seemingly uncertain whether to go or stay. It stopped on the road two or three times in this seeming uncertainty, and it would appear that while it stopped no danger signals were stationed in the rear to warn off the coming trains that had so long been overdue. At Revere it stopped once too often. The express train that it had waited for before came dashing round the curve, and at once hurled itself into the rear passenger car, crushing and jamming everything in its way, and in two minutes twenty-four dead bodies lined the train.

These facts are enough to place the whole responsibility of the disaster upon the conductor, Mr. Nason. He does not seem to have consulted the telegraph wires at all; he does not seem to have ordered any danger light to the rear; he does not seem to have comprehended for a moment that the express train, so long overdue, might dash in upon him while he was dillydallying along the route with his train. He seems to have known nothing and apprehended nothing, although there was every reason to apprehend just what happened. Surely coroners' verdicts lately have been stringent enough to have warned him against such criminal negligence, if they are good for anything whatever. It now remains to be seen whether Massachusetts can grasp the subject with the same regard for the protection of human life as New York has grasped it. If these accumulations of disaster do not eventuate in some most telling example and warning, then there will be no need of attempting to secure safety on railroads or steamboats hereafter. We will have to pay our money and put our lives into the hands of careless men as heretofore, or return to the old primitive modes of travel.

How to Save New York.

Some of our contemporaries have lately done their best, or their worst, to send abroad the impression that New York is the short cut to the infernal regions; that it is steeped in corruption, and that from the crown of the head unto the sole of the feet there is no soundness in it. The report has reached the village of "Boeting," away up or down in New England, where resides a great physician, Cudworth by name, who has come on here, and yesterday, in the Church of the Messiah, on Park avenue, gave his audience a series of prescriptions, good, bad and indifferent, which he believes are to effect a cure in our body social and politic. Of course we are thankful for good advice coming from any quarter, and especially from the moral town of Boston; but we may be permitted, without being liable to the accusation of impertinence, to ask whether the medicine prescribed by Dr. Cudworth has been tried and proved effectual upon any other diseased body.

As seen and studied by this Boston physician the disease of New York is complicated and deep-seated. It must be treated thoroughly in at least three aspects—namely, intemperance, licentiousness and political corruption. But, while we admit the prevalence of these evils among us, is it true that we, as a people, are in proportion to our population more intemperate, licentious or corrupt politically than are the populations of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore or New Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis or San Francisco, or any other large city of the Union? We hear the same cry sounding forth from all those places, and some of them present pictures of dreadful decay and corruption and vice. Dr. Cudworth thinks he has found the cure, and, for intemperance and licentiousness, it is the creation of public sentiment against them. The Doctor illustrated what he meant by this public sentiment, but he did not tell us how this sentiment is to be created. By his illustrations of Sumter and the Westfield explosion and others he has left us to infer certain states and conditions which do not reflect very great insight or knowledge on his part, and as in a free country no law can be enforced which has not public sentiment at its back, we are at a loss to know how this sentiment is to be created and fed so as to enable the ministers of law and justice to enforce the same against those evils. Thirty thousand prostitutes and abandoned women in New York, and the number annually increasing! How are we to create a public sentiment which shall reduce the aggregate and finally drive the evil from our midst? That is what we want to know, and that is what Dr. Cudworth failed to tell us. The picture of the moral young man coming from the country to the city and being ruined here in a few years has been so frequently portrayed that our readers generally are familiar with it, but, unfortunately for the illustration, it is not exactly true. The moral young man from the country has not been seen in New York for many a day, or, if he has, he at least has not been found dead in his bed from intemperance and its kindred evils before his young manhood had attained its full strength. We will venture to say that not one moral young man in one thousand from the country who have taken up their abode here has gone to ruin in our midst. The trouble is, and the truth of the matter is, that the city has to receive and take care of the evil of the country as well as of its own, and the streams of vice are wider and flow along more rapidly than the streams of good. They all centre in our great cities, and, because of the many influences of good which exist in cities, and especially in New York, we are relatively more moral than our country cousins, and there are ten chances that a young man will be brought into good and virtuous society and under moral and religious influences here to the one that he will fill a drunkard's or a murderer's grave. But this fact, instead of excusing Christians from doing more, should encourage them to redoubled efforts for the salvation of New York.

For the third great disease of our city—political corruption—Dr. Cudworth had, indeed, what he himself characterized as a strange republican remedy to recommend to his hearers—namely, compulsory voting or expatriation. No man should have a house who cannot take care of it, and no man should have the ballot who will not use it for the public good. This was Dr. Cudworth's doctrine—his great remedy for our municipal corruption. But incidental to this he would have an intellectual and a property qualification for every voter. "Vote or leave the city" may do very well for a monarchy or an autocracy, but it will never pass current in a republic like ours. That the criminal classes should not be allowed to govern us we freely admit, but that they do to a great extent rule us is the fault of the moral part of the community, who think not enough of our institutions or government to break away from party and vote as conscience and the public weal demand. Until this thing can be done and a public sentiment aroused by which the nine hundred thousand shall seize the government, now held by the one hundred thousand of the vicious classes, we must submit to the evils of bad government. But coercion can never do what our moral sense and our own free will leave undone.

AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY is reported to be the latest thing out in the way of European complications. According to our special despatch from Salzburg both Italy and Germany were prompted to this step by the common fear of French aggression. Not a very implausible reason, this. Italy is afraid of the clerical tendencies of the majority of the National Assembly, and seemingly not satisfied with M. Thiers' left-handed explanations, while Germany is looking about for allies, with a view, perhaps, of meeting the alleged Franco-Russian combination, at any rate to isolate France in the future struggle. Russia seems dissatisfied, and France cherishes the idea of revenge and recovery of the lost provinces. On the other hand, Austria and Germany seem to be on the best terms possible; for nothing short of an alliance between these two Powers will satisfy the Vienna press, which is loud in its approval of such a combination. The Emperor Francis Joseph, adds our special cable report, will pay his return visit to the Emperor William at Coblentz, not at Salzburg, as it was at first contemplated.

WASHINGTON.

Signal Lights for Sailing Vessels---How the Law is Avoided.

Census Statistics—Population of the States and Territories.

Increase of Postal Operations During 1871.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1871.

A Law That Cannot be Enforced.

The government officers have recently been levying penalties of $200 under the new law on vessels not supplied with the torch prescribed in the statute to be lit and exhibited on the quarter approached by other vessels. On an application for a remission presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, he has decided that the penalty cannot be collected under the law simply for a failure to have a torch as all times on board. An actual failure to show a lighted torch on the approach of a steamer in the night time must be proved or admitted to bring the case within the language of the law. The money exacted has accordingly been refunded.

Native and Foreign Population of the United States.

The following table, just completed at the Census Office, exhibits the totals of the population of the States and Territories, classified as foreign and native, the totals of the classification into white, colored, Indian and Chinese having already been published:—

States.	Native.	Foreign.
Alabama	977,030	3,962
Arkansas	469,445	5,026
California	360,416	209,836
Connecticut	423,515	113,699
Delaware	115,879	9,136
Florida	182,291	4,967
Georgia	1,175,982	11,127
Illinois	2,024,493	515,198
Indiana	1,539,193	141,474
Iowa	987,735	204,057
Kansas	516,217	48,822
Kentucky	1,257,613	62,208
Louisiana	605,088	61,827
Maine	578,034	48,881
Maryland	697,492	85,412
Massachusetts	1,104,032	353,319
Michigan	916,049	268,010
Minnesota	279,209	160,697
Mississippi	816,731	11,191
Missouri	1,499,028	223,267
Nebraska	82,245	20,748
Nevada	28,690	18,601
New Hampshire	288,689	29,811
New Jersey	717,153	188,843
New York	3,244,406	1,138,953
North Carolina	1,068,352	3,029
Ohio	2,293,767	372,403
Oregon	79,323	17,600
Pennsylvania	2,976,530	345,291
Rhode Island	161,957	55,396
South Carolina	697,552	8,074
Tennessee	1,239,204	19,316
Texas	756,108	62,411
Vermont	283,396	47,155
Virginia	1,211,409	13,754
West Virginia	424,923	17,091
Wisconsin	690,171	304,499
Totals	32,640,997	5,472,348
Territories.		
Arizona	3,849	5,809
Colorado	33,265	6,599
Dakota	9,368	4,815
District of Columbia	116,466	18,254
Idaho	7,114	7,986
Montana	12,616	7,979
New Mexico	90,254	5,620
Utah	56,084	30,102
Washington	18,931	5,024
Wyoming	5,605	3,511
Totals	348,530	94,200

SUMMARY.

Total population of the United States		38,555,983
Composed of	Natives	32,989,437
	Foreigners	5,566,486

For purposes of comparison, summarizing the tables already published, the total population of the United States may also be made to appear under the following classification:—

White	33,580,999
Colored	4,880,009
Indian	25,731
Chinese	63,254
Total	38,555,983

Of the Indians and Chinese the Territories contain 4,563 of the former and 7,075 of the latter.

The Indian Territory and Alaska are not included or mentioned in any of the census tables above epitomized.

Post Office Statistics.

The following statistics, compiled from official data just completed, exhibit the large increase in the business of the Post Office Department which has been going on for several years and is still in progress:—

Number of post offices established during the last fiscal year	2,407
Number of post offices discontinued	854
Increase	1,563
Number of post offices in the United States, June 30, 1870	28,492
Number of post offices in the United States June 30, 1871	30,045
Number of Presidential offices (*i. e.*, offices with salaries of $1,000 per annum and over) June 30, 1870	1,002
Number of do. do. June 30, 1871	1,178
Increase	79
Number of resignations during the fiscal year	4,807
Number of removals during fiscal year	1,179
Number of deaths during fiscal year	369
Number of changes of name and site	390
Total number of cases acted on during the year	9,416

The highest number of post offices before the present year was in 1859, when there were 28,539.

Relics of the War of 1812.

For some time past parties have been engaged at the Washington Navy Yard in dredging for chains and other articles deposited for safe keeping beneath the surface of the Anacosta river at the time the British burned this city. They have been rewarded in their search by the recovery of a considerable amount of chain, and last week a fine old-fashioned anchor was fished up from its muddy bed, where it had lain for over fifty years. It is in a very good state of preservation. It is shaped very long and slender, with a huge ring in one end. It will now probably be made to serve another purpose, as it is now lying near the anchor forge waiting its turn with the rest of the old iron.

Operations at the Navy Yard.

The United States steamer Frolic, formerly the A. D. Vance, captured off Wilmington by blockaders and afterwards employed as a gunboat in the North Atlantic Squadron, is being repaired and fitted up, it is said, for the flagship of the Post Admiral at New York. Several alterations are being made and a light spar deck put over her whole length. The Nina is also on the stocks undergoing repairs.

Personal.

Secretary Boutwell is not expected to return to Washington until September 15.

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ITALY AND GERMANY.

Herald Special Report from Salzburg.

An Alliance, Defensive and Offensive, Between the Cabinets of Rome and Berlin.

Italy Apprehensive of the French Assembly.

Fears of French Interference in Favor of the Pope the Alleged Cause of the Alliance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the HERALD has been received from one of our correspondents in Austria:—

SALZBURG, August 27, 1871.

It is positively affirmed that a new secret treaty of alliance, defensive and offensive, has been concluded between the Emperor of Germany and the King of Italy.

FEARS OF FRENCH INTERFERENCE.

The Italian government is said to be apprehensive that the clerical tendencies of the majority of the National Assembly might ultimately drive the French government to an active interference in favor of the temporal power of the Pope.

WHAT LED TO THE ALLIANCE.

The menacing language of the majority during the recent debate on the Roman question and the well known aversion of M. Thiers to Italian unity have led to advances between the Cabinets of Rome and Berlin which are now stated to have culminated in alliance between the two countries.

ITALY AND GERMANY HAVE ONE APPREHENSION.

Prince Bismarck is said to have represented to the Italian government that they had both one common interest—that of resisting the threatened French aggression, pointing to the great result achieved by the alliance between Italy and Prussia in the war of 1866.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

Herald Special Report from Salzburg.

The Emperors William and Francis Joseph Will Not Meet at Salzburg, but at Coblentz.

THE ALLEGED AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE

The Vienna Press Advocating an Alliance Between the Two Empires Against the Pretended Russo-French Combination.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the HERALD has been received from one of our correspondents in Austria:—

SALZBURG, August 27, 1871.

The report that the Emperors William and Francis Joseph would meet at Salzburg has been denied.

It is now stated, in a semi-official manner, that the Emperor of Austria will pay a return visit to the Emperor of Germany on Prussian territory. The meeting will take place at Coblentz, but no date has as yet been fixed for the imperial interview.

THE CONTEMPLATED AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

The *Morgen Post* of Vienna advocates an alliance between Austria and Germany. It says:—"Germany needs Austria as a counterbalance against France and Russia, chiefly so at the present time, when the French government is about to introduce a plan for the increase of her army to 2,000,000 men. Germany is also interested that the East should not fall under the control of Russia."

Another Vienna journal, the *Tagblatt*, says:—"France meditates revenge, and the words lately addressed by the Czar to the French Minister at St. Petersburg are intended as a response to the interview between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph at Ischl. The contemplated Austro-German alliance will be answered by an alliance between France and Russia. Germany can only resist the enemy by whom she is threatened in front and rear by an alliance with Austria, and Austria can only thwart the schemes of Russia with the support of Germany."

SPAIN.

The Crown Prince of Italy Homeward Bound—Movements of King Amadeus.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, August 27, 1871.

Prince Humbert of Italy will leave the city on Tuesday for home.

King Amadeus will set out on Thursday on a visit Valencia and Catalonia.

SERVIA.

Opening of the Servian Chamber.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BUCHAREST, August 27, 1871.

The session of the Servian Chamber will probably be opened early in September.

THE TRICOLOR AND THE GREEN.

Herald Special Report from Dublin.

Grand Demonstration at the Departure of the French Deputation.

THE PEOPLE BITTER AGAINST THE POLICE.

A Fenian Demonstration, Though Ostensibly in Favor of the French Deputation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent at the Irish capital:—

DUBLIN, August 27, 1871.

There was a grand demonstration at Dublin and Kingston to-day at the departure of the French deputation. The Roads at Kingston were crammed with vessels.

Irish and French flags were displayed everywhere and bands played American, Irish and French airs. The enthusiasm of the people is intense. Speeches were made expressing deep-felt sympathy for France and many cheers were proposed and given for the French republic.

ANIMOSITY BETWEEN THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE.

There is a very bad feeling between the police and the people, which is ready to break out at any moment into open violence; but there were no disturbances yesterday, as the police held aloof.

A FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

Several processions paraded the streets, headed by flags of France and Ireland. Many houses were decorated with green and tricolored flags.

This may be looked upon as an extraordinary Fenian demonstration, although the departure of the French deputation was ostensibly selected as the occasion.

FRANCE.

Any Attempt to Celebrate the Anniversary of the Republic To Be Put Down by Force.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 27, 1871.

A circular, addressed by M. Thiers to the Prefects of Departments, directs them to appeal to the patriotism of the citizens to abstain from all demonstrations on the 4th of September; and that should attempts be made at the celebration of the anniversary all legal powers be used for their suppression.

ITALY.

Precautions Against the Cholera—More Congratulations to the Pope.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

FLORENCE, August 27, 1871.

A decree has been issued subjecting all vessels coming from the Southeastern Italian provinces to rigid quarantine.

CONGRATULATING THE POPE.

The Ministers of Bavaria, Portugal and Guatemala have waited on the Pope and tendered their congratulations.

THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Paul Du Chaillu in a New Field of Exploration.

HAMMERFEST, Norway, Latitude 70 40 North, July 26, 1871.

Paul B. Du Chaillu, the famous African explorer, is here, and has just returned from North Cape, north of latitude 71, the extreme point of the European Continent, jutting into the Arctic Ocean. Since he left the United States last spring he has visited Sweden (where he was kindly received by the King) Finland, Lapland and a part of Russia, and has been up the Gulf of Bothnia. He had the gratification to find his works on Africa in this remote part of the world, both in English and translated into the Norwegian language. He is much impressed with the grand scenery and character of the people of this primitive region. Du Chaillu expects to be back in the United States next November or December, when he will prepare to give the public descriptions of his travels and explorations in this new field of labor and old home of the Magi and European races.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

The area of low barometer (which was Saturday) on the lower Lakes, after being increased by the influence of the storm in Western Tennessee, has moved eastward, and is now on the New England coast. The cyclone which had passed northward through Georgia gradually spread out and disappeared as such. Brisk south and southwesterly winds continued until Sunday evening from Virginia to Massachusetts, but have now very much diminished. Very heavy rains have fallen from central Lake Erie to Vermont, and lighter rains at most points on the middle and eastern coast. An area of cloud and rain has extended over Nebraska and Missouri, and the barometer is falling, with northeasterly winds on Lake Superior.

Probabilities.

The rain in New England will probably clear away to-night, and northwesterly winds prevail on Monday from Maryland north and eastward, light southerly winds with partially cloudy and warm weather is probable for the Southern and Gulf States, clear and hazy weather for the lower lakes, threatening weather, with local rains, from Lake Huron to Illinois and Westward.

THE FIRE AT GUADALOUPE.

Destruction of the City of Point-a-Pitre—Loss Estimated Between Six and Seven Millions of Dollars.

POINT-A-PITRE, August 10, 1871.

I avail myself of the opportunity of the British mail leaving for St. Thomas to-morrow to give you an account of the late dreadful fire which has completely destroyed this city and has left out the suburbs.

On the evening of the 16th ult., at nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the middle of the city. It was checked, after great exertions, at one in the morning. Twelve houses were burned.

On the evening of the 18th, at half-past eight o'clock, another fire broke out, also in the middle of the city, one street to the eastward of the first one. At eleven o'clock it was a general conflagration, which lasted until nine next morning. Then the destruction was complete.

The Consulate has saved nothing except the coat of arms.

The average loss is estimated from six millions to seven millions of dollars.

There is a great deal to be done here. There is plenty of room for our energetic people. This city must be rebuilt again, being the heart of the island.

The coming crop is in the very best condition. Everything looks bright for the future.

Should any help for the victims of the late fire be given to you you may forward the same direct to me.

SLAUGHTER.

The Massachusetts Railroad Horror.

THRILLING ACCOUNT OF THE DISASTER.

Sickening Sight at the Dead-House.

Indifference of Railroad Employes to the Wants of the Sufferers.

Twenty-four Victims of Official Incompetency.

List of the Slaughtered—Four Bodies Unrecognized.

Cause of the Collision—An Investigation Demanded.

BOSTON, August 27, 1871.

Of all the cruel and sorrowful railroad slaughters of the present generation, including even such as the memorable Norwalk massacre, the terrible Angola disaster and the more recent catastrophe at New Hamburg, there are none which were more directly

THE RESULT OF CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE

than the fearful one which took place on the Eastern Railroad, seven or eight miles from this city, at about a quarter past eight last evening. Carelessness of the most unpardonable description sent between twenty and thirty souls hurriedly before their Maker, and as many more were either fatally wounded or so badly maimed and bruised as to render their future life only a painful burden. The calamity is hardly worthy of the dignified name of an accident. It was nothing more or less than a needless

SLAUGHTER OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

who had temporarily committed their existence to the careless servants of a reckless corporation. The disaster was in every respect an unusual one. Two trains came together, and one telescoped within the other, but, unlike most collisions, they were going in the same, and not in opposite directions. A local train, known as the "Beverly train," left the depot in Boston at about a quarter to eight, about half an hour behind the usual time. On account of its being Saturday night the cars were unusually crowded, and many of the passengers were of that class who seek a Sabbath's recreation along the seashore and among the charming and sequestered resorts of Swampscott, Lynn and Salem. Every seat was occupied, and very many were obliged to stand, and the train was so heavily loaded that two locomotives were required to pull it along. The train was of the "way," or "accommodation" description, and was obliged to stop for a considerable period at every station between Boston and Beverly. As before stated, this train left at a quarter to eight. Fifteen minutes later the Bangor Pullman express left, and as there were no stops to be made, it soon closed up the gap intervening between itself and the accomodation train which had preceded it. At sixteen minutes past eight the way train was at the Revere station and at about this moment the lightning train, which was also due and had the right of way, came thundering along and shot into the heavily loaded accommodation train with the fearful results stated. All was dark without and drizzling rain was falling, and as the collision came the train was just starting away from the station. The cars were lighted within by frail kerosene lamps in the ordinary manner, and the passengers, unmindful of approaching danger, were in some cases dozing carelessly in their seats and in others chatting merrily among themselves, and, perhaps, in many instances, industriously arranging for an excursion or some other pleasant event on the following Sabbath. All at once a rumbling noise was heard and those who were in the rear of the car could not fail to have been suddenly apprised of the

TERRIBLE AND SUDDEN DEATH

which was so rapidly approaching. A light, small at first but growing larger and brighter through the darkness, was seen coming nearer and nearer. All at once the sharp, shrill whistle of "down brakes" was heard, but still the locomotive of the lightning express came tearing along at what seemed to be and actually was a fearful rate of speed, and on the same track and in close proximity to the train containing the frightened and death-doomed passengers, and which was almost motionless at this time. On it came until the speck of light became a great glare and the rumbling was thunder. The engine got so near that nothing could avoid what was to follow. Those who saw with horror realized the situation. They leaped from the platform for their lives, and in the last car there was a rush for the door and a momentary panic. Quite a number got off this way. In the meantime the great locomotive come on until there arrived a moment when the glare became darkness and the rumbling thunder was changed to a terrific crash, followed by the hissing of the escaping steam mingled with

YELLS OF THE DYING, GROANS OF THE HURT

and shrieks of the frightened. It was an awful moment. The engine struck the rear car and cleared its way through men and women with the debris it made on either side. Clear and clean through this car it went, reducing it to fragments; but even then it had not lost its powerful momentum. It crushed on into the next car and did not stop in its deathly way until it had gone half its length. Some power seemed to raise up the locomotive like a rearing horse, for when it struck this car it appeared to have entered above the level of the floor and run in like a closing telescope. The concussion was of such tremendous force that it threw the other cars of the Beverly train from the track, partially overturning them. The lamps were upset and

THE KEROSENE OIL TOOK FIRE.

There was, of course, a great rush, and the flames were communicated to the clothing of the women. The panic was frightful, and many were hurt and badly burned. The greedy flames travelled with great speed from one car to another until three of them were embraced in the fiery folds. These were subsequently moved up the track half a dozen rods, so that the flames should not interfere with the sufferers in the rear car, and then they were allowed to burn until there was nothing left for fire to feed upon. An effort was at first made to put out the fire, but was prevented, and the flames were useful in lighting up the dreadful scene in the rear and facilitate the services for the wounded. But this was not the only and perhaps not the worst visitor the unfortunate passengers had. Simultaneously with the collision the connecting pipes of the engine were broken, and in an instant the wretched sufferers were shrouded in a

CLOUD OF BLINDING, HISSING STEAM,

and deluged with boiling water, which brought instant death to many of the wounded, and will prove fatal to others who had probably not been otherwise seriously injured. The occupants of the Pullman train, who sustained no harm, beyond a severe fright and a good shaking, except a few cases where some slight bruises were received, rushed out to ascertain the extent of the catastrophe. Among the shivered fragments of the car that was first struck lay the motionless bodies of those already dead, while the wounded were

WRITHING AND SHRIEKING IN AGONY

of pain, and those who were able were trying to extricate themselves from the debris which was upon and about them. At the second car the scene was similar. The wreck was not so complete, but the extent of the injuries to the occupants was about as great. The scene at the burning cars was quite as fearful, many of the passengers there having their faces, hands and limbs terribly burned, and in some instances to such an extent as to render them helpless.

There was, of course, a short space of time before any one could do aught but gaze with horror upon the appalling sight, but this did not last long. Many of the uninjured passengers at once set themselves to work taking the

WOUNDED, THE DYING AND THE DEAD

from the general wreck. Word was sent to Boston, to the officers of the railroad and to the police. The people of Revere and Chelsea soon heard of the catastrophe and hundreds hastened to the spot. All the surgeons in Chelsea were sent for, and subsequently surgical aid was sent for to Boston. A messenger was mounted on a fleet horse and despatched at breakneck speed to Chelsea for aid. He started the R. S. Frost Hose Company, just arrived home from an excursion to Providence, on the way to put out the fire, and they, with some of their Providence friends, rendered efficient service. The local police were on hand and active, and all the neighborhood threw open their houses as temporary hospitals and turned out to render such assistance as they could. As the news spread through Chelsea hundreds of people in single teams and job wagons rigged up hastily, and on foot, led by curiosity, repaired to the scene of the disaster. Most of those whose injuries were likely to prove fatal in a few moments were taken into dwelling houses in the immediate scene of the disaster. One man, who insisted that his wounds were of little account, expired instantly, while expostulating with his friends for carrying him instead of allowing him to walk. Another victim, who was taken by the hand by a police officer who was assisting him, left the whole flesh of his hand, nails and all, in the palm of the officer when he let go his hold. Others who were scalded by the escaping steam from the locomotive had the skin and flesh literally blown from the exposed portions of their bodies, and charred remnants of it, mingled with ugly clots of blood, were visible in the immediate neighborhood of the catastrophe when daylight dawned this morning. As before stated, the citizens and the police from Boston and Chelsea done all in their power to

ALLEVIATE THE SUFFERING

of the wounded and dying—acts which were in marked contrast with the conduct of the railroad officials. Of course they furnished transportation for surgeons to the scene of the disaster and brought the wounded into the city, but aside from this their attention and efforts were chiefly directed in clearing away the debris, relaying the track and seeing generally that the business of the road should not be interrupted. The bills of mortality have been made up to-day, so far as human foresight can compute the amount, and embrace a total of twenty-four fatal results. Many of those who were injured by the calamity—such, at least, as were able to endure the fatigue of removal—were taken away to their own homes; and it is, of course, impossible to definitely ascertain the character and effect of their wounds; but it is to be presumed that they will eventually recover.

THE DEAD LIST

thus far embraces the following names:—

1—Rev. Ezra S. Gannett, D. D., of Boston.
2—Harriet F. Shattuck, fancy goods dealer of Lynn.
3—Charles B. Shattuck, child of the above.
4—Rev. Samuel R. Mason, D. D., of Cambridgeport.
5—Wm. Jeffries, of Lynn.
6—Ella Pearson, of Lynn.
7—James Burns, shoemaker, of Lynn.
8—Edward F. Sanborn, druggist, of Providence, R. I.
9—T. F. Bancroft, shoe dealer, of Lynn.
10—Susan F. Cheney, shoebinder, of Lynn.
11—E. F. Merrell, clerk, of Danvers.
12, 13—Henry A. Foster and sister, of Providence.
14—W. B. Emerton, of Providence, R. I.
15—George Bancroft, merchant, of Peabody.
16—Aaron Ericson, leather dealer, of Swampscott.
17—Wm. A. Seeley, of Beverly.
18—Mrs. P. C. Jasper, residence unknown.
19—John Wells, clerk, of Boston.
20—John B. Wells, clerk, of Boston.

Such is the grievous total of the disaster, all the more horrible in its nature because of the highly respected and respectable character of those who lost their lives thereby.

FOUR MORE UNFORTUNATES,

who have been burned and scarred almost beyond identification, yet remain in the hands of the Coroner, and will stay there until they are claimed or it is rendered necessary to put them away. It would be natural to suppose that the sad locality of such an occurrence would present many

HEARTRENDING AND DEPLORABLE INCIDENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Garnett, for instance, whose name stands first in the list, was one of the oldest and most distinguished Unitarian clergymen in the country, and on this fatal trip he was on his way to Lynn to accept an invitation to preach to-day in the Unitarian church in that city. As early as the year 1824 he entered the ministry in this city, and has labored long and successfully, until failing health admonished him to quit his work. Commencing in a small wooden church, his congregation, as they waxed in wealth and numbers, increased also in love for their pastor, and a few years ago built an elegant building for religious worship, which has always been known as "Dr. Garnett's church." But bodily infirmities prevented the doctor from the continuance of his work. He therefore resigned active connection with the church and devoted himself to educational pursuits, being the principal and founder of the well-known Pemberton Square School for Young Ladies. Dr. Garnett was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 4, 1801, and received his education at Phillips Academy and Harvard College. He was first ordained as a collegue of Rev. William Ellery Channing in 1824, and, with the exception of two years' absence in Europe because of ill health, has ever since remained in the discharge of his pastoral duties, up to the time of his death. Dr. Garnett was editor-in-chief of the *Christian Examiner*, a weekly newspaper, published in the interests of the religious denomination which he loved.

Rev. D. R. Mason, D. D., of Cambridgeport, who was possessed of some note in New England. He was connected with the Baptist denomination, and was on his way to Beverly to occupy the pulpit in exchange for to-day. His body was at first supposed to be that of a gentleman from Winthrop, but a pocket memorandum soon established his identity. Dr. Mason was more than middle aged and was very generally esteemed by all who knew him.

Mrs. Shattuck and child, the latter being a beautiful boy of six, were on their return home from Boston, where they had been doing a day's shopping. She was not immediately killed by the disaster, but survived until early morning, when she died. Her little boy expired an hour afterwards, amid the frantic moans of his father, who paced up and down the room. Mrs. Shattuck was but twenty-five years of age.

W. H. Jeffries, a lad in his teens, was a son of John Jeffries, Jr., of this city, the Secretary of the Eastern Yacht Club. Miss Ella Pearson, of Lynn, and E. K. Merrill, of Danvers, were found dead together in one seat. They had but lately become engaged to be married, and the ceremony was to have taken place this fall. When found their hands were clasped together, and it seemed as if they had renewed their vows of love at the approach of death.

Thomas F. Bancroft was one of the wealthiest shoe dealers in Lynn. He had occupied several positions of public trust and confidence, and was a man of sterling character in business.

Edward E. Sanborn, a young man, was on his way to Lynn to attend the wedding of his sister. When he was first extracted from the ruins he breathed slightly, and his injuries did not appear to be of a fatal character. As soon as possible, however, he was removed to the United States Marine Hospital in Chelsea, and died fifteen minutes after his admission.

Aaron Ericson was one of the wealthiest and most popular shoe and leather dealers of Boston. He occupied a summer residence on the beach at Swampscott, whither he was proceeding at the time of his death.

One of the most melancholy incidents of all, however, was the case of the Foster family, brother and sister, the former of whom was to have been married in Swampscott to-night. He had just been to Providence after his sister, who was to act as one of the bridesmaids on the occasion, and it was their intention to spend the whole of to-day at the house of the mother of his intended. The inconsolable grief of the latter when she first beheld the mangled remains of her lover this forenoon was a picture of sorrow most painful to witness. She had no previous intimation of the calamity which had fallen on her with such a crushing weight, and the blow was greatly intensified. The cries and moans were most pitiful to the ear, and brought tears to the eyes of all who were present.

TERRIBLE SIGHT AT THE TOWN HALL.

The scene at the Town Hall to-day, where had been placed seven of the bodies which were unclaimed, was one which, I trust, never again to be compelled to witness. The bodies, blackened and distorted as they were, had been brought from the depot like so many logs and thrown down carelessly on the rough board floor. No attempt had been made to straighten out their limbs or even to clear away the filth which had accumulated on their faces and hands and outer garments. There they lay, stiff and cramped as when they were first taken from the wreck, with garments torn and besmeared with blood, and reposing just as they would be placed to occupy the least room. Some were bent up half double, and there were others whose broken limbs hung loosely at angles from their bodies. A coarse and dirty piece of cloth or blanket was flung carelessly over their faces to hide the horrible appearance which they were, and a loose scrap of white paper, on which was rudely scrawled the names and residences of those who had been identified was pinned as a sort of label on their clothes. The bodies had remained so long without proper attention that nature began to assert its work, and the inevitable signs of decay were manifest throughout the rooms, which smelled more like a sausage factory than a place devoted to the repose of the dead. The

SUFFOCATING FUMES OF DECOMPOSITION

soon became so intolerable that the officers in charge procured a bucket of chloride of lime and, with a long-handled tin ladle, proceeded to dish out the neutralizing compound in the most business-like and disgusting manner. To all appearance they seemed to act as if they were dealing with carrion instead of human beings. As they proceeded with this operation, lifting up the cloth which covered the face of the nearest corpse, the officer coolly dumped a half ladle full of lime, almost completely hiding the features from sight, and then scattered an equal quantity on other portions of the body. As fast as one body was thus disposed of the flies, which swarmed in great abundance, returned to their feast, and the officer passed on to repeat the operation upon the next in order. The spectacle was one of the

MOST CRUEL AND INHUMAN SIGHTS

that was ever presented to the eyes of a civilized community. The callous faces of those in charge, with a very few honorable exceptions, evinced their desire to get rid of their disagreeable task as speedily as possible and their strong aversion to the performance of the ordinary decencies of human nature. Not a single railroad official was present to see that the dead were tenderly cared for, and thus it was that their remains were neglected and made the subjects of desecrations. In one corner of this filthy and temporary charnel house were the

REMNANTS OF HUMAN SLAUGHTER

which had been gathered up at daybreak near the scene of the disaster. Among them were a full upper set of false teeth; three or four waterfalls, saturated with blood and matted with the parboiled scalps of the now ghastly victims. What seemed to be a delicate kid glove was found, upon examination, to be the complete skin of a woman's hand, which had dropped off after the accident, and was found in the middle of the track by a small boy during the forenoon. The shoe of a child and another of a lady were also among the collection. And of portemonnaies, little shopping bags and fragments of bonnets, hats and other wearing apparel there was a sad variety, the whole forming a collection almost as melancholy as the array of mangled corpses piled up in the other end of the room.

Among those who were rushing frantically from one body to the other was a young man, about twenty years of age, named Thomas, in anxious search for his missing mother. "She was on the train," he said, "and she has not come home yet. I have been to every hospital and I can't find her, and I must. She must have been killed!" and then he burst into loud sobs, which moved many of the spectators to sympathizing tears. Rushing frantically to the mangled and prostrate form of Mrs. Jasper, he pulled away the dirty covering from her face and said to the HERALD reporter, "Now tell me do you think that is her? She was dressed in black, just like her; but then she was an older woman than she seems to be; but she is so terribly burned that I can't tell." At this moment a policeman came up and informed him that the mangled remains were not those of his mother. He was apparently relieved, but still he could not give up that she was not among the victims, and he went back again to the scene of the disaster to see if he could gather any tidings of her.

OF THE WOUNDED

who have been carried to the city hospitals and private houses in the vicinity there have been gathered the following names:—

1—E. J. Allen, of Lynn, shoe manufacturer; badly scalded about the face and head.
2—Ann Rawson, of Lynn; severely burned.
3—John Mansfield, of Salem; burned about the neck and shoulders, and left arm bruised.
4—Mary Lee, of Salem; arm broken and body dangerously scalded.
5—Frank Fitzpatrick, of Cambridgeport; compound fracture of arm.
6—Jefferson Howe, of Portsmouth, N. H.; right arm badly broken.
7—Mary Ann Call, No. 11 Centre street, Salem; injuries to the chest, not necessarily fatal.
8 and 9—George J. Hill, of Lynn, and Frank Davis, of Charleston, were injured, though not very seriously.
10—Stephen O. Thayer, printer, of Newton.
11—Ann Foley, tailoress, of Boston.
12—John P. Bettis, wire dealer, of Boston.
13—Lizzie Hatch, hat trimmer, of Charleston.
14—John Buckley, cabinet maker, of Beverly.
15—Frederick Browning, carriage salesman, of Boston.
16—Edward Williams, shoemaker, of Lynn.

The great majority of the injuries mentioned above are caused by scalding water from the boiler of the engine, and it is not believed that there is any immediate danger of fatal results. Everything possible is provided for the comfort of the suffering ones, and no pains are being spared to render their recovery as speedy and complete as possible. None there are, of course, who will ever cease to bear upon their persons a tangible remembrance of this terrible scene through which they have passed, for the faces of many are literally raw in appearance and their hands and arms are almost totally deprived of cutaneous covering.

There is but one opinion concerning this mournful event, and that is that there has been

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

on the part of some of the employés of the Eastern Railroad Company, and the public clamor is for a full investigation and the visiting of punishment upon those who were careless or negligent. The most blame seems to attach to the conductor of the accommodation train, who allowed his train to occupy the track at a time when the express train was due. There are also floating criticisms of the action of the Depot Master in Boston in allowing the express train to follow out so soon after the accommodation train. The whole matter will be sifted by a Coroner, and investigation will begin to-morrow.

About two o'clock to-day a young man, a resident of Chelsea, standing on the platform of a car viewing the ruins at Revere, the car started and threw him off. He struck his head upon a rail, and it is supposed he is fatally injured.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

AUGUST 28.

1861—The combined Union naval and land forces, under Commodore Stringham and General Butler, attacked the rebel defences at Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
1856—The Dudley Observatory at Albany inaugurated.
1851—The yacht America beat the yacht Titania in a race from Cowes, England, forty miles out and back, leaving her eight miles astern.
1722—A hurricane and inundation by the sea almost destroyed Port Royal, Jamaica, and killed a great number of its inhabitants.

SUICIDE BY A WOMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 27, 1871.

Mrs. Lizzie Smith, formerly Mrs. Seely, of Albany, N. Y., prominently connected in the Eastern States, committed suicide to-day in consequence of domestic infelicities.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DISASTER.

Collision Between Passenger and Freight Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Six Persons Killed and Four Wounded.

ERIE, Pa., August 27, 1871.

The Erie mail train, bound West, collided with the Empire freight train, going East, between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning, about one and a half miles west of Westport station, middle division of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The following persons were killed and injured:—R. J. Brown, of Lockhaven, and Reuben Winslow, passengers, and E. W. Hyman, of Williamsport, conductor, and Thomas Gannon, of Dunkirk, fireman of the mail train; James A. Ward, of Bellefonte, Pa., conductor, and William Killinger, of Altoona, Pa., engineers of the freight train, were killed.

Injured—A. M. Atwater, of Lockhaven; Reuben Hiller, of Williamsport; James Shaffer, Jr., Sinnemahoning, Pa.; J. McCormick, of Baltimore, engineer of the passenger train; Thomas McNanny, of Wayne, Pa; A. K. Steel, of Tionesha, Pa.; G. H. Cornwall, of Binghamton, N. Y.; Martin R. Fisher, of Lockhaven; G. A. Lacy, of Philadelphia; Judge J. A. Dale, of Tionesha; Henry A. Thompson, of Williamsport; Eban Riper, of Sinnemahoning; Frank Boone, of Altoona, baggage master of the train, and Alonza Lyon, of Pa., fireman of the freight train. Other persons were slightly bruised and scratched.

The passenger train was about an hour late in leaving Williamsport, and was running at the rate of about thirty-five miles per hour. The freight train was running at about the rate of eighteen miles an hour. The trains meeting on a sharp curve, were not visible to each other till they were only a few yards apart, and their speed was not checked. The baggage and smoking cars of the mail train were telescoped all but a few feet. The passengers in the two cars in the rear were uninjured.

An official investigation shows that the accident was caused by the neglect of the conductor and engineer of the mail train to obey the orders given them not to pass Westport until the freight train had arrived there. A copy of the order was found in the pocket of the engineer, who was believed to be fatally injured, but later intelligence reports him improving, though still unable to speak.

Personal Intelligence.

Antonio Godoy, the Chilean Minister, is again at the Westminster Hotel.

General J. B. Bowman, of Kentucky, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue.

Judge P. J. Avery, of New York, is at the Grand Central.

General William A. Throop, of Detroit, is among the late arrivals at the St. James.

Colonel Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, is sojourning at the Fifth Avenue.

Colonel J. A. Magruder, of Washington, is among the recent arrivals at the Gilsey.

Paymaster Kenney, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

Colonels James Kyle and P. C. Bethell, of Tennessee, are registered at the Grand Central.

C. R. Bishop, of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, is at the Gilsey House.

Dr. Krabler, of Germany, yesterday arrived at the Astor.

N. S. Tenny, a prominent merchant of Milwaukee, is at the St. James.

W. J. Weekes, of Georgia, is domiciled at the St. Nicholas.

Major John T. Moore, of Louisville, is staying at the Fifth Avenue.

Rev. G. W. W. McDonnell, of Savannah, is at the Astor.

OBITUARY.

Charles Scribner.

Charles Scribner, head of the eminent publishing firm of this city, died at Lucerne, Switzerland, on Saturday, of typhoid fever. The remains were embalmed and will be brought home for interment. Mr. Scribner was born in New York city in 1821. He was graduated at Princeton College, and studied three years for the profession of law, but quit it before his admission to the bar on account of ill health. He then turned his attention to book publishing, and commenced business in the old Brick church in 1846 with Isaac Baker, under the firm of Baker & Scribner. In 1857 he greatly enlarged his business, changing the firm name to Scribner & Co., under which it remains at present, Mr. Baker having died some years before. Mr. Scribner was notable in his business relations for his ready recognition and encouragement of native talent and in social life for his sagacity and large-hearted sympathy for his struggling fellow men.

William W. Boardman.

This gentleman died yesterday at his residence in New Haven, Conn. He was born in New Milford on the 10th of October, 1794; studied at Yale College, from which institution he graduated in 1812. He afterwards read law at Litchfield and Cambridge and realized quite a large practice. He was at one time Judge of Probate. Engaging in politics he was sent to the Legislature of his native State and for years was a member of that body. For some time he was Speaker of the House. He was subsequently elected to Congress and represented his district during the years 1841, '42 and '43. Deceased was a fine speaker and a man much respected by his fellow-citizens.

TOO MUCH KU KLUX.

Attempt to Ku Klux a Tennessee Negro—One of the Masked Ruffians Killed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 27, 1871.

A white man named Lyon was shot and killed on Thursday night in Gibson county by a negro, into whose house he was attempting to force his way. Lyon was in disguise and was accompanied by some fifteen others, all of whom were masked.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Silesia will leave this port on Tuesday for Plymouth and Hamburg.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

A1.—Barry's Safe Hair Dye Will Color Hair and Whiskers any shade, from reddish brown to jet black.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. At all druggists.

Caution.—In the Use of Disinfectants Be aware of those which contain poison. BROMO-CHLORALUM is free from all poison and is entirely harmless and safe. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., 176 William street, New York. Sold by all druggists.

Crisandaro's Hair Dye has no Equal in the world; it is the safest and most reliable of any. Sold everywhere.

Cholera, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Sour Stomach and all Bowel Complaints are speedily cured by Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. It takes away all soreness of the abdomen, soothes the stomach and restores its natural action. As a family remedy for the diseases so prevalent among children and adults during the summer months it is especially recommended, being prompt in its operation, perfectly safe and easily administered. Sold by all druggists.

Kelly & Co., 724 Broadway, Have a Great variety of Cornices, beautiful in design and finish, some of which cannot be found elsewhere, also new designs of Lambrequins, Curtains, Trimmings, &c., which they furnish to order at short notice.

Lace Curtains, Swiss Tambourd, French Guipure and English Nottingham Curtains. New designs just imported on exhibition at KELTY'S, 724 Broadway.

Robert Cumberland,
Tailor and Habit Maker,
49 Maddox street,
Bond street, West, London,
and
No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.
R. C. begs to announce that he has opened a store in London at the above address.

The Furniture Department at Kelty's, 724 Broadway, exhibits styles of Upholstered Furniture, unequalled in the trade. You are invited to call and see it.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE COMMUNIST TRIALS.

Continuation of the Proceedings Against the Red Ruffians of Paris.

URBAIN AND HIS MISTRESS.

The Plan of Reprisals and by Whom Concocted.

THE QUESTIONING OF BILLIORAY.

Jourde's Declaration That He Could Have Had Five Thousand Chassepots from Prussia.

GENERAL CHANZY'S TESTIMONY.

How the Bank of France Was Managed Under the Commune.

PARIS, August 11, 1871.

This morning the trial of Urbain was resumed. The change in the appearance of the prisoners when they entered the court was the subject of general remark. On the first day of trial they appeared healthy and in good spirits; now, on the contrary, haggard looks give sign of the mental anguish they endure, in spite of occasional bursts of bravado. Already does the sentence of death or hard labor for life ring in their ears; look where they will in the court they can discover no sign of commiseration. The evident desire of the excited crowd is that they shall be exterminated. Urbain is of stunted growth, insignificant, repulsive and ferret-like in appearance, but possessed of personal vanity like his comrades Prior to the 18th of March he was but little known except in the Rue Verneuil, where he kept a school. His tuition was, however, so interspersed with republican principles of the blood-red type that parents withdrew their children. He was but little more successful as a pedagogue than he has since been as a revolutionary chief. Loss of pupils is said to have made him a Communist. Now that he is on trial for life he assumes an air of astonishment. The first witness of a sensational character was Madame Leroy,

URBAIN'S MISTRESS,

the same young lady who on the first day of trial was seated among the prisoner witnesses She described herself as Alexandrine Leroy, without particular profession. The interest of the audience when she entered the court was heightened by the reply of the previous witness—a loutish boy—to the President. "Madame Leroy?" "Yes. She had influence over Urbain—if you like—you know, Colonel—the sort of influence women have over their lovers." Boys are precocious in Paris. Alexandrine Leroy enters, and the first impression caused by her appearance is one of astonishment that such a woman can be the mistress of such a wretched creature as he who is now on trial. She is pretty, slight, fair, with blue eyes and well cut features. The manner in which she gives her evidence is also most remarkable. She speaks without hesitation or ambiguity, but with conciseness and firmness. She differs occasionally from the opinion of the Court, but she does so without pretension. She is evidently a woman conscious of her own power. How sad it is that she has not exercised her undoubted influence for a cause less criminal than that of the Commune! She had lived, she said, in the Mairie of the Seventh arrondissement; when the cartridge manufactory in the Avenue Rapp blew up she, her lover, Urbain, and the Comte de Montout organized assistance for the wounded; a corporal denounced an individual as having relations with Versailles; M. de Montout gave an order for his arrest; M. Landan and his wife were brought to the Mairie. She (Mme. Leroy) acted as *greffier*, a watch, sixty francs in money and a *valeur*—everybody in Paris from an empress to a ragpicker has a *valeur*—were taken from M. Landan and sent to the Prefecture of Police, she had never said if the Commune did not triumph they would not leave one stone upon another; such an expression would be unseemly from the mouth of a woman: Monsieur de Montout was presented to us by the Secretary General about the end of April Stated Mme. Leroy said —I mistrusted him; there was the stuff in him of which traitors are made: too late I discovered that he betrayed us. When the Versaillais entered Paris I remained at the Mairie to place in safety certain papers; M. de Montout took me to his house in the Rue de Trevise; M. Urbain came there on Saturday; M. de Montout made him change his uniform for "mufti;" Urbain gave him his scarf as a souvenir. Two or three days later M. de Montout sent him to the house of one of his friends, where he was arrested. I went to the Mairie, at the risk of being myself arrested, to release Urbain with a line from M. de Montout, who declared that the man called Rigaldo had not taken part in the insurrection. We took refuge in the Rue de Commines, where we were arrested together. M. de Montout then gave no signs of assistance, notwithstanding that Urbain had two or three times saved his life. M. de Montout had proposed to Urbain a system of defence by blowing up the drains He always said "Go ahead, don't fear. I have from

M. THIERS PASSES FOR URBAIN,

Andres and Huberte; we shall be safe and sound." Urbain was forced to make his horrible proposition respecting the hostages by M. de Montout. The Commissaire Rapporteur interfered to prevent the evidence against M. de Montout by asking whether M. de Montout or Urbain was being tried. The Commissaire Rapporteur, intimately acquainted as he must be with the facts of the case, though many of them may never be publicly known, is a soldier, not a lawyer, and evidently a man of great ability, but, unfortunately, shows too much feeling, I may say animosity, against the accused. Madame Leroy after giving her evidence retired to her present prison with all the grace of a thoroughbred lady, taking the hearts of all with her. Her evidence made a marked sensation. The charm of her appearance and manner was the theme of general conversation.

M. BARRAL DE MONTOUT

was called. He declared that Urbain had saved his life on several occasions; he had, therefore, great difficulty in giving evidence against him He persuaded Urbain when the Versaillais entered Paris to go to the Commune and tell his colleagues that all was lost. He then sheltered Urbain in his house, thus keeping from the Commune one of its most dangerous chiefs. A letter from the witness, who played the part of a colonel of the National Guard, to M. Thiers was read, proving that Madame Leroy is as keen-eyed as pretty. He was in the service of the government of Versailles, and worked hard to counteract the proceedings of the Commune. He had desired that Urbain should be Minister of War in order the more easily to carry out his plan Urbain had proposed

THE LAW OF REPRISALS,

having heard of the killing of a *parlementaire* by the Versaillais. Urbain had always been opposed to incendiarism. Doctor Parisel, a member of the Commune, was the author of that plan of destruction. The witness then showed how near we have been to a trip heavenwards by describing the electric wires which had been placed in the drains for the purpose of blowing up different quarters of the town, but Urbain was not acquainted with the plan. Le Père Letellier knew Urbain in 1865, in a small parish of Calvados, where he was a tutor respected by all. The witness was surprised to find Urbain a member of the Commune. He could account for it only through his weakness and absence of religious sentiment. Urbain, who proposed to kill the hostages, actually called a priest to give him a character. When Urbain was arrested, on the 10th of June, he said to the agents—"You are victorious. It is well; but the future will decide." To his son he said, "Do not forget this." Urbain affirms that he said to his son, "*Souviens-toi de ce* [illegible]?" He did the same when his wife died, and his son was then but five years of age, as he is of opinion that children should remember the acts of their parents.

At the conclusion of the evidence of this witness the

QUESTIONING OF BILLIORAY

was commenced. Externally there is nothing to indicate the violent passions and complete absence of moral sentiments, of which his conduct has given proof. He is without any convictions or principles. As member of the Comité Central he was proposed and elected member of the Commune; as member of the Commune he demanded the formation of the Comité de Salut Public, of which he became a member, and he then insisted on the execution of the law against the hostages. He was born at Naples, of French parents, by profession he is an artist but his talent as a painter is of a low order He speaks well and gently, in a tenor voice. Indeed, there is nothing about him externally to warn strangers against a hidden serpent. He evidently attempts, by sweetness of manner to ingratiate himself with his judges. He declared that he

DID NOT HEAR OF THE ASSASSINATION

of Generals Clement Thomas and Lecomte until long after the event, he had been a member of the Committee of Public Safety, he had been opposed to the demolition of the column in the Place Vendôme, he had opposed the decree against the hostages, but the decree was never executed for those who were massacred were not hostages and in the lists subsequently prepared comprised only persons having a military character, not priests or magistrates. "Unhappily, Monsieur le Président," said Billioray, with a hypocritical whine, "there were 3,000 persons in the same situation."

PERQUISITIONS FOR PETROLEUM,

according to Billioray, were made. He declared that the Comité Central was not *en fonction* before the 15th of March; that he and his colleagues had demanded a municipal council for Paris, but they had not prepared an insurrection: they simply took the direction of affairs in the interest of order; he had nothing to do with the incendiarism and massacres subsequent to the 21st of May, as on that day he had ceased to be part of the Commune. A witness who had known Billioray the past two years, and had been in the habit of seeing him three or four times a week had always found him gentle and well behaved, and he was sure that prior to the Commune he had not been engaged in politics.

JOURDE EXAMINED.

The Count then proceeded to the interrogatory of Jourde Jourde is thin very thin, with a long neck and falling shoulders. His features are not handsome, but full of intelligence. His hair and beard incline to be red. He appears fatigued, sickly, but full of resolution. He speaks remarkably well and with great fluency—occasionally with great rapidity, but always logically, with correctness and clearness. He insists that the bombs from Versailles lighted the Ministère des Finances, and not the petroleum of the Commune. He was formerly cashier in a large commercial establishment, and there learned the handling of considerable sums of money and correct bookkeeping. He was a member of the Central Committee, and when he became member of the Commune he protested against arbitrary measures and opposed the formation of the Comité de Salut Public On several occasions he resigned, but the Commune refused to accept his resignation. He prepared

THE CELEBRATED DECLARATION

which was in reality the resignation of himself and colleagues forming the minority, the least violent party of the Commune. A striking statement was made by Jourde in the course of his interrogatory. Speaking of the resources offered to the Commune, he declared that

FROM PRUSSIA HE HAD BEEN OFFERED FIVE THOUSAND CHASSEPOTS,

at seventy-two francs each, but that in order to avoid expense he had refused the offer. Another proposition had been made by a German from Frankfort, who asked him to give his word of honor not to divulge his name. The German offered 50,000,000 if he would permit him to take away some pictures from the Louvre. I refused the offer, said Jourde; "for I understood that the pictures were the honor and glory of France; although the money would have been most convenient and would have sensibly diminished my difficulties."

At half-past five o'clock the Court adjourned.

Fifth Day's Proceedings—General Chanzy's Examination—The Story of His Arrest, Imprisonment and Subsequent Liberation by the Commune—How the Bank of France Was Managed During the Reign of Terror.

SATURDAY, August 12—Night.

To sit in the dogdays for the trial of hotheaded bloodhounds is terrific. We are summering. The heat in court to-day was tremendous; everybody was melting; the proceedings dragged languidly. The chief attraction was the

EXAMINATION OF GENERAL CHANZY,

who was called as a witness for the defence of Billioray and Jourde. The General is forty-eight years of age, of intelligent and energetic appearance, as might be expected from a soldier. His evidence was frank and impartial. When he and General Langourian were released they were taken from prison to the Hotel de Ville and were introduced into a room where there were twenty or twenty-five persons. A member then arose and made excuses in the name of the committee for arresting them; it was the fault of the National Guard; General Chanzy had been mistaken for the Duc de Chartres. General Chanzy was believed to be still commanding the Army of the Loire, charged to re-establish order in Paris. The orator spoke of the assassinations of Generals Thomas and Lecomte, from which he wished to exculpate the Committee. The speaker wore a long beard and long light hair. At one A. M. General Chanzy and his comrade were released. The witness could not recognize Billioray who now wears a slight mustache without beard, but he believed he recognized the voice. A photograph of Billioray with beard was shown to the General, who thought it was the likeness of the speaker at the Hotel de Ville. The witness did not know Lullier, but when the General was visited in prison he was told Lullier had pleaded to the Committee in favor of the arrested Generals.

ASSI AGAIN.

Assi has been interrogated respecting the war material fabricated in the establishments he was commissioned to inspect, especially the cartridges manufactured at Montreuil. Counsel insisted that the Court had not the right to call witnesses, and supported his opinion by long passages from the works of M Dupin, but the Court decided on examining the director of the cartridge manufactory.

HOW THE BANK OF FRANCE WAS MANAGED.

After some uninteresting evidence, M. le Marquis de Plœuc, Provisional Governor of the Bank, under the Commune, was called. He gave a succinct and interesting account of his management of that establishment during a time of unprecedented peril. He gave credit to M. Beslay, the *ex-doyen* of the Commune, and also proved that Jourde was entitled to some share of praise. The witness stated that the first perquisition was made at the bank on the 23d March, it was signed by Jourde, Varlin and Billioray, and had for its object the payment of the National Guard. On that day M. de Plœuc had been nominated Provisional Governor. He authorized the payment of 350,000 francs. but the invaders, intimidated by the armed men of the bank, had already retired. Later in the day the bank received notice, accompanied by a menace of violent measures if the money was not paid. The Governor sent to the Mayor to ask what help he might expect. He was told in reply he must be patient, and he then determined to pay the money which the Commune sent for. There was at that time in the Bank of France three milliards—viz., one milliard in specie, one milliard deposits and current accounts belonging to 80,000 families, one milliard in bank notes. The taking of the bank would have been a real disaster. Admiral Saisset declared to the Marquis de Plœuc that he was not in a position to aid him. The elections were about to be made, with the consent of the Mayors, Admiral Saisset left Paris, and the witness was left to battle with the Commune. On the 2d April he went to Versailles to ask when he might expect assistance. The employés of the bank demanded arms; they had rifles, but not more than twenty-five rounds per man M. Beslay proposed the nomination of a governor of the bank by the Commune. The witness suggested that the Communists should be his auxiliary to save the fortunes of the country; the latter agreed, and rendered most valuable service. Requisitions continued to be made, but the Commune had also found other sources, such as railways and other establishments, from which to obtain money. M. Jourde arrived with an order signed Delescluze, demanding the crown diamonds, which, however, had never crossed the threshold of the bank. M. Jourde said he was in possession of the Mint, and intended to coin money Eighteen days after the first demand M de Plœuc delivered 100,000 francs of lingots. The money made from these lingots was not issued. On the 12th May the Commissary of Police asked to make a search for arms, the witness sent for M. Beslay, who persuaded the Commissary to withdraw his troops. Jourde afterwards came to tell me that the Commune knew that arms and suspected persons were concealed in the bank. There were 430 men, courageous and energetic employés in the bank; Jourde proposed to relieve them with National Guards; the witness refused, and Jourde then suggested that the exterior gate should be abandoned M de Plœuc said he would consider the proposition. On the 21st of May the Governor received notice to give up 350,000 francs, and on the 22d to deliver 700,000 francs or the bank would be immediately attacked The [illegible] refused, but agreed to give 200,000 francs. Beslay told him the artillery was advancing and the money was therefore paid On the following day he received a demand signed Jourde, Ranvier and Delescluze for 750,000 francs, which sum was paid. The government troops were then fighting in Paris, the incendiaries commenced their work, but the bank was shortly afterwards saved, and the tricolor flag which had been lowered by order of the Committee of Salut Public, rehoisted.

REQUISITIONS TO THE COMMUNE.

In answer to a question from the President M. de Plœuc stated the amount of the requisition made by the Commune The city of Paris had a current account of 8,401,000 francs. Arrived at the limit of that account (said the witness) my resistance was more determined. I sent to demand that my responsibility should be covered by a letter. We subsequently gave 7,200,000 francs on account of the bank of the State—total, 16,600,000 francs

Captain Ossude gave evidence respecting

JOURDE'S ARREST.

On the 30th May he was informed that a person named Roux had been arrested. His papers were *en règle* too much so as he had a passport, a Prussian *laisser-passer*, and also a *laissez-passer* from the Commune. His address was 140 Rue du Bac, but on inquiry no such name was known there. The supposed Roux was in reality the celebrated Jourde. When discovered the ex-Minister of Finance said he wished to speak privately with Captain Ossude Finding however, he was not to be shot without trial he said that he had nothing to tell him. The witness interrogated him Jourde said he had not received money from the International [illegible] in London [illegible] not more than perhaps 40,000f. He requested permission to smoke a cigarette. He said that on the 24th May he remained at the Ministère des Finances until three o'clock attempting to extinguish the fire caused by shells. Thence he went to the Hotel de Ville and then took refuge in Belleville. Finding that all was lost he left the friends with his two secretaries, took refuge in the Rue du Chemin Vert, but as search was being made everywhere he left and asked asylum of a friend—Dubois, a medical student, who refused it, and thus Jourde was found during the night wandering in the streets of Paris. He had on the 22d only five hundred and a few odd thousand francs, as he had but twenty-five or thirty thousand men to pay. He denied indignantly that he had received money from any foreign government He said that during the last days of the Commune the daily expenses had amounted to 1,200,000 francs. The battalions were not one-quarter of their stated strength, but he paid the entire effective, as he had never been able to check these robberies on the part of the officers of the National Guard. The witness, who had acted as military *juge d'instruction*, stated that he had found in Jourde a frankness which he had not discovered in any other prisoner. He gave up, without being searched, the sum of 8,060 francs. Dubois, who was with him, produced 1,700 francs, and afterwards said he had another 1,400 francs in his boots.

DUBOIS,

the student in medicine, was called. The day before they were arrested Jourde had given him 5,000f. A *restaurateur*, at whose house Jourde, while Minister of Finance, took his meals, was examined, who proved that the personal expenditure of the accused was extremely small. The President announced that, in consequence of the request made by M. Lachand, whose presence is required in the provinces, the trial of Courbet will be commenced on Monday. Until then the Court adjourned. The general opinion in Court was that Jourde's punishment will be far less severe than that of his fellow prisoners. Considerable interest is felt for Courbet, to whom, it is popularly believed, the destruction of the Column Vendôme is due.

THE WITNESSES AGAINST THE COMMUNE.

ELIZABETH, N. J., August 26, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The HERALD seems to give great weight to the testimony against the Communists. Who are the witnesses? There is not one friend to the cause of the people—which was that of the Commune—among them. The witnesses are the old, unscrupulous defenders of the perjurer and murderer who so long sat enthroned in the Tuileries. The public purse having now passed from the hands of the hero of December to those of the assassin of ten thousand women and children of Paris, these "witnesses" are become the humble tools of Thiers. It is universally known that no human being in France dares give testimony in favor of the Communists. The Abbé Derey gives his word against them, of course. But, instead of making sweeping "assertions" as to their "barbarities," why don't all these denunciators bring forward reliable proof of acts and give their details or some witness worthy of belief? The oath of a French priest in such a case is not worth a straw. French priests have always and under all circumstances been the enemies of liberty and the remorseless haters of the men who struggle for it. For centuries in France they have been the hearty aids of despotism and the perpetrators of fiendish cruelties. Witness the murders of St. Bartholomew and the massacres which followed the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. In Paris during the last 280 years they have been nothing but Court sycophants. Under Louis XV. they supported the harlot Pompadour for twenty years in her reign of cruel power and shameless splendor on the steps of the throne, and flattered her successor, the prostitute Dubarry, in her reckless expenditure of the public money, in order to get her favor with the King They encouraged for years and shared in the revolting but glittering and expensive orgies of the Regent, Philippe d'Orléans. And all this while the people of Paris were starving on black bread and praying and begging in vain for royal and priestly eyes to deign to look upon them and give relief. If ever earth witnessed a foul insult to the name of the stainless Christ—the gentle, the compassionate Master, so full of sweet humility who loved and lived among the wretched—it is in beholding these comfortable and lazy hypocrites wearing this livery, covered all over as they are with the blood and the tears of the poor—the poor whom they have abandoned to misery and ignorance in order to live lives of ease or to become the heartless lackeys of royal tyranny.

The Abbé Derey passed twenty-five years among the savages! Did he? This is an excellent advertisement he gives the world of his pious labors. But suppose instead of this he had passed a few years among the suffering working people of Paris, made savage by bitter, unremitting, meanly-paid toil, and sunk in wretchedness? Had he and his fellows devoted ten years in aiding the poor and demanding simple justice for them they could have prevented revolution. He comes forward now to condemn by his testimony 2,500 poor wives and mothers of Communists who are cooped up in the prison pens of Versailles to a worse fate than death, because their husbands and fathers tried to thrust aside from power the despotism which has so long crushed them, and the priests, the strongest supporters of that despotism. Is it any wonder that the workingmen hated priests? Is it any wonder that, seeing their wives and children murdered before their eyes by the troops of that Bonaparte the priests had so long sustained, that they turned in that terrible moment and fell upon those whom they regarded, and justly, as the chief agents of the tyranny under which they suffered?

The potentates "of the Church" live in luxury in France. The Archbishop of Paris is a prince. He lives in a palace, has an income from the State of $20,000 a year besides church perquisites, and keeps the best cook in France. He always rides in his own carriage, with servants in livery, and is never seen among the poor. His Master went barefooted, and never owned a carriage. Yours, respectfully,

HENRI DELESCLUZE.

SUNDAY AT CONEY ISLAND.

The Workingman's Watering Place—Fresh Fish, Sea Breeze and Clam Chowder for the Multitude.

Thanks to the energetic measures taken by the old metropolitan police, this popular breathing place is comparatively free of the rowdies, gamblers and scoundrels generally who once made it their Sunday retreat. It is now safe and pleasant, and there is not a more beautiful beach within fifty miles of New York, or better bathing to be had anywhere. But it is not fashionable just now, though it may be again. Who knows that Long Branch will not fall in the estimation of Shoddy and class with Coney Island, while the latter regains its old time position? Though the fact of its not being fashionable may, and no doubt does, bear hard on the tavern keepers, bathing box woman and the other dollar-grasping people who live, move and have their being on the island, those who cannot afford to be fashionable and who work hard during the week and who delight to

MAKE A DAY OF IT

on the shining sand, will not regret its plebian character. It is something to be able to eat a meal of clams or bluefish with your coat off, to throw away your collar if it inconveniences you, and to do pretty much as you please while enjoying the invigorating breezes of the seaside This is what all sensible visitors to Coney Island do, and what the Long Branchers cannot, so the plebians have the best of it.

Coney Island can be reached by two routes, by steamboat and by car. The former is infinitely better than the latter, and is, of course, much preferred. To

GET TO THE ISLAND

by the cars one has to cross over to Brooklyn, swelter in a slowly hauled vehicle for three miles, wait on the road during the pleasure of the conductor, get into another vehicle, and at length, after two hours of suffering, get out at the stopping place, heated, tired, disgusted and ready to do anything but take the same route back. The boats make several trips every Sunday, and are fast and comfortable. They were crowded yesterday by happy throngs of people, and of course the tavern keepers as well as the proprietors of the steamers profited. But there was

VERY LITTLE DRUNKENNESS

and no rows worthy of mention The day was spent in bathing and eating. It was really wonderful to mark the ease and rapidity with which a basket of clams were made to disappear by a hearty couple in the tavern near the depot. No ceremony with these honest folk They just sat down to the important business of filling their stomachs with

THE DELICIOUS BIVALVES,

utterly regardless of what anybody thought or said. And then what bucketsful of chowder were consumed during the day! Every man, woman and child—and there could scarcely have been less than five thousand on the island during the day—wanted clams.

The bathing was very good, a fine breeze curling up the waves and rendering the plunge beneath them perfectly delightful The scene about two o'clock, when the throng on the beach was greatest, was very

LIVELY AND ENJOYABLE

to look upon The weather threatening to break out early in the afternoon, most of the people left by the steamer, and a deluded few returned in the miserable cars of the Coney Island Railroad

DEATH FROM A ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT.—A fight, which resulted in the death of one of the parties took place on Sunday, the 20th inst., on Tama Island, in this county, about five or six miles above the city It appeared from the testimony before Coroner Haw that there had been for some time a bad state of feeling between Revilo Gaylord and John Bailey—both young men and acquaintances from childhood. About noon, on Sunday they were at or near the house of George Patterson. Young Gaylord was heard to say that any one who wanted to whip him might come on. Bailey threw off his coat and the fight commenced, and continued with striking, kicking, &c., until they were separated. Gaylord went into Mr. Patterson's house, his nose was bleeding slightly and he complained that his breast hurt him terribly. He lay down on the floor and in a little time was dead. A post-mortem examination showed that death probably ensued from a ruptured spleen. That organ was very much enlarged and showed signs of a recent break or rupture There were some external bruises on the body, but none of an apparently serious character Gaylord's father testified that though unusually strong and healthy, he had been sick recently, and complained, after getting round again, that he was not well He was twenty one years old last May.—*Burlington, Iowa, Hawk Eye August 23.*

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

JOHN FORSTER'S LIFE OF CHARLES DICKENS—the only authentic biography of the novelist by his friend and executor—will be published in a few months by J. B. Lippincott & Co., simultaneously with its appearance in London.

CLAYTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER have in press a "History of the Working and Burgher Classes"—a very important work on labor—from the French of Gravier de Cassagnac.

CHARLEVOIX'S HISTORY OF NEW FRANCE—translated and annotated by J. G. Shea, of New York—has reached the fifth volume and will be completed in six.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO WILL ISSUE A NEW BIBLE COMMENTARY, in six volumes, by three British clergymen, viz.:—Rev. R. Jamieson, of Glasgow; Rev. A. R. Fausset, of York, and Rev. David Brown, of Aberdeen.

MR. FROUDE, THE HISTORIAN, OF ELIZABETH, is now fifty-three, and is a son of Archdeacon Froude, of the English Church His first published writings were several of the "Lives of the English Saints," issued in 1844, in fourteen volumes, and edited by John Henry Newman, who has since become the eminent Catholic propagandist. Froude drifted into rationalism before he was thirty, and in 1849 printed his "Nemesis of Faith," a powerful contribution to the literature of doubt. The book was fiercely attacked and warmly defended, and at once established the author's reputation. He abandoned all idea of the pulpit, and, after contributing numerous articles to the reviews (since published as "Short Studies on Great Subjects," in three volumes) he issued, in 1856, the first part of his "History of England" under the Tudors.

SAMUEL SMILES, that indefatigable writer of solidly entertaining books, has in press "A Boy's Voyage Round the World."

EARL RUSSELL WILL ADD TO HIS PROSY CONTRIBUTIONS to the political literature of his country a book entitled "The Foreign Policy of England from 1570 to 1870"

AN AMERICAN LADY has written "Pictures from Paris in War and Siege"

"THE INDIAN TRIBES OF HUDSON'S RIVER," by E. M. Ruttenber, of Newburg, is a new historical book in the press of Joel Munsell, of Albany.

THE REIGN OF THE COMMUNE IN PARIS destroyed some unpublished literary treasures of value. In the burning of the house of M. Bertrand his great "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus," just ready for the press, was consumed. It is irreplaceable except at the cost of years of labor.

THE OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN LONDON is the *Public Ledger*, started in 1759, and now merely an advertising sheet for auction sales. The oldest newspaper is the London *Gazette*, established in 1665, and published continuously twice a week ever since. There is a complete file of this important journal, 1665-1871, in the Library of Congress at Washington. The *Times* was not founded until 1788, and then under another name.

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, OF PHILADELPHIA, have in press a new novel, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, entitled "Palaces and Prisons."

"THE SOUTH ATLANTIC" is the title of a new candidate for public favor among the magazines. The August number (vol. 1, No. 1) appeared this week from the pen of H. E. Hayes & Co., Baltimore. It is devoted almost wholly to educational literature, and its articles are models of brevity.

THE "CHRISTIAN UNION" of this week declares that there is not a word of truth in the "secret page of history" set on foot by the Chicago *Republican* about a broken engagement between Alice Cary and Rufus W. Griswold.

CAPTAIN GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, of the United States Navy, has in the press "A Complete History of the Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America." There is already an imperfect book on this subject, by Schuyler Hamilton.

DR. HENRY COPPEE has a new work nearly ready, entitled "English Literature Considered as a Key to English History."

ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM, "Balaustion's Adventure," just out, is based upon the Alcestis of Euripides. And there is nothing new under the sun.

THOMAS CARLYLE denies that he is writing his autobiography.

E A POLLARD is said by *The South Atlantic* to be engaged on a new work entitled "The Lost Cause"—the abolition of slavery.

THE REMARKABLE SERIES OF DICTIONARIES compiled by Dr. William Smith, of London, will shortly be increased by "A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities and Biography." These most encyclopedical and useful reference books in the English language already embrace full and accurate dictionaries of Greek and Roman biography and mythology, three volumes; ancient geography, two volumes; the Bible, three volumes, and Greek and Roman antiquities, one volume.

THE NEW LITERATURE OF STONE is to be enlarged by the publication of a book by the architectural writer, James Fergusson, entitled "Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries, their Age and Uses"

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

At Home.

No change at Wallack's, Booth's or Niblo's.

The French baritone, Barre, has been engaged for the Nilsson season of opera.

The programme at Central Park Garden becomes more interesting as the season draws towards its close.

The San Francisco Minstrels commence their season this evening with an increased company.

Mme. Parepa-Rosa has gone to Sharon Springs to prepare for the English opera season at the Academy of Music.

The regular fall season commences at the Bowery this week, with S. Swayne Buckley in the new play "On the Track."

Fred Rullman and the Vienna lady orchestra will arrive in this city this week, per steamship Vandalia, from Bremen.

The Olympic opens on Thursday with the largest and most complete pantomime company ever brought to America.

Adolf Neuendorff, chef d'orchestre at the Stadt Theater, has engaged the German tenor, Wachtel, and a large company for the Academy next month

Mr. Alfred Richter, son of the celebrated musician of that name, and a very eminent pianist, proposes to give some musical soirées in this city during the season.

Abroad.

Mr. W. Farren is engaged at the London Vaudeville to appear in Apple Blossoms

Mr. Otto and Mme Lind Goldschmidt have left London for a tour on the Continent.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Music on Professor Herbert Oakeley.

It is said that Mrs. Rousby's sister will shortly make her debut on the London stage She is now a highly promising pupil.

Mr. Jordan, one of the chief, most influential and most active promoters of the great Boston Choral Festival, is in England

Astley's Theatre has been taken by Messrs. Sanger for the purpose of reviving the equestrian glories of the old circus house.

M. Herve is in Paris, and has signed an engagement to prepare a new *opéra bouffe* for his old home, Les Folies Parisiennes.

The London Opéra Comique will shortly open under the management of Mr. Edward Harris for the production of standard French comedies in English Molière's "Médecin Malgré Lui" will be the opening play.

The London Lyceum Theatre is undergoing a thorough renovation. The building is to be handsomely decorated, the ventilation well looked after and the seating of the public entirely rearranged. Mr Bateman, the lessee, is sparing no expense to make the house worthy of patronage. The new play will introduce several new and old favorites

We hear of a new invention in England—a pianoforte that is played by the feet. It has sixty-eight keys which are great blocks of wood, and each one strikes a chord of four notes The inventor wears slippers when playing, and while he performs upon the piano with his feet he plays the flute with his mouth and fingers The effect is very remarkable.

M. Got has sent in his resignation as a member of the Comédie Française, and in January next the great comedian will follow M Regnier into private life. M. Got's retirement will, it is anticipated, be succeeded by that of MM. Leroux and Coquelin. Mme. Favart and M. Delaunay have accepted a lengthened engagement in Russia. The strength of the reduced company will accordingly be seriously [illegible] To fill up the losses new engagements will probably be made. Those of M. Berton, père, of M. Geoffroy, the well known depicter of bourgeois life, Mme. Larguen and Mme Desclée are the most probable.

HAWLEY---BUTLER.

A Connecticut Editor and Major General Protests Against Ben Butler's New Departure.

General Hawley Interviews a Herald Correspondent in a Strategical Way.

How the Telegraph Wires Were Worked Against Butler from Hartford.

HARTFORD, August 26, 1871.

This city, which chiefly has its being through the aid of insurance offices and the subscription booksellers, who flood the land with immense volumes of adventure, biography and travels, has been very much excited for the last few days over the long and cutting speech of Ben Butler, made at Springfield on Thursday evening. Hartford is now legally the capital of Connecticut, and will soon have a magnificent State House on the banks of Hog River, the stream which skirts the principal part of the city. New Haven, which was the alternate capital of the State, has yielded in despair to the edict of fate, and among its politicians there is no hope of emulating Tammany in a good fat job, as all the small fry ward cliques of Hartford have already began to calculate their gains as to the sums they will be able to take from the appropriation for the new State House.

In addition to the State House job the next thing which moves Hartford to its centre is the violent attack made upon Joe Hawley, the editor of the Hartford *Courant*, one of the most respectable of the republican journals in New England, and ranking next for careful editorial management to the Springfield *Republican*. The *Courant* is one hundred years old, I believe, or more, and its editor, Joe Hawley, was a major general in the war and served under Butler, but for some years past has opposed the redoubtable Ben for reasons best known to himself, particularly in the contest which prevailed at one time between Butler and R. H. Dana, Jr., for Congress. Butler, as every one knows, is a tough man and can hit an enemy back in a manner that is extremely unpleasant, and accordingly on Thursday evening, when Butler made his speech at Springfield, he took occasion to hit General Hawley very sharply over the knuckles for his opposition in the past. He stated that he had dismissed General Hawley from his command, while serving in the Army of the James, for incompetency. General Hawley has many friends in Hartford, particularly among the Connecticut soldiers who served with him, and therefore there is considerable feeling in regard to the attack on him by Butler. Among the workingmen in Hartford, as well as all throughout New England, Butler has numerous supporters, who believe in his advocacy of the doctrines of labor and Communism Butler's speech at Springfield was perhaps the most masterly and artful appeal made in the United States since the days of Aaron Burr to the classes of men who differ essentially and radically on great questions, while they may be united on side issues. He is the Charles Reade of political speakers, and whatever he be, a demagogue or not, he seizes the situation at once and gives, in a few sentences, the pith of an argument briefly, but in the most telling manner.

The Springfield *Republican* and the Boston *Advertiser*, as well as the *Courant*, came in for a share of his denunciation, and when the latter sheet was spoken of in no complimentary terms, a Mr. Lawson, a reporter of the *Courant*, who was present at the Springfield meeting, instantly arose and telegraphed the substance of the charge made against General Hawley by General Butler to the former gentleman in Hartford. General Hawley is a sharp newspaper man and knows very well that it is an evidence of good judgment to have a contradiction of an accusation made on the same day in the press that the accusation appears. Accordingly the next morning, when Butler's speech appeared, denouncing General Hawley, the latter gentleman sent a despatch all over the country which came out simultaneously with the charge of Butler's. This despatch stated that Butler had told an infamous falsehood, and that he was a "liar and a blackguard"

I called on General Hawley at the editorial rooms of the *Courant*, which are situated on Pratt street, and had an interview with him of two hours' duration. The editorial rooms of the *Courant*, like all the editorial rooms in New England, are up at the head of a dark stairway. I found General Hawley sitting in the rooms of the managing editor, which position he holds, I believe, on the *Courant*. He is a stout, well-proportioned, well-looking gentleman, verging toward the fifties with a prominent forehead, a full round face and wears a mustache and goatee in the military fashion. I stated that the object of my visit, and he very courteously vouchsafed all the information in his power in regard to his row with Butler.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—General, what where the original motives of the quarrel between yourself and General Butler?

General HAWLEY—We may as well begin at the beginning of the connection between General Butler and myself.

HERALD CORRESPONDENT—Very well, General; I suppose that is the best way.

General HAWLEY—I was under Butler's command over eight months, beginning in April, 1864. He recommended me for brigadier general just after a severe fight at Deep Run. August 16, 1864, and gave me command of a division of troops in October afterwards, which division I held in a movement out of the lines and in battle, October 27 of same year. A few days after I was detailed by Terry to take 3,000 picked troops to New York city to keep the peace during the Presidential campaign. I had six or seven regiments of infantry and two regular batteries. Some of the regiments were Eastern troops, and a few had served under me. There was a regiment from Indiana and one from St. Lawrence county, New York State, I believe. He had command of the movement but I had the entire handling of the troops. Butler was in command at the Hoffman House, and I don't know that he ever saw one of the regiments After the occupation had ceased I returned with the troops to my old position—to the Army of the James, and no fault was found with me After I returned to the army Terry was sent to North Carolina, I was next in rank to him in the division, and Butler gave me command of the division and of the position. I was on the extreme right of the Army of the James and on the extreme right of the whole grand army. My position extended from the New Market road around eastward by New Market Heights, and embraced several batteries, forts and between six and seven thousand first rate troops. Butler would hardly have trusted me with such a position if he had thought me inefficient or incompetent. It would have been very easy to have sent me off with Terry when his brigade went on the expedition to Fort Fisher I thought my chance for a good fight was nearly as good as Terry's when he left, for we had some expectations of an attack We thought that the rebels would find out that six or seven thousand good troops had gone away to North Carolina. Indeed they did begin a movement, which was intended to be decisive. Their gunboats went down the James and attempted to break our line.

General Hawley continued at some length to recite his career while in the Army of the James, and stated that it was his decided impression that Butler left before he (Hawley) did. General Hawley served in North Carolina and Virginia afterwards as a staff officer. He stated to our correspondent that he never had been rebuked for his conduct in battle, and was never relieved from command with any reflection on his behavior in any respect. He was at an utter loss to imagine what possible pretext Butler could have had for saying that he had displaced him for inefficiency and incompetency. General Hawley stated that as General Butler's statements stood unexplained he (Hawley) deliberately represented that Butler had told a most infamous lie, or, in common phrase, he was guilty of telling a lie made out of whole cloth.

General Hawley at the conclusion, stated that it was possible that Butler hated him because he had written a letter in favor of the election of R. H. Dana, Jr., an old friend of Hawley's, to Congress, although he (Hawley) had been dragged into the canvass And he gave reason No. 2 for Butler's hatred. It was that General Hawley, at the Woodstock celebration of the Fourth of July, 1870, had offended Butler probably by getting upon the platform, General Grant being present, and defending the Chinese against the attacks made by Butler on them. In relation to the damaging statements made by General Butler in regard to the enormous and, as many believe, unaccountable expenditures of the Massachusetts republican State government, General Hawley guardedly stated that he was not well enough acquainted with Massachusetts State affairs to be able to give our correspondent any information In fact, General Hawley was very guarded and cautious throughout and made a serious effort to interview the correspondent, which is reversing the order of nature, and could such a system prevail it might destroy the nation and set the whole English speaking world agog.

WARRINGTON'S REPLY TO BUTLER.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON JOURNAL:—

The "personal collision, hand to hand," which General Butler says he had with me some "twenty-five years ago" was just this—I think it was in 1842 that I had reported for the Lowell *Courier* (of which I was the assistant editor) a very scaly and disreputable trick by which Butler had got a criminal released from the prisoners' dock in Concord Court House I had returned to my post, and was one day sitting at my table writing, when Butler entered and asked who wrote the report I told him I wrote it. He asked me if I would retract. I replied that if he would satisfy me that I had made any misstatement I would correct it. That did not content him, and he again demanded to know if I would retract Certainly not, said I. Whereupon, I being seated at my desk and he standing beside me, he brought down his hand, and, striking my spectacles, knocked them upon the floor. Whereupon Colonel Schouler, editor of the *Courier*, who had been standing by, an amazed listener, turned Butler out of the office. To do him justice, he was not reluctant to go; on the contrary, his evolutions toward the door and down the stairs into the street were performed with a celerity which gave rise to the impression that he feared the Colonel's boot would reinforce the order to quit. The city laughed about the account which we gave of the "collision." Everybody said it was characteristic of Butler, and I never supposed it would be used to point a moral in relation to the Springfield *Republican's* hostility to him I doubt, indeed, whether any one connected with that paper ever heard of the "collision" before So it could not have contributed to the General's unpopularity in that office.

As for me, why, I have suffered for years under the reputation of being "a Butler man." Butler and I were elected to the Legislature ten years after this occurrence on the same ticket; I remember it well, for he was a dreadful load for the party to carry. It is only a fortnight since the New York *Nation* twitted me with supporting Butler when he was elected to Congress; and, indeed, it was on this very account that I came near quarrelling with my friend General Hawley, whose paper, the Hartford *Courant*, I partially had charge of in the fall of 1868. I told Hawley he ought to let the Massachusetts republicans fight their own battles and manage their own affairs No; he insisted on pronouncing against Butler. He said he was a demagogue "Well, everybody knew that." "He was a blackguard" "Of course he was." He was a scamp and a disorganizer generally. I could not deny it But still I insisted that if Essex county wanted him it ought to be allowed to take him, and on the whole, if he could be confined there, so much the better for us generally throughout the State. I am not fully satisfied that I was right, though my theory that a few years in Congress would sicken everybody of him is now in process of fulfilment.

This is not the only time I have suffered on Butler's account. You remember that one year we asked him to preside at the Republican State Convention. I was not guilty in this more than others, but as I was Secretary of the committee I was blamed for it. Meeting Governor Andrew one day on Tremont street, he, after "passing the time o'day," asked rather gruffly why the committee had invited "that scoundrel Butler" to preside I gave some excuse and added, "You know, Governor, that we invited you, but you declined" "Well," said he, with an emphatic sort of grunt, "if I had supposed you would have been fools enough to ask Butler I would have accepted." I respected his honest, well grounded, intelligent opinion, and did not press mine upon him any further.

So, in the Legislature, when an election for Major General of the militia took place, and the "conservatives" were trying to defeat Butler for his radicalism by running General Bartlett, I did what I could for the former, and, whatever may be the opinion of military authorities in relation to Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, nobody can deny that, as was said of one of our former governors, "he did well at Concord." I know of no man who carries on a fight where they fire only powder better than Butler.* So I have never regretted the support I gave him for the Major Generalship. And he was apparently very grateful for it, and acknowledged the favor by a neat letter and a present. I can hardly call it a handsome one, it being merely his photograph. You will see, my dear editor, that Butler can hardly make out a connection between the "collision" thirty years ago or so and the *Republican's* hospitality to him. He succeeds, however, quite as well as in most of his attempts at a logical solution of the mystery which surrounds the opposition of the press to his nomination. Indeed, there is no mystery in it to the "average" mind. Butler is simply a political and social nuisance, and that is all there is about him. Yours, with respect,

WARRINGTON.

MANOMET HOUSE, SOUTH PLYMOUTH, August 25, 1871.

* NOTE—He is the only one of our generals who has been so lavish of his powder as to fire it by the "ship load."

RUNNING NOTES—POLITICAL AND GENERAL.

Senator John Scott, of Pennsylvania, has been making a tour down South, and returns with a fresh budget of Ku Klux outrages with which to enliven the hustings in his State.

The Ohio county (Indiana) democracy are gamy. They have resolved that "if the party ship must go to the bottom they will sink with her in a blaze of glory." Going to the bottom in a blaze of glory is a pretty good idea for politicians. But they are generally expected to get the blaze after they reach the bottom.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, of Illinois, will be held at Vandalia, commencing Tuesday, September 12, and continuing the three following days.

General Butler having been invited to address the citizens of Hampshire county, Mass., sent the following reply.—

BOSTON, August 22, 1871.

GENTLEMEN—I have great pleasure to acknowledge your courteous invitation to meet the citizens of Hampshire county to address them upon the present political situation. My many engagements prevent my fixing a time at present, but at an early day it will give me the sincerest pleasure to meet my friends in the western part of the State, of whom I have special remembrance for their patriotic aid in raising one of the best regiments that accompanied me to New Orleans, all of the soldiers that returned from which I have no doubt are in your neighborhood, and therefore I shall meet my old comrades, feeling certain that where are my soldiers there are my friends Accept my warmest thanks for your kindness, and believe me yours truly, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The Harvey Jewell movement is gathering strength in Massachusetts. "Pity me Harvey," after all, may be the cry of many a hungry office seeker in Massachusetts next year.

The valuation of Boston, as just completed by the Board of Assessors, shows an aggregate increase this year over last of over twenty-eight and a half millions—the total real and personal this year being $612,663,550. The decrease in personal property amounts to over a million.

"What is a syndicate?" asked a Western schoolmaster of one of his pupils. "An original sin," was the reply. "Why so?" "Because it has something to do with money, and money is the root of all evil." "That's a smart answer, my boy," says the master, "but if you indicate any more punnish proclivities I shall be guilty of the sin of punishing you with a rod that was not made by Aaron." Boy retires muttering in his sleeve "Oh, Moses!"

The democratic young men in Louisville, following in the footsteps of their brethren in Boston, are out in a patriotic address.

THE "LOST CAUSE."

The "Southern Association" a Myth—The Address by a Southern "Concessionist."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—

I have read with surprise the document purporting to be the address of a Southern "Concessionist," unfolding a scheme for the establishment of Southern independence in a separate confederacy, and your editorial thereon, published in your issue of the 27th inst. From my intimate knowledge of Southern sentiment, being a South Carolina editor of twenty one years' experience and observation, I do not hesitate to pronounce the document alluded to a bogus production and intended to prejudice the South in the outside and surrounding world. And I think in that you do Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens great injustice even in supposing that they could become the champions of any such a crazy scheme, and certainly misapprehend our people entirely when you say that the document alluded to "doubtless speaks the sentiments and the purposes of a large body of Southern men."

There is no desire of an effort in the South to renew the issues of the war, and much less a second movement to establish Southern Independence, either peaceably or otherwise, and the idea is so perfectly impracticable and absurd that it could scarcely enter the brain of any sane man. When the document in question points to my own loved State and calls upon the world to "look at the ever proud, chivalric and glorious State of South Carolina transformed into a burlesque African republic" it speaks truth, and a truth not half told; but when it proposes to connect that State at this moment with any movement of any character looking to separation from the national government it grossly misrepresents her people, as it does the whole Southern people, and the thing bears upon its face its own falsity

The document is a cunningly devised political trick, or supposed no doubt so to be by its authors, for the purpose of misrepresenting the Southern people and bringing discord and dissension into the ranks of the democracy. It is wilfully and maliciously false when it represents that any Southern man, and much more Mr. Stephens, could advise that "our first step is to turn our backs forever upon the venal, hypocritical, false-hearted Yankee new departure democracy of the North."

The people of the South—the honest intelligent, respectable masses—are in accord with the Northern democracy, and if they have hope of a change for the better that hope is centered in the success of that party. The principles and policy of the "new departure" was first promulgated and acted upon by Virginia, and next by South Carolina in her "Press Conference resolutions" and "reform" movement, and the able and venerated Vallandigham but followed it. South in the movement inaugurated by him in Ohio a short time previous to his death.

The people of the South are now willing to leave the matter of platform and nomination mainly in the hands of their Northern brethren, convinced that the part they took in the last Democratic National Convention in this city was prejudicial to the success of the Presidential candidates; and whatever course the Northern democracy may deem it wise to pursue will be endorsed and sustained by all the better masses of the South.

I felt called upon to say this much in the interest of my section and of truth, and trust you will give it a place in your columns. A. A. GILBERT

Editor of Sumter (S. C.) *Watchman.*

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

6 BOWLING GREEN.—A FIRST CLASS SWEDISH girl as cook and laundress or to do up stairs work and waiting or general housework, city or country.

105 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT girl as first class cook; city or country; excellent city reference.

107 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; city reference.

107 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's.

125 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; would assist in washing if required; five years' city reference from last place. Call or address.

146 MADISON AV.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with washing and ironing. Can be seen at her present place for two days.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer and baker; no objection to a nice private boarding house; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE woman as good, thorough cook; is a good baker, is neat and genteel in kitchen; would assist in the coarse washing; city reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK, IN a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; is an excellent baker; city and country reference.

219 5TH ST., IN THE REAR.—FOR SEPTEMBER 1, a Scotch woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is willing to assist with the housekeeping, go to market and take the entire charge of the kitchen. Address SCOTCH WOMAN.

239 WEST 27TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS COOK IN A private family; understands cooking in all its branches; city reference from last place.

271 WEST 22D ST., IN THE REAR.—A WELSH woman as first class cook in a first class boarding house; is an excellent baker, or a meat cook in a hotel; country or city.

302 EAST 35TH ST.—AS NEAT PLAIN COOK, FIRST class washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference.

311 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first class cook.

321 7TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—Two sisters; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; both thoroughly competent, and have excellent references from last employer.

328 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN as first class cook; is an elegant baker; first class city reference; will not wash.

329 WEST 40TH ST.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman as cook.

490 6TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., second floor, front room.—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

523 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN as first class cook, where she can have her baby; understands milk and butter; no objection to the country.

579 2D AV., NEAR 32D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A respectable middle-aged widow woman as cook, or to do housework in a very small family, is a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference. Call for two days.

AS COOK. APPLY AT CASTLE GARDEN OFFICE.

Chambermaids, &c.

112 2D AV.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID or as nurse for growing children, or to do housework in a small family. J. MORSTATT.

115 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and assist with the waiting; best city reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress; or would do general housework.

151 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of children and to do plain sewing; has the best city reference.

202 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 8.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family; is willing and obliging. Call for two days.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first class chambermaid, and assist in the washing or plain sewing; can govern children; city reference.

230 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork in a private family; good city reference.

243 EAST 31ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress.

248 WEST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; prefers a home on the east side on account of a lone sister; best city reference.

324 10TH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or light housework.

337 WEST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

408 2D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Inquire on first floor.

413 EAST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL TO do chamberwork and assist with the plain washing and ironing in a small private family.

433 WEST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO chamberwork and waiting; no objection to the country; best city reference.

464 8TH AV., BETWEEN 33D AND 34TH STS.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference.

1,054 3D AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D STS.—A girl in a small private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

63 CLINTON PLACE, 8TH ST., THE FIRST PRIVATE house from 6th av.; no sign at the door. Paris dress and cloak making done. Terms very moderate during dull months. Inquire for Madame.

123 CHARLES ST.—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER desires more work from ladies; work taken at home or by the day; dresses cut and fitted; all orders strictly attended to; terms reasonable.

201 EAST 29TH ST., CORNER 3D AV., OVER THE grocery store, top floor.—A first class dressmaker wishes a few engagements by the day or week, in private families; evening dresses and walking suits made in the latest style; can furnish her own machine; terms moderate; best city reference. Ring bell No. 4.

211 EAST 2-TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day in private families; has a Wheeler & Wilson machine; best reference. Call on or address E. R. W.

222 6TH AV., SECOND BELL.—AS SUPERIOR operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also dressmaker, wishes engagements in families. Call on or address Mrs. DRAPER.

240 WEST 25TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER wishes to engage with families by the day or week, in city or country. Call or address.

254 WEST 20TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER, ONE OF the most stylish cutters and fitters in ladies' dressmaking, will accept a few engagements by the day; has all the latest and most stylish patterns; refers to many of the leading families of this city; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson or Grover & Baker machine; also understands the making of underclothing. Call on or address Miss R. R. L.

320 1ST AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer; city or country; best city reference if required.

426 EAST 9TH ST.—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, cutter and fitter wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can operate on Grover & Baker's machine. Call or address.

438 4TH AV.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wishes a few more engagements by the day.

MRS. CLINCH, 397 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.—Ladies can rely on getting perfect-fitting Dresses made and trimmed in the latest style; Walking Suits made in eight hours' notice, at moderate prices. Garments cut and fitted.

General Housework, &c.

3 RIDGE ST., ROOM 7.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework; best city reference.

12 PRINCE ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call or address.

18 LEWIS ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl, lately landed, to do housework; is willing and obliging. Call this day.

30 WEST 14TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A RESPECTABLE, competent young girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting.

40 CARMINE ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do light housework, chamberwork or to take care of children, is willing and obliging.

46 WILLETT ST., CORNER DELANCEY.—A YOUNG American girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call for two days.

63 WEST 44TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with a girl 13 years old, to do housework; a good cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

182 MADISON ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—A Protestant woman to do housework in a small family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

202 GRAND ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE woman desires to go out to work by the day; is a thorough housecleaner and good plain washer and ironer; city references.

241 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework and assist in chamberwork.

354 WEST 25TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable young girl to do general housework in a small family; city reference.

408 2D AV., NEAR 23D ST.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

454 WEST 32D ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs., first floor, front room.—A respectable girl to do general housework, is a good washer and ironer; good city reference. Call between 9 and 4 o'clock.

420 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city references. Call from 9 to 4.

794 9TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A respectable girl to do general housework or as plain cook, washer and ironer, good city reference. Call for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Housekeepers, &c.

104 EAST 25TH ST., BASEMENT DOOR.—AN ENGLISH lady as housekeeper.

218 WEST 35TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED AMERICAN as housekeeper in a family of two persons. Call any day this week. None but first class people need call; understands all the branches.

315 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS general housekeeper. Call for one day.

328 WEST 15TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN as excellent housekeeper; understands the management of children, is an excellent manager. Triflers need not call.

435 CANAL ST., NEAR VARICK.—AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper in a widower's family; children no objection; or would take charge of a private boarding house; good references from Brooklyn or city.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN OLD LADY, A STRANGER and limited, wishes to get employment, cannot do general housework; is competent; will do any light work. Address Mrs. SIMONS, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, WITH or without a little girl 5 years old. Address M. A. W., box 153 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

Laundresses, &c.

38 WEST 13TH ST.—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY TO wash, iron or house clean to any part of the city; best reference.

117 WEST 52D ST.
Washing, ironing and house cleaning by the day.

124 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing or housecleaning; good reference.

139 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS. Two married ladies to take in washing or go out by the day. Call for two days. Mrs. WALDRON.

140 WEST 35TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 7th av.—Wanted family and gentlemen's washing, by the dozen or otherwise; understands fluting. Mrs. SHILLING.

149 WEST 4TH ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes to go out by the day washing and ironing or housecleaning. Call for two days.

205 WEST 38TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable married woman wishes to obtain some gentlemen's washing at her own house; best reference.

213 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and is willing to assist in the washing; is a good baker; has good reference.

217 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do washing for a nice family by the month or week; understands fluting; best city reference. Apply at Mrs. McGOWAN'S.

250 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN will take in family washing or go out by the day.

302 EAST 61ST ST.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business, wishes work part of the week or permanent situation; good city reference.

319 EAST 31ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable woman wishes washing in her own house; can do up clothes in the neatest manner; can flute; well recommended. Mrs. DOUGHERTY.

319 EAST 5TH ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman wants gentlemen's washing at her own house, or would like to go out by the day.

331 EAST 52D ST., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable woman, good washer and ironer, to go out by the day or take washing home; good city reference. Call or address.

389 8TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS IN A private family, or would do chamberwork and washing; city reference.

390 7TH AV., TOP FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants good family washing in her own rooms, or would go out by the day.

763 2D AV.—A WIDOW WISHES TO GO OUT BY the day to do washing or housecleaning. Call for three days.

Nurses, &c.

75 3D AV.—A MONTHLY NURSE DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT; cannot leave the city; best references.

138 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of a baby and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would take sewing for a store.

153 WEST 27TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—To take care of children.

207 WEST 27TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM 8.—A young American girl, 18 years of age, as nurse and to mind a baby. Call for two days.

209 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth and do sewing; best city reference.

438 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH avs.—A respectable woman to take care of children or to assist with the chamberwork; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days.

671 5TH AV., CORNER 53D ST.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as nurse and plain seamstress. Call at present employer's.

AN ELDERLY LADY AS MONTHLY NURSE; IS AN American; has had many years' experience; is competent in every respect; city reference. Address Mrs. HAMILTON, station D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGLISH girl, a situation as nursemaid and to assist in light chamberwork. Address E. L., Herald office.

Waitresses, &c.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A NEAT young woman as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, or to do sewing; city or country; city reference.

229 WEST 36TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid; thoroughly understands her business; most excellent city reference.

339 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as waitress or to do upstairs work in a small private family; good reference. Call for two days.

1,051 2D AV.—A THOROUGH COMPETENT GIRL as waitress and chambermaid; is willing to assist with the fine washing and ironing; good city reference.

Miscellaneous.

9 3D AV.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO TAKE charge of a tenement house or houses. Call for two days.

155 6TH AV.—A LADY GIVES LESSONS DAY OR evening in all the English branches, Drawing, Painting, Photograph coloring, Wax Flowers. Letters written. Call on or address TEACHER.

207 EAST 54TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE and educated German girl as lady's maid and to take care of grown children; can sew and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine.

391 8TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO ATTEND a bakery or confectionery store and make herself generally useful; best city reference if required. Call for two days.

414 EAST 15TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW TO clean offices or new houses. Apply for one week.

415 EAST 123D ST., HARLEM, N. Y.—A LADY would like copying to do at her own house; is a good and rapid writer.

458 GREENWICH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow in a private family, and wishes a child nearly three years old with her, no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference given.

763 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO WAIT ON THE door or go of errands. Call for three days.

1,303 BROADWAY.—WANTED, BY MISS GOWANS, of the Orthopaedic Institution, a position in a large hotel or institution as bookkeeper and cashier (can also do banking business), marketing and housekeeping; numerous first class references. Address as above.

A LADY DESIRES A HOME, EITHER IN CITY OR country, for which her services in sewing would be an equivalent; the most satisfactory references given. Address MESEROLE, box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A EUROPEAN LADY, OF FIRST CLASS ABILITIES as a teacher, desires pupils at their residence for English, French, music and drawing; also beginners in German and Spanish. Address EUROPA, Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A FEW MORE pupils, to whom she will teach French or Spanish grammatically or conversationally at $4 per month. Address S. J., box 110 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY—EDUCATED IN LONDON, DESIRES A situation in a school or family; teaches English, music, French, drawing and painting thoroughly; other languages to beginners. Address, stating salary, LONDON, Herald office.

A LADY FROM PARIS, BROUGHT UP IN GERMANY, who was two years a teacher in a first class Southern boarding school, and has highest references, desires a situation to teach French and German. Address A., box 131 Herald office.

A EUROPEAN LADY DESIRES TO GIVE INSTRUCTION in music, the German and Scandinavian languages (Norwegian, Danish, Swedish), as an equivalent for board in an agreeable family; the best references will be given. Address Miss H., 27 North Washington square.

AN ENGLISH PERSON IS DESIROUS OF A HOME in a Methodist family where there are no children; has good references; a good housekeeper; age 46. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Morrisania, for one week.

112 8TH AV.—A LADY OF NORTH GERMANY desires to take charge of the French and German lessons in a school; private lessons in or out of the house will be given if desired.

IF YOU WANT A COMPETENT LADY TEACHER, highly recommended for piano and singing, also for the English, German and French languages, address ARTIST, box 119 Herald office.

TWO FRENCHWOMEN, JUST ARRIVED FROM PARIS, wish situations as forewoman in millinery and dressmaking establishments; they speak French, German and English, and have the best recommendations. Address A. C., Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS CONSTANTLY found at the German Bureau, 3-8 Bowery, entrance on 1st st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A FIRST CLASS WOMAN COOK WANTED.—APPLY at Madison Avenue Hotel, corner of Madison av. and 27th st.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS WANTED ONE willing to assist in washing and ironing. 126 West 35th street.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT lady, to take entire charge of private house; few boarders; no children. Address three days, ARMSTRONG, station D, giving age, experience, residence and reference.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

LADIES OF PLEASING ADDRESS AND GOOD CONNECTIONS will find it to their advantage before making lastly engagements to call upon the NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PUBLISHING COMPANY, 725 Broadway, who, having made special arrangements for Cassell's Standard Publications, are enabled to pay $2 for orders for Child's Bible. Other works same proportion.

MILLINERS WANTED.—WANTED, FIRST CLASS milliners (no others need apply), at 829 3d av., between 50th and 51st sts.

OPERATORS ON WILLCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE wanted.—Experienced operators only need apply. 58 Prince st., third floor.

OPERATOR WANTED—FOR WILLCOX & GIBBS' MACHINE; one who understands stitching ladies' soft silk ties. Apply at 206 West 10th st., near Bleecker.

SEVERAL EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES WANTED—At EHRICH'S Temple of Fashion, 287 8th av., near 24th street.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED—AT EHRICH'S Temple of Fashion, 287 8th av, near 24th st.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS SALESWOMEN WANTED—In a millinery and fancy goods store. Inquire at 287 Grand st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; German preferred. Apply at 217 Pearl st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST IN LIGHT HOUSEWORK. 222 East 122d st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron for a small family, residing a short distance in the country. Apply at 71 John st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS MILLINERS AND trimmers; also two saleswomen. Apply at once to Mlle. POWER, 689 Broadway.

WANTED—AS OYSTER AND ORDER COOK, A WOMAN. Apply at 296 Spring st., before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at 296 Spring st., before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; city reference. Apply at 229 West 49th st.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR A CHILD, TWO YEARS old; must be obliging and assist with chamberwork and be able to do plain sewing if required. Call this day at 68 East 9th st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing. Call for two days at 435 East 57th st.

WANTED—A GENTEEL LADY TO TRAVEL AND INTRODUCE goods to ladies; can make $30 per week. Call to-day at 38 West 26th st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE AND WELL RECOMMENDED colored women, as cook and house girl, in a small family; both to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 132 West 45th st.

WANTED—TWELVE HANDS TO MAKE NECKTIES and bows; good wages and steady employment; also work given out of the house. Also wanted, hands to learn to make neckties and bows. Inquire at 203 East 54th st. H. & L. LILIENTHAL.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN NURSE, WHO understands the care of an infant, in an American family going to Germany. Apply at 21 West 20th st.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A PROTESTANT woman as cook; must understand the care of milk and will assist in the washing. Call at 30 West 39th st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—RETAIL DRY GOODS SALESMAN, BY JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, 126 and 128 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A NURSE, WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS the care of two growing children; good-natured and obliging. Apply, with city references, from 10 till 1, at 44 West 19th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS AND TO assist in chamberwork; also a young girl, from 13 to 15 years, to make herself generally useful. Apply at 229 West 23d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR A private boarding house; one who thoroughly understands her business and can come well recommended. Apply at 42 West 14th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A CONFECTIONERY; one that has had experience at the business and can come well recommended. Apply at 102 Chatham st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GERMAN girl as good cook; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply immediately at 158 West 44th st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, AT 12 EAST 17TH st., one competent to take entire charge of kitchen; best city reference required; no other need apply.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT COOK, well recommended. 133 East 18th st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL (GERMAN, French or English) to wait upon table and make herself generally useful in a private American family. Call at 123 East 31th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS MESSENGER, light porter, or where he can make himself useful. Address AMERICAN, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO BECOME AGENT IN A secret business where money is made quick and easy, and those who wish my employment can call at 31 Bayard st., room 7, between 3 and 5 P. M., for two days only, or address W. JACKSON, same place.

A YOUTH 17 YEARS OF AGE DESIRES A SITUATION; writes a good hand and keeps books; has good references and will do anything. CHAS. HOWARD, 148 West 10th st.

EXPERIENCED BARTENDER WISHES A SITUATION; good reference. Address W. B. G., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR VALET, BY a Belgian. For further information inquire at Strangers' Hospital, corner av. D and 10th st., for CORNEILLE INDRICK.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A SUBSCRIPTION AND mailing department; must be a good penman, quick at figures and come well recommended. Address, stating age and salary expected, J. H. L., box 959 New York Post office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE family (English); good reference. Address H. S., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOOTMAN, IN A GOOD family; has best city reference. Address SYDNEY OWEN, care of Duncan, Sherman & Co., 11 Nassau st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PORTER IN A DRY goods store, by a colored man, 22 years of age, from Rushville, Ind.; can furnish good recommendation and not afraid of work. Inquire at 176 Spring st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman; can drive four-in-hand or tandem; is strictly sober; is competent in every respect. Call on or address W. E., 57 and 59 West 33d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS groom and coachman; willing and obliging; highly recommended. Address T., box 112 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, 21 YEARS OF AGE, WANTS A SITUATION as groom; understands the care of horses; good reference. Address Edward Wright's harness store, 4th av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman and groom; can milk; understands his business; good reference from his last employer. Address A. R., box 223 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business, and, the best of all, never knew the taste of liquor. Call at harness store 1,380 Broadway, corner 38th st.

A COACHMAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE WANTS A situation; is a first class driver; four years in last situation. Call at or address harness store 1,380 Broadway, corner of 38th st.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has references in New York and Brooklyn. Address M. B., box 130 Herald office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED by a single man; understands his business and the care of horses; is sober and obliging; good reference. Address R., box 119 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS A coachman; has long experience; thoroughly competent, strictly temperate, best city reference. Call on or address H. H., 64 University place.

A GENTLEMAN, SELLING OUT, WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a first class coachman; can be highly recommended. Call on or address JOHN, Captain Millward's stables, 5th av. and 44th st.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SITUATION FOR HIS coachman, an experienced groom and careful city driver; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages. Address A. D. M., box 120 Herald office, for two days.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; best city reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 7 East 19th st., carriage repository.

FARMER'S OR GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—by a married man, without encumbrance; understands breeding and stock raising, both horses and cattle, also the management of a grazing or milk farm; wife is a first class dairy woman; or would take entire charge of a gentleman's place, being fully acquainted with vegetables, fruits, lawns, graperies, greenhouses, &c. Address FARMER AND GARDENER, Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

SCOTCHMAN AND WIFE WANT SITUATIONS ON farm or in a gentleman's family; understands the care of horses, &c.; wife for general housework, just arrived. No. 6 Bowling Green.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A MARRIED man, who is well acquainted with the general improvements of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address M. P., box 158 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN; IS a good gardener and general workman in any capacity; first class reference. Address A. C., box 102 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS groom or coachman, would have no objection to the country, having had three years' experience. Address P. T., Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATION, BY SINGLE YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can milk cows; will make himself generally useful; is well recommended. Address W. K., box 127 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as first class coachman; thoroughly competent and skilful driver; sober and obliging, good reference. Apply to JESSE DAW, 683 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman or gardener; good reference from last employer. Address A. W., box 165 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, LATELY landed, as coachman and groom, in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; best reference. Call at Coleman's, 1,232 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and gardener, and wife as cook and laundress; no encumbrance; good city reference. Address E. Y., box 101 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL EXPERIENCED cloak salesmen, possessing extra ability, and who are in all respects capable. Apply at Manager's desk, Broadway and 10th st.

AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN DRY GOODS SALESMAN with good references wanted at 746 3d av.

A JUNIOR DRUG CLERK, WHO CAN MAKE SODA and do the heavy work; must come well recommended. Apply at FENNER'S, corner Broadway and 32d st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A FIRST CLASS JOBBING house can secure the services of an A1 salesman by addressing TRAVELLING SALESMAN, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING WANTED.—TO MERCHANTS AND manufacturers not acquainted with bookkeeping, I can make you good accountants, single or double entry, in a few practical lessons to keep your own books; terms moderate. Address Mr. COOPER, box 150 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO learn the business; one having some experience preferred. Apply to DAVIES & LEYS, 264 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

DRUG CLERK.—I WANT PERMANENT SITUATION; had 12 years' city experience; good salesman; understand my business thoroughly; references; country preferred. Address for three days ALEXANDER, Herald office.

DRY GOODS CLERK WANTED.—ONLY ONE WELL experienced need apply at 166 Smith st., corner of Wyckoff st., Brooklyn.

I WILL GIVE MY SEAT IN THE GOLD ROOM TO any person that will secure me a good position in some stock or banking house at a fair salary. Address G. P., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS STOCK CLERK in a dry goods house; must have experience and recommendations. Apply at 30 Worth st.

WANTED—A CALL CLERK, BY A LARGE DRY goods jobbing house in this city. None but men of experience in this specialty need apply. Address G. L. E., box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—TEN ENGLISH, IRISH AND SCOTCH dry goods folders. Apply to McFALL & WILSON, 90 White st., New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER, BY A married German who speaks French and English and is fully competent in all official duties; best references. Address J. F. S., Herald office.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRESS GOODS SALESMAN, at SOLINGER'S (late Hoffman's) dry goods emporium, 17 Carmine st., corner of Bleecker.

WANTED—FOR AN EXTENSIVE HOUSE IN CONNECTION, several first class saleladies for gloves, hosiery, notions and millinery departments. Call on Monday and Tuesday at 28th and 29th insts., at M. T. HIGGANS', 126 6th av.

WANTED—FOR AN EXTENSIVE HOUSE IN CONNECTION, several first class salesmen in gentlemen's furnishing and dress goods departments; also for notions and millinery wholesale departments. Call on Monday and Tuesday, 28th and 29th insts., at M. T. HIGGANS', 126 6th av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

A CHANCE FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS to learn telegraphing for $20.—THOMPSON'S Telegraphic Institute, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute; day and evening; demand for operators.

A.—STEADY EMPLOYMENT WILL BE GIVEN INTELLIGENT men in a remunerative business upon liberal salary and commission; special terms to competent men. No. 7 Warren st., room 29, up stairs.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, TO SELL the Needle-threading Thimble, the greatest and quickest selling novelty ever invented. Besides being a sewing thimble, it threads a woman's needles almost in the dark; profits 200 per cent. A young man having the agency of three counties in a New England State clears $800 in five weeks. Ladies say it is worth $10. Samples sent on receipt of 30 cents. W. P. SLENSBY, 566 Broadway, New York.

AN OYSTERMAN AND WAITER WANTED. APPLY at EARL'S Oyster House, 376 8th av.

A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLEMAN IS WANTED IN our subscription department; must be courteous and obliging; best references are required. Call at manager's desk, office No. 2, 735 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRUG STORE, ABOUT 16 OR 17; one who has had a couple of years' experience; must be smart and honest and bring good recommendations. WOODS, 529 Grand st., Williamsburg.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried, able bodied men. Further information given at Marine Barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN to travel and post a patent medicine. Address M. A. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A WAITER AT DINING SALOON 368 Canal st.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE UPTOWN store, a respectable youth. One who resides with his parents and is willing to make himself generally useful may address, in own handwriting, stating age, reference and salary expected, MERCHANT, station D.

WANTED—GENTLEMANLY SOLICITING AGENTS; profitable, easy and respectable business; $3 to $10 per day; success sure; most convenient little article. 615 Broadway, up stairs, office No. 1.

WANTED—A MAN TO WAIT ON TABLES AND OPEN oysters and willing to make himself generally useful, at 524 8th av.

WANTED—ONE BARKEEPER, ONE OYSTERMAN and two waiters at 940 Broadway.

WANTED—A SMART BOY IN A DINING SALOON; must know how to wait. Apply at 229 South st.

50 AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL MOORE'S PATENT filter; needed in every family; inducements offered to good men. JOHN S. HEALY, 176 Fulton street.

THE TRADES.

HOOSAC TUNNEL NITRO-GLYCERINE WORKS.—The Nitro-Glycerine Fuse Exploders; experienced blasters. 40 Broadway, room 39.

TO CLOTHIERS.—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL CUTTER, of experience, ability and address, wants a situation. Address H. B., Times office, New Brunswick, N. J.

TO HATTERS.—WANTED, A GOOD CURLER, IN AN independent silk hat shop. Apply to BROWN & WILCOX, No. 8 Boylston square, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COMPOSITOR, TO TAKE charge of job printing and act as foreman; one who understands the English, German and Hebrew languages. Apply at 2-3 Chatham square, Hebrew News.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER. APPLY to THOMAS HOUSTON for three days, from Monday, 28th instant, at the Metropolitan Hotel.

WANTED—IN A WALL PAPER FACTORY, A FIRST class color mixer for printing machines. Address box 2,022 Philadelphia Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN A JEWELRY STORE, who can do jewelry jobbing and also assist in selling goods. Apply at 321 Canal st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS MACHINISTS IMMEDIATELY. L. MORGAN & SON, 650 East 12th st.

CLOTHING.

A NOTICE.—AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 816 Sixth avenue, I am now paying the following prices for cast-off Clothing and Carpets:—For Silk Dresses, from $10 to $60; Coats, $7 to $20; Pants, $2 to $6. A call or note respectfully solicited by Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE.—LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and at our branch store, 23 Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen will positively receive the utmost value in cash for their cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. Orders punctually attended to in and out of the city. Please call, or address the number as above.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

MORE DIRTY STREET DISCLOSURES,

SHOWING UP

THE HOW-NOT-TO-DO-IT OFFICIALS.

CONTINUED EXPOSURE OF CORRUPTION.

SEE TO-DAY'S TELEGRAM.

SENT EVERYWHERE FOR 50C. A MONTH.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic." Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A SPECIALTY—NO FEE UNLESS CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, office 20 Centre street, can be consulted privately on diseases; a successful practice of 40 years entitles him to confidence.

A.—MME VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold at her office, No. 1 East Fifty second street, corner of Fifth avenue, and at druggists', 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue and 122 Fulton street, Brooklyn, or sent by mail. Caution—Beware of imitators.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES PERMANENTLY CURED without mercury, manhood effectually restored. Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street. 40 years' successful practice.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROFESSOR of Midwifery, 25 years successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Office 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 130 West Twenty sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief, sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly satisfied, elegant rooms and nursing provided. Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place, new number 17 (Laurens st.)

ATTENTION.—20 YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE; private diseases always permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

A.—DR. AND MME. WILLETT CURE AT ONE interview. Their female remedies never fail. Rooms for ladies before and during confinement. 34 West Fortieth street, near Sixth avenue.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 144 West 4th street, near 7th avenue.

STRANGERS VISITING THE CITY IN NEED OF PRIVATE and confidential treatment should consult the old medical practitioner, Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach street, New York. No mercury used.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A SUPERIOR MURRAY HILL FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone House, East Thirty-seventh street, 20 feet front; mantle Mirrors, &c.; $28,000; a bargain. THOMAS J. DUNKIN, 554 Third avenue.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House for sale.—In East Thirty-ninth street; price $14,500; immediate possession. H. R. DREW & CO., 175 Fifth avenue; branch office 837 Sixth avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, TWO STORY FRAME House and Lot, 225 106th street, near Third avenue; price $4,600. Apply on the premises.

BROWN STONE HOUSE IN HARLEM, HANDY TO the cars, for sale cheap—16 feet front, three stories, high stoop; gas and water. BERKMAN & BRO., Grocers, 543 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—120 FEET EAST OF FIFTH AVENUE, four story high stoop brown stone House, medium size, in perfect order. Apply to E. W. SMITH, 35 Wall street.

$4,000 CASH AND FIVE YEARS' MORTGAGE will purchase a handsome piece of avenue Property, all rented and paying 20 per cent. Address THIRD AVENUE, box 121 Herald office.

West Side.

A.—FOR SALE, ON FIFTH AVENUE, AN ELEGANT modern new high stoop medium-sized leasehold Dwelling, for $57,000; possession; ground rent $550. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

FOR SALE—A BROWN STONE HOUSE ON FORTY-NINTH street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue; newly built and finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Apply to the owner, S. STEWART, 239 West Forty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—ON TWENTY-FIRST STREET, WEST side, a three story high stoop House, in good order; modern conveniences; fine quiet neighborhood; price $16,000; terms easy. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—ON FIFTH, MADISON, Lexington, on all the great boulevards and on the intersecting streets; also large Plots on the Central and Southern boulevards, in Westchester county. PAGE & McCAFFERTY, Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

LOTS.—FOR SALE, CHOICE PLOTS ON FIFTH AVENUE, below and fronting Park; also on Madison avenue and side streets adjacent to these avenues. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

Miscellaneous.

DISPOSAL LOW.—16 YEARS' LEASE; NOMINAL ground rent of House; on best part of Hudson street; large lot; suited for all business purposes. Apply to J. SCHUFF, 52 Fourth avenue.

THOSE WANTING TO PURCHASE PRIVATE, TENEMENT and avenue business Houses and Lots in good locations, at low prices, on favorable terms in all parts of the city, can get full information and permits at 229 West Thirty-eighth street. M. GOODHEIM.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

MORE DIRTY STREET DISCLOSURES,

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SENT EVERYWHERE FOR 50C. A MONTH.

PUBLICATION OFFICE, 97 NASSAU STREET.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD

RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

AT NO. 4 COURT STREET, CITY HALL SQUARE.

OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, BROWN STONE HOUSE, COMPLETELY furnished, 395 Sackett street; $150 per month to good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—A LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, 71 South Second street, Williamsburg; is in good order; rent $35 per month. Inquire at the corner store.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

$2,200 FOR A NEAT TWO STORY COTTAGE (new), on the east side of Bergen Hill; a select neighborhood; only 200 feet from horse cars and only 20 minutes from the ferry in Jersey City. J. A. COTHINGHAM, corner West and Liberty sts., N. Y.

To Let or Lease.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT

ALL WANTING FARMS—GOOD SOIL, MILD CLIMATE—for papers address C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

AT ASTORIA.—FOR SALE OR LEASE, A NEW three story House one block from Hell Gate ferry, containing 11 rooms; store on first floor; full size house; suitable for grocery or any other business purpose. Will be sold very cheap, and terms easy. Apply to JOSEPH BROWN, Astoria.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—TO RENT, TWO VILLAS, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming, retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within 30 minutes of Wall street. O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street.

A RARE BARGAIN.—TO LET OR FOR SALE, AT East Orange, N. J., five minutes' walk from Brick Church station, a new brick French roof House, 12 rooms, well finished; hard, white walls; gas, water; splendid location; must be sold or rented, for owner intends to go to Europe. Inquire at the place, Main street, second house from Mulberry street, East Orange, N. J.

A WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—AT A bargain; 225 acres; 100 acres good wood land; house has city modern improvements; price $15,000; buildings alone cost that amount. JAS. R. EDWARDS, 277 West Twenty-third street.

FOR SALE CHEAP AND ON VERY EASY TERMS—A Farm of about 115 acres, near Smithtown, L. I. Apply to owner, 138 Chambers street, room 11, from 10 to 12 M.

FOR SALE—THREE ELEGANT NEW COTTAGES, NEW Brighton, Tompkinsville, 10 and 11 rooms; gas, heater, range; surroundings first class. Terms easy. $4,500, $5,500, $6,000. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY NEAR New York, 350 feet water front; chimney 100 feet high; fit for a factory. WM. B. TOWNSEND & CO., 40 Broadway, room 39.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND Cottages to let or for sale, with immediate possession, at Tarrytown and vicinity, on the Hudson; low prices and desirable places. Apply to S. EMBERSON, 433 Eighth av.

METUCHEN, N. J.—A CHOICE HOMESTEAD Farm of 80 acres, good buildings, fruits, &c.; very cheap; also Country Seats, Cottages, &c., at bargains; terms to suit. KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—CHEAP, NEAT, ATTRACTIVE; THREE minutes from depot; good neighborhood; House nine rooms; furnace, range, bath, water; sale; terms easy. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau street.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—THREE HOUSES AND 500 Building Lots and several pieces of Land, from 1 to 20 acres, suitable to cut up; 15 per cent cash, balance in ten years; would exchange. Apply to owner, 138 Chambers street, room 11, from 10 to 12 A. M.

TARRYTOWN, 45 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.—Only $3,100 for a House and Lot in this beautiful village. WM. J. COLES & CO., 69 East Tenth street.

$3,500—$1,000 CASH, BALANCE MORTGAGE—will buy fine Country Residence, nine acres, near lake and depot; first class Buildings, costing $7,000. PAUL P. TODD, 55 Liberty street.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A VERY VALUABLE PHILADELPHIA (CITY) RESIDENCE, with large and ornamental grounds attached, will be exchanged for a large and highly improved country residence on the Hudson, in New Jersey or Staten Island. Address, with full particulars, P. B. V., Herald office.

A.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, A VERY VALUABLE Lumber Property, situated on a railroad nearly completed, within a short distance of the city of New York, and is heavily covered with timber of an excellent quality; improvements good; title perfect and free from encumbrance; would be sold reasonably for cash or exchanged for city property. Address B. W., 297 Fifth avenue, New York, stating where an interview may be had; will meet with attention.

EXCHANGE.—GOOD FARM HOUSE AND BARN; 150 acres, with one-third crop; also City Lots, clear, for Brooklyn or Jersey Houses or for Merchandise. WM. C. PAYNE, 117 Broadway, room 23.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PRODUCTIVE Property in the city or vicinity, a magnificent Farm of 400 acres in Southern New Jersey, has extra fine buildings and outbuildings, fine crops, peach orchard, apple orchard, &c., said to be the handsomest farm in New Jersey. COURTNEY & GRAY, 78 Cedar street.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE corner House, best location, Harlem, for small House. Address J., box 115 Herald office.

PROPOSALS.

GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, MIDDLETOWN, August 22, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners until the 15th day of September for the following named work in the erection of another wing to the hospital, viz.:—
Excavation.
Stonework, brickwork, plastering and deafening.
Woodwork, including oiling, painting, glazing, trimming and slating.
Gas fitting, plumbing, registers and heating.
Window guards.
The right is reserved to reject all bids that shall appear to be otherwise than for the best interests of the Institution. Plans and specifications can be examined at the hospital between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
H. SIDNEY HAYDEN,
CORNELIUS BRAINARD, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH CUMMINGS,

READVERTISEMENT.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

OFFICE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, WASHINGTON, August 25, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 5th day of September, 1871, for the delivery in the District of Columbia of nine millions (9,000,000) of pounds of 36 inch cast iron Water Pipe and Special Castings. The entire quantity of pipe is divided into four lots, and proposals will be received for the whole or a less number of lots.

The plans are the same as distributed under advertisement of July 24. No bid will be received which does not agree to commence the delivery on or before the 1st day of October next.

Each bidder must agree, and the contractor will be required, to forfeit one dollar ($1) a day for delay in the delivery of each pipe and special casting beyond the time required in the circular and this advertisement.

No proposals for pipe or special castings will be received except in the printed forms, which, with circulars, specifications, plans and forms of contract, can be had on application in person or by letter or telegraph to

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer of Washington Aqueduct.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER,
late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
(Established 1847.)
WEDNESDAY, August 30,
at 10½ o'clock, at private residence
40 EAST TWENTIETH STREET,
Genteel Household Furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, &c.
Particulars in time.
SATURDAY, Sept. 2,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesrooms,
95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets,
handsome Household Furniture, pier and mantel Mirrors, Pianos, &c. Removed for convenience of sale.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office.
SEWING MACHINES.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, at their salesroom
37 Nassau street,

6 Sewing Machines...Florence	5 Machines...........Weed
4 Sewing Machines...Empire	5 Machines..........Buckeye
15 Sewing Machines...Singers	10 Machines.....Wh. & Wilson
6 Sewing Machines....Finkle	10 Machines...Grover & Baker

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER,
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post Office.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture of every description; also a fine rosewood Dentist Chair, &c.

AUCTION.—AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY (MONDAY) Over $20,000 worth and 450 lots by catalogue. Magnificent Household Furniture, rich rosewood Pianoforte, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, over 500 yards Carpet, the whole contents of five story private residence No. 120 West Twenty-third street. Sale commencing at 10½ o'clock this day (Monday), August 28. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Large Furniture Sale.
H. ZINN, Auctioneer, will sell this day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, all the Furniture contained in the four story dwelling No. 124 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue, consisting in part of one rosewood Pianoforte, 7¼ octave, cost $600; 4 rich Parlor Suits, covered in satin brocatel and reps; Oil Paintings, Lace Curtains, Centre Tables, Clocks, Mirrors, Spring and Hair Mattresses, single and double Bedsteads, Bedroom Suits, Crockery and China Ware, Chairs, Tables, &c., together with all the Furniture necessary for housekeeping.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29 and 30,
at 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom, 118 Chambers street,
important trade sale of
American, English and German
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns,
Tinned and Enamelled Ware,
Plated Ware, Tea Trays, &c., &c.,
embracing 2,000 lots new and desirable Goods, in quantities to suit city and country trade.
Catalogues at our office.
R. T. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers,
118 Chambers street.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF MAGNIFICENT Parlor Suits, all styles and all colors; French satin brocatel and reps; also a large variety all kinds Parlor, Chamber, Library and Dining Room Furniture, &c., at E. ROTH'S Parlor Suits Manufactory, 51 Bleecker street, between Broadway and Mulberry street.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Over $25,000 worth and over 500 lots
elegant Household Furniture at public auction, this (Monday) morning, August 28, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the large five story residence, 12 Brevoort place (East Tenth street), between University place and Fifth avenue. Velvet, Brussels Carpets; two magnificent rosewood Pianofortes, eight beautiful Parlor Suits, covered with satin brocatel and reps; Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Etageres, Tables, Bookcases, Cabinets, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Sofas, Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, two Buffets, Extension and Tea Tables, Dining Chairs, China, Tea and Dinner Sets; Cut Glass, Crystal, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c. E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

BY JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell
140,000 tons of Scranton Coal
at public auction,
on WEDNESDAY, August 30,
at 12 o'clock, noon, at 23 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BY R. DOUGHTY, AUCTIONEER.
This day (Monday), at 11 o'clock, at 79 Nassau street, near Fulton, a large assortment of Household Furniture; comprising Parlor and Chamber Suits, Extension and Centre Tables, Sideboards, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Hair and other Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Secretary and Library Bookcases; Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Carpets, Oilcloth, Drugget, Oil Paintings, &c., &c. Particulars in catalogue.

BY CAMPBELL & CO., AUCTIONEERS—OFFICE NO. 4 West Fourth street, corner Broadway. On Thursday next, without reserve, in lots, to close business, entire large assorted Stock, Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Counter Scales, Cases, fine Fixtures, Horses, Wagons, Harness, &c., of first class uptown Grocery, Tea and Wine Store. Circulars and full particulars day of sale.

D. W. H. BERTHOLF, AUCTIONEER, SUCCESSOR to Wm. Winters, sells this day, at 2 o'clock, at 454 Canal street, a large assortment of Parlor Suits, marble top Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Hat Racks, Sofas and Sofa Beds, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Bookcases, Refrigerators, Stoves, Crockery, Wooden Ware, Pier Mirrors, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, Oilcloths, hair, husk and excelsior Mattresses, Feather Beds, Pillows, Quilts, Blankets and Bedding.

EDWARD E. HOYT, AUCTIONEER.
By HOYT, WHEELER & BRADLEY.
Store 118 and 120 Church street.
On MONDAY, August 28,
at 10½ o'clock,
special sale of 1,000 cases
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,
in regular and extra sizes, adapted to the home, Southern and Western trade. The catalogue will comprise a large assortment of new fall and winter goods, consigned by the Eastern and New York city manufacturers and never before offered at auction. Our Eastern facilities for obtaining consignments are unsurpassed by any house in the country, especially in
Fine Haverhill and Lynn Goods.
Our catalogues are made up of commission goods, and will comprise Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Boots, Brogans, Balmorals and Congress, pegged and sewed, in all grades, qualities and sizes; Women's, Misses' and Children's Balmorals, Congress and Serge, pegged and sewed, in all grades, qualities and sizes. Also full lines of Men's Women's, Misses' Boys' and Youths' Rubber Boots, Sandals, Footholds, Buckle Gaiters and Alaska Overshoes. The attention of the trade is called to this large trade sale.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
Mortgage Sale, August 28 (MONDAY),
at 11 o'clock, at 129 Chatham street.
Elegant rosewood and black walnut Household Furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood Parlor Suits, marble top Centre Tables, carved black walnut Hat Stand, Turkish Lounge, Arm Chairs, Small Chairs, Reception Chairs, gilt and walnut Chairs, 5 elegant black walnut richly carved Bedroom Suits, black walnut and oak Extension Dining Tables, Oak Chairs, Sideboards, Oak Rocker, Wood Chairs, Kitchen Tables, Mirrors, Carpets, Hair Matting, Bedding, &c. By order of the attorney for mortgagee.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., August 10, 1871.
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot at Jeffersonville, Ind., commencing on Tuesday, September 19, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., under the direction of Captain J. F. Rodgers, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of
26,000 Uniform Coats,
165,000 pairs Trousers, foot;
52,000 pairs Trousers, mounted;
9,000 pairs Drawers,
130,000 Shirts, flannel;
89,000 Shirts, gray;
46,000 Great Coats, mounted;
121,000 Great Coats, foot;
54,000 Blankets, wool;
135,000 Sack Coats, lined;
47,000 Sack Coats, unlined;
5,000 pairs Boots and Bootees,
68,000 Forage Caps,
21,000 pairs Stockings,
and various other articles.
The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at this office.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
C. H. HOYT,
Captain and Depot Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 10, 1871.
Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., commencing on
TUESDAY, September 12, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M.,
under the direction of Captain V. P. Van Antwerp, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of new, unserviceable and damaged Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting in part of
11,000 Great Coats,
3,000 pairs Drawers,
2,000 Shirts,
29,000 Wool Blankets,
1,688 pairs Trousers,
300,000 pairs Stockings,
5,500 pairs Boots and Shoes,
23,770 Knapsacks,
20,757 Haversacks,
800,000 yards gray Shirting Flannel,
50,000 yards ¾ sky blue Kersey
and various other articles. The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues which can be obtained at this office or at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.
By order of the Quartermaster General.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN EXECUTION I shall sell this day (Monday), August 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock, at 22 Tenth avenue, five Hydrometers, one Vacuum Gauge, a lot of Books, two Scales, one Microscope. CHARLES DALY, City Marshal.

NOROTON.—GREAT AUCTION SALE (BY ORDER OF Melville E. Mead, Esq.) of three handsome Cottages and 200 Village Lots at Noroton Station, between Stamford and Darien, on the New Haven Railroad, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on the premises, at 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, August 31. Free excursion cars will run between Stamford, Norwalk and Noroton. Maps at office of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THURSDAY JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell, at 53 New Bowery, 500 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, Table Linen, Sheets, Spreads. By order of Mark Levy, 78 Grand street.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT WHO HAS NO EQUAL IN America.—All who are sick or in trouble should consult her. N. B.—No likenesses or love powders; but will cause speedy marriage and allay the most serious trouble. Madame CLIFTON, 246 West Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

GENEVA WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
Manufacturers,
A. GOLAY, LERESCHE & SONS
Geneva, 81 quai des Bergues; Paris, No. 2 Rue de la Paix.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN; FOURTEEN years' benumbing application; gas administered; beautiful Teeth, $1; Set, $10; Fillings for hollow cheeks. Sets repaired. J. JAY VILLERS, 150 Grand st., near Broadway.

BILLIARDS.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, unsurpassed for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; complete with cues, balls, tables at prices ranging from $250 upward; all the latest styles for dwelling houses. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

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RELIGIOUS.

Yesterday's Discourses in the Metropolis and Elsewhere.

Criminal Classes Controlling the Cities.

Ministerial Medicine for Municipal Management.

A Pious Parson Prescribing for Politicians.

He Thinks New York as Bad as Boston.

A UNIVERSALIST ON WALTER SCOTT.

Other Orations, Orthodox and Otherwise.

The peculiarly oppressive weather which prevailed yesterday was certainly enough to make many piously inclined people languid and lazy and acted, undoubtedly, counter to the attractions in the churches. True, the majority of the leading pulpit orators have not yet returned to duty, but nevertheless there are left others who can show a good record of earnest work. In many of the churches yesterday the attendance was very fair, but the majority were poorly attended indeed, and the principal discourses of the day, here and elsewhere, may be found below and will repay the careful perusal they will undoubtedly obtain.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

New York's Great Danger and How to Avert It—Sermon by the Rev. W. H. Cudworth.

In the absence of Dr. Hepworth yesterday the pulpit of the Church of the Messiah was occupied by the Rev. Mr. Cudworth, of Boston, who undertook to prescribe certain medicines for the diseases social and political of this metropolis. The announcement of his first hymn,

Safely through another week
God has brought us on our way, &c.,

was prefaced by a few remarks touching the great railroad slaughter near Boston on Saturday night, which occurred, the preacher said, within two miles of his own home. It had inspired in his heart thankfulness to God for His preserving care, and hence he had selected this hymn as a fitting expression of his thoughts and feelings. The morning Scripture lesson was taken from First Corinthians, xii., in which St. Paul argues the

BROTHERHOOD OF ALL CHRISTIAN BELIEVERS,

whether Jew or Greek, barbarian, Scythian, bond or free, and illustrates his point by the different members of the body, still being one body, and each performing its own appropriate part in the economy of the Gospel and of the Church. God hath set some in the Church, first, apostles; second, prophets; third, teachers; after that, miracles; then gifts of healing, helps, governments, diversities of tongues, &c., and this arrangement of the Lord is designed to prevent any schism in the body of Christ, and that the members should have the same care one for another: because, "whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it; or one member be honored, all the members rejoice with it" (verse 26). This text was made the basis of Mr. Cudworth's suggestions for the salvation of New York. St. Paul herein declares a principle of universal application. The central life of this country surrounds us, and every part is influenced by its quantity, directness and quality, and no thinking man who loves his country can but be pained with the unsoundness of this central life, where so many things which go to make up our American life find their force and power, and raise us up to the mountain top or depress us to the valleys. A careful philosophical observer has said that our large

AMERICAN CITIES ARE RULED BY THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.

This language, the preacher thought, was more forcible than truthful; but the philosopher, in pouring out his hortatory, was led further than the truth. But, singling out New York, it was probably true, or, if not wholly true, there are certain bases upon which the truth might rest. To a certain extent this great city, with its shining life, its attentions to the poor and the sick and the blind, the aged and the young; its great financial and commercial and moral progress, is yet, in a certain degree, governed by the criminal classes. How may this great government be distributed? How may this evil be remedied? We have not yet come to understand or realize what our country is. We are not yet fully ripe as a nation, and in the process of development and ripening we shall have many unwholesome and bitter experiences to pass through. But, God working with man, and man perfectly submissive to the Divine will, we shall, by and by, see a state of things here as near to heaven as anything can be seen on earth. Our Saviour's prayer—"Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven"—will be heard and answered, and in God's own good time it will come. Therefore this state of things which exists in all our large cities is suggestive and admonitory rather than prophetic of what is to be. But if one member suffer all the members suffer with it. The principle conveyed is that nothing is stronger than its weakest place, and

NO MAN IS STRONGER THAN HIS WEAKEST PART.

This idea was illustrated by Renforth in the St. John regatta. What availed his strength and experience so long as he had that one weak spot? the preacher asked. Perchance he had been tampered with, but let us wait until that is proved. If a felon is on a finger or a tooth aches we cannot rest day or night until the affected part is healed, because all the members suffer with the injured or diseased one. But when the disease is removed all the members rejoice. So it is in connection with everything. Let five of the 5,000 pipes in yonder organ be out of order and such a state of confusion and lack of harmony will ensue that you would demand the cessation of its music. But let the manufacturer spend a few minutes over it and repair the injured or broken parts and it gives forth its sweet, harmonious sounds again, and all the members rejoice with it. And so is it also with a watch. Referring to the Westfield disaster for further illustration, Mr. Cudworth said that to all outward appearances that boat was perfect; but away down under the floor months ago there commenced the crack where bilge water had gathered. The fracture had been allowed to enlarge until a combination of circumstances—the absence of the engineer, the increase of the steam pressure and the lack of water—had concurred in producing that disaster which thrilled the land and filled New York and its vicinity with sorrow and mourning.

ONLY THIS ONE FLAW

in that otherwise perchance faultless boat. The necessity for all to bear their part in arresting an evil was illustrated by the prevalence of cholera in St. Louis a few years ago, when the epidemic was fought and conquered in its starting place by the millionaires as well as the mechanics. And if it should break out here in our avenues A, B or C, or in the Five Points, or any other filthy locality, Fifth avenue and Murray Hill would not be exempt, and the residents of those places would take every proper precaution to arrest the epidemic, and when it should have been conquered all the members would rejoice together. This principle is applicable to physics, to commerce, to mechanics, to hand and morals, and, indeed, to everything. It is of universal application. If one comes into this church cold and stiff and formal he will be sure to stiffen others with his own starch. And this principle applies, also, to New York's municipal affairs. He (Cudworth) had studied Boston for twenty years, and had read in the papers a great many things respecting New York, and he had come to believe that

NEW YORK IS AS WICKED AS BOSTON,

though it is not generally considered so here. (A titter ran through the congregation at this suggestion.) As he had seen and studied New York its three great enemies are intemperance, licentiousness and political corruption. When, from any of our quiet and Christian country homes, a young man comes to this city and makes his way, for instance, to Central Park Garden, where the best music on this Continent is furnished to him, and the waiter comes along and asks what he will have—a glass of lager beer, Rhine wine or something else which he orders and drinks, you ask, what is the harm? I say too, what is the harm? It is not then. But when he goes the next night and the next, and night after night, taking, perchance, a female companion along with him, yet virtuous, but lacking moral stability, the appetite for strong drink is created and encouraged, and young men and women drift into intemperance and sensualism, and finally disappear in the shadow of darkness. He was not drawing a fancy or very peculiar sketch, but one of every day occurrence. He had visited the resort above named three times during the week, and was able to preach from observation—from men and not books. He recalled one striking example of a young man of great promise, who had left his country home to seek life and fortune in the city, and one morning, before he was thirty years of age, he was found in his bed dead—the result of his previous night's debauch. One of the grandest sights he had ever witnessed was a young married couple, when the wine was passed around and offered to the bridegroom, he replied with a polite but firm "No, thank you;" and when his bride, looking fondly in his face, asked, "Won't you take a little?" he again responded tenderly, "No, thank you." There was

TRUE MORAL HEROISM

in that refusal. That man could never fill a drunkard's grave. Oh, that my people would consider! exclaimed the preacher. If this young man's example had been followed more extensively the vice of intemperance would be stayed. He recommended the creation of a public sentiment against this vice. He believed in temperance societies, tracts and temperance works; but until a proper public sentiment is created which shall enable men to say "No" and stick to it all these agencies will fail. The idea of a public sentiment was illustrated by the fall of the Pemberton Mills at Lawrence, Mass., a few years ago, when the people gathered from every quarter to render assistance to the one hundred operatives who were buried in the ruins. And again, when a shipload of emigrants picked off a wreck in mid ocean and landed on Boston wharves in a hungry, naked, penniless condition, were so abundantly supplied with everything necessary to their comfort that Mayor Leighton, at whose request the generous response was given, was obliged to insert a paragraph in the papers asking the people to cease their gifts. In the same manner public sentiment was aroused here three weeks ago when the Westfield disaster hurried one hundred souls into eternity, and every feature wore an expression of sorrow, and all sought to do something to relieve the sufferers. No matter what laws may be passed, until the people will it they can't be enforced in a free country.

In like manner he would heal

THE SOCIAL EVIL:

though that was a subject too delicate to treat here, notwithstanding it is eating up the moral life of the city. There are 30,000 unfortunate women in New York who earn a living by their own dishonor. Houses of reformation and Magdalen asylums are good, but they don't reach the root of the evil. It is like cutting off the fruit of the tree which every year bears new fruit. We must arouse a public sentiment, such as that which was aroused at the fall of Sumter in 1861, and as soon as public sentiment is aroused against this or any other evil it will go down. But hundreds of people are in that condition described by Miss Phelps' "Hedged In," and unable to extricate themselves because public sentiment is not yet favorable to their reformation to virtue and goodness.

The final evil of

POLITICAL CORRUPTION

is to be extirpated by means and in a way which may seem strange to republican ears and coming from a thorough republican heart. He would have a property and an intellectual qualification for voters—say $50 or $500 worth of property, not made over to him just before election, but which he could always hold and treat as his own, and he should be able at least to read and write. And then every property qualified voter should be compelled to

VOTE OR LEAVE THE CITY.

The community have a right to say that a man shall not have a house unless he can take care of it, and they have also the right to say he shall not have the ballot unless he makes use of it. Two hundred millions of dollars are now in use by the criminal classes in this city, who have ruled and still intend to rule. No man would allow such a state of things to exist in his own home, and he should not allow it in this city. None of us are perfectly free. Our property and our lives even must be given for the public good, and the public weal demands that the good shall rule here. There are one million souls in this city, not more than one hundred thousand of whom are certainly or notoriously bad. They inhabit the alleys and byways of the city, and are ready at call to work out whatever mischief their nature suggests. The nine-tenths who love the city, and have some regard for its

MORAL AND COMMERCIAL WELFARE,

should be compelled to vote, and he hoped the day would soon come when every man, and every woman too, would be obliged or permitted to vote. And he hoped, also, that the nine hundred thousand good people in the city would grapple with these evils, and cease not until they shall make this city the beacon of intelligence and greatness for all our land.

Manfully bear the toils of the present hour,
And wield over the future our reconquered power.

THE FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Walter Scott, the Christian Man of Letters—Sermon by the Rev. Charles F. Lee.

On the morning of yesterday a goodly congregation assembled in Chickering Hall, East Fourteenth street, to listen to a discourse from Rev. Charles F. Lee on "Walter Scott, the Christian Man of Letters." The hall was well filled by a very respectable audience, and after prayer and singing the youthful divine announced as his text Proverbs x., 7—"The memory of the just is blessed."

Upon this, with the life of Scott as his illustration, he delivered a discourse which is briefly reported as follows:—The 15th of August is memorable to the civilized world, and especially to the English speaking races, as the birthday of two of the most remarkable men of the past one hundred years. We may say that both were conquerors—one by the force of arms and the other by that of intellect. The career of the first was meteoric in its beginning; that of the second was longer in rising into notice, but when once prominent shone with ever increasing lustre until closed by death. I refer, of course, to Napoleon Bonaparte and Sir Walter Scott. Two years ago the centennial of the first was celebrated, and a few days since that of the second. But now, in all true estimation,

THE FAME OF THE MAN OF LETTERS

has outstripped that of the man of war. The warrior yet lives in memory, but his name has lost the false glory which once gilded it. To-day posterity calmly accords to him all praise that is due, but does not hide from sight what errors and misdeeds were his, nor the fearful price which bought his name. But how different the writer stands the test of real greatness.

HIS FAME INCREASED

instead of diminishing, and the celebrations of the late centennial only convince the more how truly great a man was Walter Scott. I wish to speak of the

MAN OF LETTERS

at this time, because I feel that the value and beauty of his life, both as an author and as a man, deserve at least a passing mention from the Christian pulpit. We take ancient and sacred characters to enforce a truth in religion, and I cannot see why modern characters may not be of similar service. It is well to depart, I think, from the ordinary scriptural themes of the pulpit and see how those of more recent origin are in striking conformity with them, and show the influence of Christ upon modern thought and action. Briefly let us consider the life and character of him whose centennial birthday was recently celebrated. I will not occupy your time with

HIS BIOGRAPHY

any further than is necessary to point the moral I have in view—the beautiful harmony of genius with virtue.

Here followed a brief sketch of the life of Scott, in which was shown that he seemed to have inherited from his father and mother his beauty of character and wealth of mind. Following in a more critical note of his life the speaker said:—Let me ask you to consider now the chief claims of Sir Walter upon our admiration. First, look at the author. What a legacy he left us! There are few writers so generally read, and with so much real profit. He was not a philosopher nor a man of science, yet I believe he has done more general good than if he had been either. Science and metaphysics must be addressed to the few, while the works of Scott win the general interest of the many.

NONE CAN READ THEM

without instruction, and they may be safely read by all. His works are as pure in thought as the paper on which they are printed. They may be perused by the young as well as by the old mariner. They are just the pages to be read by the farmer. No youth or maiden, forming an acquaintance with literature, can afford to overlook Sir Walter Scott. One chief satisfaction, then, in examining the works of the author is the fact that his was

A VIRTUOUS PEN.

No one can say that it ever had corrupting influences. On the contrary, its influence was highly beneficial. It may be thought by some that purity of tone is of but small account if a writer is only a genius. There is no greater fallacy than this. A writer may gain the attention of more, perhaps, by a depraved style, but how shamefully he does so. The crown that such genius wears upon its brow has not been won by true and intrinsic merit, but by pandering to the most contemptible of passions.

LET NO ONE THINK

that sin is excusable in genius. This makes it only the more inexcusable. If a man can sing in sweet numbers or pour forth burning eloquence, God makes so much more demand upon him. He is God's high priest, as it were, and must keep his sacred robes unspotted. Of such a nature was the genius of Scott. With Southey, Wordsworth and Coleridge, he showed that it was possible to be good as well as great.

CONSIDER FURTHER

the claims of Scott upon our attention. As mere literary productions his works stand in the front rank. He was one of the most original of authors. He founded a school of poetry and a school of fiction which, though inactive now, perhaps, will always live in its great models. Not one of

THE PEOPLE OF HIS BRAIN CAN EVER DIE.

The knightly Ivanhoe, the noble Rebecca, faithful Jeanie Deans, if they never existed in fact, impress us no less vividly. Their virtues have immortalized them and called them out from the mist of fancy into beings almost as real as ourselves. This shows that, like Shakespeare, Scott was a true son of genius. The world saw that she had in him one of those rare gifts which only came once in a century.

It may be thought that, being chiefly a writer of fiction, Scott has no claim upon the Christian public. Because some novels are foolish—are dangerous—is not saying that all novels are. Fiction, especially historical romance, may be instructive, as was Sir Walter's. Those to whom the mere data of history might be wearisome are attracted by the art of the novelist to that very knowledge they might not otherwise acquire. They are introduced to the past, and are able to make an estimate of its actors and events. Thus

SALADIN, RICHARD, LOUIS XI.

and the rank and file of departed times are brought down to the level of the present, and we are acquainted with their faults and redeeming virtues. What is more, he sets us examples of courage, Christian duty and virtue in his works for our imitation, and if productive of nothing more than innocent amusement to while away the weary hours of the sick, to quicken the languid pulse and brighten the dull eye; fiction is commended to us in no small terms of praise.

NOW TO THE MAN,

and what a man we find him. There is nothing to excuse in him, because he did his duty. His was the largest and most sympathetic of hearts. He was loved by the poor as well as by the rich, and especially by the former. But think especially of the close of his career. Through the faults of others he was made responsible for the sum of £117,000. He might have taken advantage of bankrupt laws, pay what he could and then build up a new fortune; but he would not do so. He resolved to spend the rest of his life in endeavoring to wipe out the last pound of indebtedness. Bravely he tried to do so, but other trials ensued. His wife was taken away; he was subject to most agonizing pains, yet he murmured not. Half of the enormous sum was raised, and then he did no more. His vitality was exhausted; he sought but did not find health in foreign lands, and then

CAME HOME TO DIE.

There, one bright autumnal afternoon, those noble eyes were closed and that great heart ceased its motion. Thus died Sir Walter Scott, a martyr to a sense of duty. We may rear memories of bronze and stone, orators may repeat and poets sing his praises; but these continued tributes are poor compared to a memorial which is found in every heart, which loves virtue conjoined with genius—a memorial which never can be lost. I end with the concluding lines of Charles Swain's "Vision of Dryburg Abbey," where Scott lies buried:—

The vision and the voice are o'er,
Their influence waned away,
Like music o'er a summer lake
At the golden close of day.
The vision and the voice are o'er,
But when will be forgot
The buried genius of a name—
The imperishable Scott?

CHURCH OF ST. PAUL THE APOSTLE.

The Church Not a Medical Doctor—Superstitious Confidence Not To Be Entertained—Sermon by Rev. Alfred Young.

Owing probably to the extreme heat there was but a slim attendance at St. Paul's Roman Catholic church, in West Fifty-ninth street, yesterday morning. After the first Gospel Father Young ascended the altar steps and read the Gospel of the day, according to St. Luke xvii., 11-19, in which the Apostle relates how Jesus Christ miraculously cured ten lepers. The reverend gentleman took for his text the fourteenth verse—"Go show yourselves to the priests. And it came to pass, as they went, they were made clean."

My dear brethren, when our Saviour performed this miracle He did it for two reasons—one to show His divine authority and the other to inculcate the obedience we owe to the priests or representatives of Him on earth. The doctors of the Church have agreed that this leprosy was typical of the leprosy of sin and the sending of them to the priests was done to show that they alone possess the power on earth to cleanse them of it, for He has said, "Whatsoever you shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever you shall loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven."

In regard to this matter I propose addressing you this morning. True religion must be of divine origin; if it is not, it must be false. The Jewish religion, which existed when our Lord came upon earth, was of divine origin. The Mosaic law by which they were governed was received from Him, as any one familiar with the history of

THIS WONDERFUL NATION

must know. When He came on earth He did so to improve, extend and make still more divine this religion. When He spoke He did so as God, and what he taught was of divine origin.

The Catholic religion is the only one having the boldness to claim that she is of divine origin. Moses and the prophets in the Old Testament and the apostles in the new did not say of what they wrote and taught that "such was their opinion" or that "that was what they thought." No, indeed; they always stated that they received it from God. If heaven was but this world on a higher scale, why then, perhaps, it would be all very well for you to trust to science and your own skill and knowledge to reach it.

But it is nothing of the sort; it is something beyond the power of the imagination of man to realize what it is. "Eye hath not seen, nor hath the ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the glory that God hath prepared for those that love Him." At the present time especially it behooves all Catholics to

LISTEN TO THE TEACHINGS OF THE CHURCH

and beware of temptation. You listen too much to preachings of the world, the flesh and the devil published every day in the godless newspapers, and which you so eagerly read.

You are asked to assert your independence, to join bands of men formed into secret societies plotting the overthrow of the State; to hurrah for union and liberty of the peoples; to give up the sign of the cross for the secret grip and the cabalistic password; to act as a spy and denounce your suspected neighbor. Trust more to the science and advancement of the age and you may still remain a good Catholic or good Protestant, or good Mohammedan, so they will tell you, if you will join their secret societies, and thus herd with atheists and infidels.

Beware, and stand firm; "seek first the kingdom of God and His justice, and all these things shall be added unto you." If a man is sick the priest is invited to call upon him as a friend and listen to his story of his pains and aches; but, even though the hand of death be already laid upon him, he is requested not to be too blunt in speaking of the things of another world.

Come, I beseech you all, to the foot of the cross, and there you will find peace; come to the clergymen, your pastors, who are Christ's representatives on earth, and they will console you. The Church can heal your ailments, both spiritual and bodily, but you must not have

SUPERSTITIOUS CONFIDENCE,

and, while neglecting all human remedies and skill, try to wring from her a cure while at the same time you have been disobeying some of her commands. You must have a firm, abiding faith, lest you be like the city of Nazareth, where Jesus Christ was brought up, and where, we are told, there was so little faith that our Saviour refused to manifest His power there.

When misfortune comes upon you and injustice is hard to bear, when the right is hard to discover, when sickness and tribulation fall upon you, go to your pastor and confide your trouble to him; go to confession, and, kneeling in the shadow of his uplifted consecrated hand, you will find peace and calmness; a sweet peace will come to you and fill your hearts—a peace such as the world cannot give.

CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

Sermon by Rev. Father Merrick on the Blessed Virgin.

The festival of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Mother of Christ, was celebrated with due solemnity at this church yesterday. Mass was read by Rev. Father Busam. At the accustomed time Father Merrick ascended the pulpit and chose for his theme the gospel of the day, Luke xi., 48-51—"And his mother said to him, 'Son, why hast thou done so to us? Behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing.'" &c. The words of this gospel, said the preacher, contain a sufficient revelation of the meaning of the feast which we celebrate—that of the most holy and perfect Heart of Mary; for, in the condition of the Virgin Mary when she so extraordinarily lost her son in Jerusalem, she displays with simplicity the whole character of her life. The confidence with which she returned to seek him, the feeling that he cannot have thus abandoned her, shows

THE PERFECT UNION

and good understanding that existed between them. But when she heard that her son was yet missing and that he might have gone astray, with what affectionate grief she was overwhelmed. And when he returned safely how well she refrained from asking curious questions, and pondered over the words of Jesus in her heart, thus manifesting the depth and seriousness of her soul and the unbounded friendship which characterized their union. It is to this union, which friendship is sure to beget, that Mary owes all her greatness and her glory. Hence it is that our Holy Mother, the Church, after having decreed the celebration of a festival in honor of the sacred heart of Jesus, appointed also a day of devotion in honor of the sweet heart of Mary. Hence also as the Church annually reveres the incarnation, the birth and the resurrection of our Saviour, so, too, she devoutly commemorates the annunciation, birth and assumption of his venerated mother. By this conduct the Church carries out to perfection the intention of our Lord Himself, and merely repeats what He has sanctioned. For was He not born in the arms of Mary? Did she not feed Him with her own milk, and did He not wax strong in her holy company?

HE WAS UNITED TO HER

through life, and the more they became united the greater grew their mutual friendship. The Scriptures frequently allude to this union. The angel commanded Joseph to take Mary and the child to Egypt. When our Lord goes forth on His pilgrimage of three years He is accompanied by Mary; He works His first miracle at Cana at her request; she stood by Him at the foot of the cross; she receives Him into her arms when He is risen from the dead, and when she has numbered her days on earth He receives her into His arms in heaven. How can the Church fail to honor her whom Christ Himself has so much honored? Therefore it is that in every land and in every age, wherever there is an altar erected and sacrifice offered to the Most High, there, too, is an altar consecrated to Mary. The symbol and the expression of true Catholic piety is found in the words Jesus and Mary. So it has been ordained by God; so have her praises been sung by the prophet of old under the inspiration of the Spirit of God. "From the beginning and before the world was I created, and unto the world to come I shall not cease to be. From all eternity I was prepared, and before the abysses existed I am"—that is, in the mind of the Creator. She was present to His view, distinct from the rest of creation. It is impossible to conceive

HOW GREAT SHE IS

in the eyes of the Omnipotent. Is it any wonder, then, that as our Saviour granted to her whatever she asked, so, also, God the Father and the Eternal Spirit should grant her petitions? Jesus was the Mediator between God and the human race, and Mary is the mediatrix between Jesus and sinning man. Jesus sits at the right hand of God the Father; Mary sits at the right hand of God the Son. Jesus is the author of all graces; Mary is the source through which He communicates them from His sacred heart to the members of His mystical body. She was the mother of Jesus; and where is the child who would not give to his mother everything that could make her happy? But, although now supremely happy, she is not unmindful of those on earth who are afflicted or depressed. She herself was pierced with sorrow, and she continues to love those who suffer—even those who are undeserving of it. Hence she is styled

THE HELP OF CHRISTIANS

and the refuge of sinners. These, in all ages, have turned to her with confidence, knowing that she is so privileged and so powerful that she can obtain anything she desires. Her heart is the centre of all her sentiments and affections; it purified the blood of Jesus, which was to be shed for men; in that heart is centred every quality which made her illustrious and revered. Therefore we rejoice in the appointment of a festival in her honor. This has been done in our age, because the tendency of our times is toward a worship of the intellect, to the exclusion of the feelings of the heart. A man may be a villain of the deepest dye; his affections and sentiments may be depraved; if he be a genius he is idolized. So we come to

ADMIRE POLITICIANS

for their acuteness, utterly disregarding their moral worth. The hero of the modern tale is a smart young man or a smart young woman. Men speak of the affections of the heart; but what do they mean? That which is depraved, mean and immoral; that which is more animal and beastly than peculiar to a rational being. From this horizon of depravity and degeneracy the Church tenderly invites us to lift our minds and hearts. She calls upon us to be generous, self-sacrificing, self-devoted and not self-loving, but loving our neighbors for the love of Jesus. Let us, in obedience to this call, turn to the heart of the Great Man, God, and to the loving heart of Mary, and so purify our hearts in these perilous times that we may love and revere His holy laws here below, and persevere to the end in His service.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

The Name of Jesus—Sermon by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

At this church yesterday morning the popular young pastor took as his text: Philippians ii, 9, 10:—"God hath given him a name which is above every name—the name of Jesus"—and preached as follows:—

That word—Jesus—is the monogram of the Gospel. It tells the whole story of sin and grace. It describes the whole circumference of death and life, condemnation and salvation. One syllable declares man's grovelling ruin and the other proclaims his glorious restoration. Each extreme, both of bitterness and blessedness, it divinely contemplates, while Jesus stands in the midst and layeth his hand upon them both. He assumed the cross—a curse our sins had caused. He attained the crown—a crown made ours through him—recorded unto us not of debt, but of boundless grace. And every time in prayer or praise, we pronounce that name of names, and come to God by Him who was crucified for our sins and is now enthroned on the right hand of the Majesty on high, we at once confess our desperate guilt and rejoice in our perfected release.

But then, too, how it embodies the spirit of the Gospel, as well as the grand facts! It points out a way made open to the holiest of all. It tells how

SAFETY, TRUTH AND LOVE

may enter where it was death to appear. It exhorts to boldness, to intimate fellowship, to near communion with whom it thus graciously reveals—Jesus—the God who dwelleth between the Cherubim—the man who was numbered among the slain of earth. The spirit of the Gospel is one of joyful liberty. The soul, made a partaker of its precious privileges, loses the dread of the servant in the freedom of the Son. It learns to look up without one fear or doubt to a God from whom it had before hid itself in guilt.

The thwartings of coming wrath it disregards. The memory of past follies it holds in mind but to humble itself. Fear is cast out. Yet the law is as strict in its denunciation of sin and its exactions of death as when the word was spoken. How, then, may man safely trust and not be soulily humble? Is it not worse than folly for a soul thus to presume upon mysteries God hath fenced about? Nay—nay, Jesus! This is the word which stills the condemnation of an offended God. This is the spring of all comfort, the secret of all salvation, the source of all succor. And since by Him every cause of wrath has been graciously removed, the believer does well to be bold.

* * * * * * * *

How, then, shall we gain a new appreciation of these great privileges?

WHAT CAN WE TELL OUR HEARTS

to guide them for their coldness and arouse them to new love? What other word is half so full of sacred truth, or half so effective in arousing slothful souls from sloth as that name which day by day we plead? Not to Jehovah come we now with dread and fear and awe. Not to the incommunicable name which fiendish lips never dared to utter, make we our argument. Not a God who hideth himself in blackness and darkness and tempest do we invoke as our Lord and our God. But we have come unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, to the general assembly and church of the first born, which are written in heaven and to Jesus, the Mediator of the New Covenant. Jehovah and Jesus, reverence and love; these are the external manifestations of the one God, and grace the opposite poles of His redeeming plan.

This is the topic I desire to consider with you this morning. Scarcely none could be more practical and important. The name of names—"God hath given Him a name which is above my name."

First of all, there is a history of this name which we must review. God hath given it. It was the designation of one who was to stand, the great Joel in the midst of a lost world. Made like his brethren in the flesh, He was to make them like to the Father in spirit. This was His great mission, long prophesied. He was at last in the fullness of time openly reviled while the God of glory. He came with His own and His own received Him not. They found no place for Him at the inn. They rejected Him from His birth. There was no room within their understanding or their hearts for one so human in His humiliation, but so divine in His every word and work; and because

THE FIRST STRUGGLE

and the great grapple was to be with man's condemnation and guilt before he could be restored to God, He was called above every name—Jesus—a Saviour.

We shall greatly err if we assign an origin more recent than God's first gracious words to man to this mediatorial title. It was no late expedient, no sudden after thought, no complimenting supplement to a scheme which had finally failed in God's thus calling the Son.

This name is the symbol of great facts which have been finally accomplished. The estrangement of the world by sin from God is a truth of conscious experience not less than divine revelation. The world knows Him not, it loves Him not, it fears Him not. Every plan and purpose of its mind and soul runs contrary to His will. Every action of its fallen life blasphemously refuses to acknowledge either the justice of His law or the authority of His order. It is a state of enmity against a God of love, an infinite Being, who, by every voice of nature and Providence, tells of a benevolence and gentleness the soul is unwilling to accept.

CHURCH OF THE BLATANT BLASPHEMER.

Another Prophetic Snow Storm on the Day of Judgment.

Yesterday afternoon the same slim crowd of human caricatures attended at the University as on previous Sundays. Sinful S. Snow, the Prophet of Billingsgate, was present, looking as lanky and howling as profusely as ever. The public is unappreciative. Never before in this history of oddities has such a collection of grotesques gathered together at a nominal price of exhibition. In addition to the "Prophet" are six of the queerest specimens of aged virginal feminality that ever sported

FIVE HUNDRED WRINKLES ON A SAFFRON GROUND

between the edge of the wig and the point of the chin. And the men? There were eight deputy prophets in front, three of them quite young. The weird appearance of the latter, in which were visible sloping foreheads, long straight hair, sunken eyes, high cheek bones, enormous mouths, gaunt figures and long bony fingers, betokened what should be inmates of a lunatic asylum. The five elderly deputies might readily be supposed to have done half a century's service in the goblin line as artists' models, or as supernumeraries in the witches' scene in "Macbeth." The balance were of the free love persuasion. The business manager of the establishment looked quite respectable yesterday, and scanned the crack-brained audience narrowly for fresh dupes. A hopeless look settled upon his face as the plate was about to be passed round. Taking a place among the thirty-five persons who occupied the benches, he put down a quarter on the plate when it came before him on the plan of the lawyer in Hudibras,

"A NEST EGG TO MAKE CLIENTS LAY."

The old maids put down a cent each. One of them attempted to get change for a ten cent stamp, intending to sacrifice half a dime, but there was not enough on the plate. The prophet was milder in language yesterday, since he only denounced the reporters as

LIARS, SCOUNDRELS AND SCAMPS.

They had misrepresented him, he said. Never had he declared that after the burning of the world the wicked would pass their probation on the globular ash heap. It was a libel. The reporters, among other wicked people, would cease utterly to exist, and the righteous would have the world for a paradise. The look of triumphant scorn which was thereupon cast on the HERALD reporter by the virgins and deputies was lovely to contemplate. "Look at this map," he cried, "with all its beasts upon it; one of them represents Rome, and here is another with the tiara on its head, which is also Rome and Popery. You can take your choice between these beasts, but beware of the horn, for the Ancient of Days, that sits upon the white throne,

HAS HIS EYE UPON YOU."

The writings of the prophet Daniel now suffered and he played La Crosse with his argument between the holy lion-tamer and the Revelations. The immortality of the soul was invented by Plato, and he for one could not subscribe to the heathen Greek, nor would he snivel as Cato did. "It must be so, Plato; thou reasonest well." (This was given with artistic imitation of a splendid low comedy order.) This quotation—not from Cato, but Addison—gave him supreme delight, and to the evident horror of the wrinkled virgins, he gave a short triumphal "breakdown" before his enthusiasm subsided. He next assailed Protestantism in a manner that would have shaken "the pious and immortal memory" out of its grave. Nobody before him had understood the Bible, and from his habit of

PUTTING THAT AND THAT TOGETHER

he was able to arrive at great, logical and necessary conclusions. With a blaspheming impertinence he next proceeded to settle all the questions of judgment and the millennium, showing clearly that audacious imposture is the brother of sheer lunacy. It were impossible to follow his topsy-turvy drivel to its conclusion, which appeared to be sticking the righteous (a smile at the aged virgins)

LIKE PINS ON A PINCUSHION,

around the world, and then putting the whole into Abraham's bosom. On achieving this pleasing feat he prophesied a course of frightful tortures for the rich after death (a warning look was here cast at the business manager, whom the Prophet possibly suspects of making a fortune out of the collections), but for the poor who supported the work of Zion (more encouragement for the virgins) the burden would be smooth and the way was light.

He now announced, in conclusion, two verses of a hymn. The organ commenced groaning wheezily, and the virgins chanted as follows, like so many flies on the edge of a tin plate:—

Zion stands by hills surrounded;
Zion kept by power divine;
All her foes shall be confounded,
Though the world should all combine.
Happy Zion,
What a favored lot is thine!

To which the following might be added:—

Zion runs with milk and honey;
On its top is scaly Snow.
All its wants are friends and money,
Which are coming rather slow.
Unhappy Zion.
How it is yourself you know.

The millionaire virgin could resist it no longer, and put the entire ten cent stamp on the plate. Net proceeds, twenty-nine cents.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH.

Communion with the Saints—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Wescott.

The Rev. Isaac Wescott addressed last night a somewhat sparse congregation in the little Baptist church in Fifty-first street on the subject "Whether saints in heaven have some knowledge of their friends on earth." The reverend gentleman took his text from Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, xii., 1:—"Seeing that we are encompassed about with so great

A CLOUD OF WITNESSES,

let us lay aside every weight and the sin that doth so easily beset us, and run with patience in the race set before us." We all know that death occasions long and grave reflections on the question of future life and the influence exerted by the departed. Who has ever turned from the grave of a loved friend without asking ourselves, "Shall we ever meet the lost one again?" and inquiring if there be another world, where the spirits of

DEPARTED FRIENDS MEET

and recognize each other, and, when we have settled that there is such a place, another question arises, Does the departed friend see us and think about us and witness our struggles? And just in proportion as our hearts answer in the affirmative do we press on to the discharge of our duties. That the spirits of the departed are cognizant of all our actions I believe is proved by my text. Here we find the apostle speaks of the departed, not as examples for us to follow, but as witnesses of all our acts in

THE RACE OF LIFE.

I will now ask you to consider a moment my theme, "Whether saints in heaven have some knowledge of their friends on earth." What influence can they have if they know nothing about us? When the Greeks intended to train their young men for war they established the Olympian games, in order to prepare the youth for the toils of war, and made them compete for the prizes before the assembled people. And with the spectators of the amphitheatre in his mind the apostle uses this figure of the loved ones surrounding and looking down on the contestants. If the apostle chose aptly the figure how can we have any other idea than that the blest are looking at

THE CHRISTIAN RACE

and encouraging us to continue to the end? If a man were weary and inclined to give up the fact of our friends being present and looking at us would encourage us to continue.

Angels have knowledge of us, and we are told there is joy in heaven over repentant sinners; but if the angels had no knowledge of us how could they rejoice over our conversion? And then shall we think that the saints would be ignorant of what the angels know? We find in the Revelations John relates in his vision that those he saw "were those who had come out of tribulation." I know that I would not be justified in

BASING A CREED ON A VISION,

but we may use this testimony in support of other evidence, as Jehovah does not give false vision to His servants.

The resurrection of Christ proves the intercourse between heaven and earth. Is it possible that Moses and Elijah could revisit the earth, and yet have no knowledge of what was transpiring here? Some may ask, can the spirits of the saints influence us? I do not believe that

WE CAN SPEAK WITH SPIRITS,

but the faith of the Church in all ages has been that saints can communicate with the hearts of their friends, but those on earth cannot communicate with them. I wish to say I have no faith in Spiritualism, and that it is a tissue of falsehood. If spirits could speak they would occupy themselves with worthy subjects. I believe the saints can influence us as angels can. How they do so is

BEYOND OUR COMPREHENSION.

Is it beyond belief that other spirits can influence as well as the angels, when Christ tells us that we shall be equal to the angels? The question is, can spirit act on spirit without coming in contact with the eye or the ear? We know that Satan has the power of influencing the hearts of men, and how can he snatch an idea from your mind unless he can

ACT ON OUR SPIRIT?

I believe we all feel the influence of a departed friend holding us back from wrong doings and urging us forward to well doing. The warning comes up from the remembrance of the departed one—it may be that they are sometimes near us, but of this we cannot decide. We cannot see them, but we feel them draw and we follow them.

All of us have friends whom we believe to be in heaven that we never forget.

WE HAVE ALL FRIENDS IN HEAVEN.

And is there not a consolation in the thought that, though we cannot see them, they watch over us and draw us in the path of virtue?

Let the thought that your friends are near encourage you in the path of righteousness. If you wander and the wish to return comes, let the thought that the loved ones are near us encourage us to repentance. They are near us at the moment of death. I do not mean to say that they take the place of Jesus, but some dear friend may also be there to welcome the departing soul to the realms of eternal bliss.

ST. ANN'S ON THE HEIGHTS.

Return of Dr. Schenck—Success of the Evangelical Alliance.

The Rev. Dr. Schenck, who has been absent several weeks attending the sessions of the Evangelical Alliance, preached in St. Ann's yesterday to a large congregation. The reverend Doctor, who has lost nothing in physique during his absence, announced himself as having gained in spiritual and mental vigor and breadth; and his parishioners, notwithstanding the intense heat, listened with great apparent interest to their pastor's words of greeting.

The music was conducted by the brilliant organist Loretz, Jr., and was very fine, though many of the choir were still absent from town.

Dr. Schenck announced these words as his text:—"Salute every saint in Christ Jesus." He said:—Here in the grand atmosphere of the early Church stands the great Apostle of the Corinthians in the noble luminary of the Holy Ghost. You can scarcely read ten consecutive verses in any one of Paul's epistles without feeling that you are in the presence of one who demands your reverence, not only as a Christian, but as a gentleman. But a man cannot be

A TRUE GENTLEMAN

without being at heart a true Christian. So we have St. Paul all through these letters sending his glad and graceful salutations to all in the churches, to the women as well as the men, to the humble worker as well as to the higher in rank. Let me try and catch the spirit of Paul while I bring to all courteous and cordial salutation. I cannot forget that his absence has brought me into relations with Christians of other lands, of natures separated by various differences, all brought together on the common Christian basis. I return to you on this first occasion of our meeting, and I bring to you my glad salutations—salutations glowing with the faith that I feel, salutations that are the exponents of my heart. It would naturally be expected that I should say something of the incidents that have marked my absence from home. Speeding my way across the Atlantic I have been sustained by the hand of Him who holds the waters in His hand. I have recrossed placid seas, and have been restored to domestic love. I have heard of one dropping out of life here and there, and sorrows have been whispered to me from one and another. I have also heard of joys; and I am glad that there has been so little of death and trouble in our circle.

LOOKING AT MY DEPARTURE

in a professional point of view, I say it is impossible for a minister of the Gospel to go to a different civilization, to visit churches so different in many things from our own, without having all within him awakened to feed upon that which is brought to him of freshness and newness. I was constantly made to breathe an atmosphere of change; to be brought in contact with doctrines, some of them more advanced than I find at home, some wide and almost insane departures from orthodoxy, but I hope that what I have seen and heard and felt may make my ministry to you more liberal, broader and deeper, and that I may grow to edification on account of this experience. You also know that I went abroad under a special mission to counsel with other evangelical clergy as to the tyranny of civil power over Protestants in certain provinces in Russia. All the delegates from Europe, as well as the American delegates, proceeded together to meet the Prime Minister of Russia. Everything was accomplished that was designed. The whole subject has been laid before the Emperor of Russia, and we were assured that everything compatible with the exigencies of States should be done. Men who had travelled hundreds and thousands of miles to look into each other's eyes parted with feelings better imagined than described. Old men, who felt that this was

THEIR LAST DUTY,

parted from their comrades, feeling that their next meeting would be on the other side of the river of death.

One could scarcely fail to observe in passing through Europe the very rapid strides taken towards what all in Europe think that we possess—civil and religious liberty in its perfection. I could not but feel as I read in the American press of political corruption unchecked by Church or State that they had better bear the ills they have than fly to those they know not of, and which we as yet have found no means of hindering. I trust that the mad rush that is at present unsettling every hereditary power in Europe may make us feel that we are living in an age when men should grapple with increasing tenacity with that which we know to be false; that we must cling to the

FEW ANCHORAGES THAT WE KNOW

will hold. I come after my absence to you, and offer my pastoral salutation to every saint in Christ Jesus. I come feeling that we should look well to our own souls, knowing that there is no salvation except in Christ Jesus. Therefore all comes back to the question of personal religion. What we owe to God and to each other is the deepest question of all. If there is one important lesson in all these commotions it is that the simple word of the Gospel must be our chart. If we would guarantee the future to our children we must hold fast to those things that we know to be simple Gospel truth. So shall we make sure of the ship of life and of our progress to the desired haven. Let us give to ourselves all the speed, all the breadth possible, but let us see that we are always in the atmosphere of a simple, pure Gospel.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF FLUSHING.

The Impossibility of Stifling Christianity—It is Illustrated in the Life of Christ, Who Was Unable to Hide from the People—The Influence of Christians—Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Janes.

FLUSHING, L. I., August 27, 1871.

In the absence of the Rev. George Taylor, who is seeking health in a remission of labor, the pulpit of the modest Methodist Episcopal church of this place was filled to-day by the Rev. Dr. Janes, an old venerable brother, who has retired from active ministration. The congregation is composed largely of residents of New York who spend the summer months in this beautiful and ancient if not classical village. Fashion, wealth and beauty were fully represented to-day. The text will be found in St. Mark, vii., 24:—

And from thence He arose and went into the borders of Tyre and Sidon, and entered into a house, and would have no man know it; but could not be hid.

Jesus at this time—after His successful teaching of the people—wished to hide Himself away from popularity. He shrank from notoriety, was weary in body and spirit, and sought retirement and rest. He entered into a house and would have no man know of it. But whatever were the motives of this intended retirement it was not practicable. His fame had preceded Him, and He found a woman at the door of the cottage pleading that a devil be cast out from her daughter. We gather from this text a two-fold proposition—that as Christ has not been concealed in the past, so He cannot be in the future. He was

NOT HIDDEN FROM THE WORLD

in His life. He was heralded by the shining of that joy-bringing star of Bethlehem. He was afterwards known to the wise men of the Temple as a child of remarkable wisdom. His name stands in sacred and profane history as that of

THE WISEST, GREATEST AND BEST CREATURE

that ever trod earth. The Jews sought to hide His innocence, and to neutralize its influence by hanging Him on a cross and by shutting His body in the sepulchre. They sought to blot out His life and to cover His manifold virtues. But never were shrewd and designing men more mistaken. The cross exhibited His love; the sepulchre His power. It was impossible in His life that His should be an obscure name. What meant that star which attracted the wise men? What meant the scene in the temple when He drove thence the venders and gamblers? There was a royalty about Him that showed Him to be the Son of God. His voice had

A GODLIKE SOUND OF AUTHORITY.

The populace followed Him with shouts of loyalty, resolving to make Him their king. How pure and simple is His history, and yet how sublime! No teacher could proclaim His doctrines in any age or in any country and be obscure. He antagonized all semblance of error. Nor was He hidden when He came to die. In life He had been clothed in

A QUIET POWER AND GLORY.

His footsteps were silent and soft like those of an angel; yet He was famous, and at the last hour there was not wanting an exhibition of power and tenor that gave notoriety to His death. It was as if a God were dying. Neither could the sepulchre hide Him; for He rose up and rolled the stone away.

Even so the glory and influence of Christ

WILL NOT BE CONCEALED IN THE FUTURE.

His power cannot be overthrown and His cause can never be annihilated. To do this it would be necessary to stop the sun in its course and cause it to roll backward eighteen hundred years. The impression of the historic facts in His life can never be erased in the hearts of men. They are engraven on their consciences as if with

A SOLDIER'S SPEAR DIPPED IN THE SACRED BLOOD.

Where are the men who can cause Christ to be forgotten? Voltaire, Hume and Rousseau are mouldering in dishonored dust. Their predictions of His downfall only preceded the further growth of His influence. The chamber in which Hume once uttered his skepticisms was used at the commencement of the nineteenth century by a Bible society; and the press which printed the works of Voltaire was used at Geneva about the time which he had said would witness the obliteration of the Bible in making manifold copies of that book. So futile were their promises of the failure of Christianity.

The reverend preacher, in pursuing his subject, said that Christianity in the possessor could not be hidden. The humble Christian has

A PURER FAME AND A HIGHER DESTINY

than statesmen, philosophers or kings. Neither the deathbed nor the grave stifle their influence. There are many mounds in cities of the dead which are sacred to friends who visit them, and often hear at their side a voice which speaks to soul and heart. It is

A VOICE THAT IS NOT A VOICE,

and yet it creeps in and utters words of admonition to the ungodly and of hope and encouragement to the righteous. Earth may be piled over the dust of good men, and yet their examples will not be hidden. The Christian, who is glorified in Heaven and will outshine the angels, yet beckons us on. "To the faithful unto death will I give a crown."

SING SING CAMP MEETING.

The Closing Services—A Love Feast and the Experiences Related—An Interesting Conversion—The Financial and Spiritual Success of the Meeting.

SING SING, August 25, 1871.

The camp meeting of 1871 came to a close a little after midnight to-day. The closing service was the holding of a love feast, one of those institutions peculiar to the people called Methodists. Half-past ten o'clock at night was the hour appointed for the commencement, and shortly after this hour the seated space within the grove, near the preachers' stand, was crowded by an earnest and happy-faced throng. Large numbers of visitors stood around, fringing the circle between the promenade and the

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RELIGIOUS.

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circle of tents. The love feast was opened in a simple manner, namely, by the singing of a short hymn and the supplication of the Divine blessing. Then followed the relation of "experiences," which were so shortly and so promptly delivered that in little over one hour more than two hundred and forty had borne testimony of their devotion to the cause of Christ. There was, necessarily, no rehearsal of details of the spiritual life of any of the speakers. A passage of Scripture, two lines of a hymn or a popular war motto sufficed to indicate the spiritual attainment of the speaker. "I am determined to know nothing among men save Christ, and Him crucified," was a declaration from a gentleman on the platform. A lady member of the choir, with

A BEAMING, JOYOUS FACE

rose and in a voice so clear that it could be heard on the outer ring of the circle said "Jesus is my sufficient portion." A venerable minister skipped forward to the stand and said, in a tremulous voice, "I have been serving God forty five years, and I find Him more precious to-day than He ever was." Toplady's wonderful hymn was frequently drawn upon as a suitable indication of the (?) of many a testifier of the experience of the soul. Two lines and no more would be selected by the speakers. Those most frequently used were —

Rock of Ages cleft for me
Let me hide myself in thee,

or

In my hand no price I bring
Simply to thy cross I cling

Among the testifiers were many who dated the commencement of their religious life from that camp meeting. One of the most striking and probably the most interesting of these was that of an old man fifty three years of age, whose physical appearance indicated that agricultural labors had been the occupation of his life and who resided at Peekskill, had come to the camp meeting for the first time that night at the earnest solicitation of a convert daughter. He had wandered to the front of Brother Applegate's tent, where a prayer meeting was being held and had been solicited to enter by some brother, who had descried his anxious and distressed countenance. I was in this tent and saw the old man come in, he was evidently in real distress of mind. He knelt down and in a few minutes the particulars of his spiritual condition were made known to a brother who had knelt beside him, and the prayers of the meeting were asked for in his behalf. There were several other penitents, all of whom had arisen from their knees with the declaration of a consciousness of pardon of sin.

THE BELL HAD RUNG

for the love feast service, and it seemed probable that the opportunity which the old man had embraced would not bring to him the reward of a consciousness of his peace with God. In the prayer of Sister Boltome he passed into what Methodists call "liberty," or the saving knowledge of a pardon of sin. The joyous change was radiant on the old man's countenance. I happened to sit behind him at the love feast, and heard him testify with such clearness, but with such a childlike simplicity, the story of the acquirement of his new born belief. A pleasing and inspiring impulse was given to the relation of those experiences by singing between every three or four of the "testimonies," a verse of the popular Methodist melodies, which Mr Attwood, the leader of the choir started impromptu and without rising from his chair. The grove rang with the hearty singing of these Methodist melodies, and when, shortly after twelve o'clock, Dr Brown, the Presiding Elder, rose to bring the feast to a close by announcing the close of the camp meeting and the fact that more than

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY

had within the hour testified for Christ there was a general feeling that twelve o'clock had come too soon. The Doxology was sung with a true Methodist "vim," but in consequence of the unusually crowded state of the grove it was deemed advisable to dispense with the procession around the camp, in which the singing of "Marching Around Jerusalem" has been in past years so pleasant a reminiscence. The preachers stood on the stand and were shaken by the hand very heartily by their respective friends, new converts got an extra friendly shake and a word or two of advice, and the choir and the people sang "The Sweet By and By." It was very hard breaking up so exciting a scene, but about one hour after the love feast was over the camp was quiet, the tents were occupied, and those who had been unable to secure beds, or had found themselves benighted, were comfortably provided for by the committee, prominent among whom were Brothers McDermott, King, Gallagher, Sammis and Reinhart.

It is believed that the camp meeting this year has been financially and spiritually a greater success than for many years past.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY

have professed to find the blessing of forgiveness of sin, and have to date the commencement of a renewed Christian life from this encampment. That the success should be so marked is very encouraging, especially when it is considered how much more numerous of recent years have been these meetings and that this year has been particularly signalized by the popularizing of this kind of Christian labor in various parts of the State. It is the judgment of well informed Christian men in the camp that this is but a precursor of a great religious revival throughout the land.

SUNDAY ROWDYISM.

Attempted Cannibalism at Hunter's Point.

Yesterday, at about six P. M., as Mr Crofton, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, residing at ... Fifth avenue, was walking down Ferry street, Hunter's Point, carrying two bouquets, a total stranger seized and tore the bouquets, remarking insolently that he would like to have them. He was promptly struck by Mr Crofton and his mouth laid open, when a crowd of his companions emerging from public houses and according to one account, from a funeral carriage, assailed Mr. Crofton, striking him from all sides. While retreating he was seized by his original assailant, whom in a tussle he managed to get under him in his fall. While upon the ground he was the recipient of various blows and kicks upon the head and body. The rowdy who was underneath Mr Crofton succeeded in getting the latter's nose into his mouth and in leaving thereon the marks of his teeth and would undoubtedly have bitten it off but for his would-be victim promptly fastening upon his throat. Another rowdy attempted to insert his fingers in Mr. Crofton's eyes and gouge them out. Not a single policeman interfered and the whole crowd had taken the boat for New York before a single guardian of the peace made his appearance. Some of the lookers on seemed to interpose themselves between the assailants and the assailed and thus enabled the latter finally to escape. Only one woman, a friend of Mr Crofton's, took a really active and efficient part in his defence.

Crime in Williamsburg.

KICKING A WOMAN

At an early hour yesterday morning a disturbance took place at the residence of Mr Thomas Luddy, 208 North Sixth street, when one Peter Ryan a vigorous fellow of twenty nine years of age kicked Mrs Luddy in the abdomen. Mrs Luddy was far advanced in pregnancy at the time the knight errant kicked her, and her condition last night was precarious. Ryan was arrested by Officer Buford and Justice Voorhies refused to admit him to bail.

BURGLARIES

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning Mr Ira Thompson of No 14 South Ninth street found a young burglar in his back parlor and gave him a good clubbing. He then called for the police, and was answered by Officer Forbes who took the intruder to the Fourth street station house. There he gave the name of Richard Garrity, aged fourteen years. He was locked up. An hour afterwards Thomas Hunt aged nineteen years, called at the station house to inquire for Garrity, and the sergeant in charge being satisfied that Hunt had a hand in the burglary, locked him up also. It is the opinion of the police that Hunt and others whom they know put the boy Garrity through Mr Thompson's rear window to commit a robbery, and that they would have succeeded only for Mr Thompson's wakefulness.

Charles Kavanagh and Edward Smith aged respectively twenty years, were arrested yesterday and locked up in the Fourth street station house to answer for committing a burglary at the residence of John Kennedy, 120 North Fifth street, on the night of the 13th ult. Officer Timothy Phelan and Detective Mangan effected the capture of the alleged burglars after a month's effort.

THE SHOOTING OF M'CABE

As the condition of John McCabe, the reputed Jersey City rowdy, who was shot in the right breast while near the corner of Spring and Hudson streets on Saturday night by Officer Cronk, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, was considered somewhat critical by the Bellevue Hospital surgeon, Deputy Coroner Cushman waited upon McCabe and asked him a few questions informally. He said he had been shot without provocation by some one in citizen's dress who claimed to be a police officer. McCabe denies being drunk at the time of the shooting and says he does not know who shot him. He considers himself to be in a critical condition and fears he may not recover. Officer Cronk does not deny the shooting and claims it was done purely in self-defence.

BITING A THUMB

A Neighborly Quarrel Ending in Death.

On the ... instant Margaret Garvey, forty years of age, then living at 113 West Thirty sixth street, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital suffering from a lacerated wound of the thumb, caused, as charged, by having been bitten by Ann Dorry, during a fight some three weeks previously. Margaret was treated by Hospital Surgeon Mitchell but she continued to grow worse till Saturday night when death ensued from pneumonia superinduced by the bite on the thumb.

Coroner Schirmer took charge of the case and will hold an inquest to-day. The woman Dorry has not yet been arrested for the assault, which so unexpectedly to her resulted in death.

THE BRICK CHURCH.

The Property on Park Row and Its Title.

Copy of the Original Grant and Covenant.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SELL.

The Compromise Between the Trustees and the Common Council.

[From the Sunday Mercury August 27.]

Who owns the valuable ground on which the *Times* building stands? Mayor Hall says it belongs to the city and Mr. George Jones and his associates assert that they are its rightful owners. Whatever motive may be attributed to the corporate authorities in bringing an ejectment suit to recover the property, and add it to our municipal wealth, the question involved is of sufficient importance to justify the appearance of an exhaustive article in the *Sunday Mercury*. The revelations made by the Chief Magistrate are not wholly new. During the last fifteen years the title to the ground has been a subject of ominous whispers among the friends of the select circle of distinguished editors who first appropriated the site to secular purposes. They shook their heads and talked about fatal defects, but their "ambiguous givings out" were confined to their own ranks. At last the bubble burst, and the news flashed on the public ear that the sagacious Raymond and the thrifty Wesley had erected a stately pile of granite on a parcel of land to which they had not a shadow of title. Under these circumstances it is eminently proper that we should, as journalists, present a full and impartial history of the property, and make known the grounds and legal facts on which this startling suit is based.

THE GROUNDS FOR EJECTING THE OWNERS OF THE TIMES,

as communicated to the representative of the *Mercury* by Mayor Hall, are as follows —

1. That the plot—now the site of the *Times* and *World* buildings—was granted by the city to the Trustees of the Brick church in 1766, to be used exclusively for religious purposes and a cemetery, the property to revert to the corporation if used for "private secular purposes."

2. That by virtue of the grant, the trustees paid a yearly rent of £40 to the city, thereby acknowledging the city as landlord.

3. That in the year 1856 the trustees had a resolution passed by the Common Council enabling them to sell the property, the condition being that they pay $67,500 to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—being about one-fourth of the amount for which the site was sold.

4. That the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were expressly prohibited by section 7 of the charter of 1853 from selling public property, unless at public auction, and to the highest bidder, and that.

5. The action of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund is null and void.

HISTORY OF THE BRICK CHURCH

Some twenty years before the Brick Church was built the congregation worshipped in a neat little edifice in Wall, between Nassau street and Broadway. The membership rapidly increased under the pastorate of the Rev John Rodgers, and the temple was not able to accommodate all its worshippers. The poorer members, owing to the growth of the young city moved from the region below Maiden lane "up town"—the section north of Liberty street being thus designated. The "Commons," now the City Hall Park, was an open plain, unfenced but inviting. Between it and Fulton street lay the old Beekman farm, stretching to the shores of the East River, and dotted here and there with a frame homestead or cultivated farm. A little almost angular plot, adjoining the lands of Beekman is the ground now claimed by the corporation. It was a beautiful spot even as shown on Rutgers' early map, as early as 1766 and, as we view it on the map before us in its primitive shape, we do not wonder that it was selected for a church. It overlooked the broad line of hills and valleys along the east side, up the old Boston post road through Broadway, and the view on the north was only interrupted by the forest which stretched along the estate of Sir Peter Warren, in Greenwich village now Christopher street. The trustees of the Wall street church applied to the city for a grant of this plot, on which they desired to erect a temple, and they succeeded. But there is an express, a positive condition in the grant that the property should revert to the city whenever appropriated to secular purposes. Annexed is a

COPY OF THE ORIGINAL GRANT.

CITY OF NEW YORK, SS.—At a Common Council held at the City Hall of said city on Tuesday, the 25th day of February, one thousand seven hundred and sixty six, present John Cruger, Esq., Mayor, &c. this Board did therefore grant unto ... the petitioners containing eight lots and a half of twenty five feet in ... hundred each, agreeable to a survey thereof laid before the Board lately made thereof by Francis Marschalk, one of the City Surveyors containing one hundred and fifty two feet on the southwesterly side two hundred and fourteen feet on the northwesterly side sixty two feet on the northeasterly side and two hundred feet on the southeasterly side be granted to Messrs John Rodgers, Joseph Treat, the present ministers, William Smith, Garrett Noel, Nathaniel McKinly, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, John Smith, Thomas Jackson, the present elders, John Stevens and Peter Riker, the present deacons and ... Peter R. Livingston, Joseph Hallett, John Lashier, Jr. William Smith, Jr., John Dunlap and John Morin Scott, the present trustees of the said English Presbyterian Church of the city of New York, and to the heirs and assigns forever, according to the prayer of the said petition ers, and the said report, offers, reasons and survey, under a yearly rent of forty pounds to commence from the 1st day of May next, and that the clerk of this Board prepare the draft of the grant accordingly that the grant of the said ground may be made out and issued under the seal of this corporation with all convenient speed.

Now this indenture witnesseth that the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, for and in consideration of the pious and laudable designs of the said parties of the second part and of the rent and conditions herein after reserved and contained and also of the sum of ten shillings lawful money of New York, now paid to the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, have granted, bargained and sold, aliened, released and confirmed, and by these presents do grant, bargain and sell, alien, release and confirm unto the said John Rodgers, Joseph Treat, William Smith, Garrett Noel, Nathan McKenly, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, John Smith, Thomas Jackson, John Stevens, Peter Riker, Thomas Smith, Peter R. Livingston, Joseph Hallett, John Lasher, Jr. William Smith, Jr., John Dunlap and John Morin Scott, in their actual possession, now being, by virtue of a bargain and sale to them thereof made for one whole year by indenture, bearing date the day next before the day of the date of these presents, and by force of the statutes for transferring uses into possession and to their heirs and assigns forever.

All that certain tract, piece or parcel of ground, situate on the easterly side of the Commons (City Hall Park), and to the northeast of the street called Beekman street continued with a breadth of thirty six feet to the Commons next adjoining to the said vineyard and at the north end of the said vineyard which said tract or piece of ground hereby granted begins where the line of the northeasterly side of the said Beekman street is intersected by the line of the westerly side of Kipp street and runs thence north fifty two degrees east two hundred feet, thence north thirty two degrees west, sixty feet to the course of George's street towards the Commons and then from the end of the said sixty feet south seventy eight degrees west, two hundred and fourteen feet and thence south thirty two degrees east one hundred and fifty one feet to the place of beginning according to a map or chart thereof made by Frances Marschalk, one of the sworn surveyors of this city of New York, which, for a greater certainty is hereunto annexed and all and singular the ... ways, waters, water courses, ways, easements ... whatsoever to the same tract, piece or parcel of land in anywise appertaining, or which now are or formerly have been accepted, reputed, taken, known, ... with the same or as part parcel or member thereof and also the reversion and reversions and remainders, rents and service thereof, ... any part thereof with their appurtenances and also all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever ... in land and equity of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of, in and to the same or any part thereof. To have and to hold the said tract, piece or parcel of ground, hereditaments and premises with the appurtenances unto the ... said parties of the second part herein above particularly named, the heirs and assigns to the only proper use and behalf of the same parties of the second part and their heirs and assigns forever under the conditions hereinafter particularly mentioned to wit: So as the parties of the second part therein above particularly named or either of them, their or either of their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns or any of them shall and do within ten years from the date of these presents, erect and build, ... part of ground above mentioned and hereby granted, with a good and sufficient fence and either

ERECT AN EDIFICE OR CHURCH THEREON

or each part thereof for the worship of Almighty God, or use the same or part thereof for a cemetery or church yard for the burial or interment of the dead, and

SHALL NOT APPROPRIATE, APPLY NOR CONVERT THE SAME AT ANY TIME TO ANY

private or secular purposes and under this form of condition as follows, to wit: So as the aforesaid parties of the second part hereinabove particularly named or either of them, their heirs, executors or administrators or assigns ... shall and do pay or cause to be paid unto the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York for the time being, for the use of the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, the sum of £40 lawful money of New York on the 1st day of May next and on the 1st day of May in every year then ensuing forever thereafter, that then this present indenture and grant and everything therein contained shall remain in full force and virtue forever.

ROTE PROVISIONS TO REVERT FROM THE OLD BRICK CHURCH TO THE CORPORATION.

But if it shall happen that the aforesaid parties of the second part above named and their heirs, executors and administrators and every of them shall not in ten years from the date of these presents, enclose the said tract or parcel of ground as aforesaid and either erect thereon or on any part thereof a church or edifice for the public worship of Almighty God or use the same or part thereof for a cemetery or churchyard or shall at any time thereafter appropriate, apply or convert the same to private secular use or if they shall make default in the payment of the said sum of £40 or any part or parcel thereof, contrary to the form above written and that the same with the lawful interest thereof from the 1st day of May where in the same ought to be paid shall be behind and unpaid by the space of nine months next after ... that then and from thenceforth it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New York and their successors and assigns into and upon the said premises, with the appurtenances to re-enter and the same to have again, repossess and enjoy as in their former estate to have again enjoy and entry this their present writing or anything in the same contained or any estate hereby conveyed to the contrary notwithstanding.

And the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York do for themselves and their successors covenant and grant to and with the said parties of the second part, their heirs, executors and administrators and assigns, in manner following, that is to say that they, the said parties of the said part their heirs and assigns, paying the said yearly rent of £40 a year and the other conditions above mentioned being performed shall and may from time to time and at all times forever hereafter peaceably and quietly enter into possession, have, hold, use, occupy, possess and enjoy the said land and singular the said premises above mentioned and hereby granted with the appurtenances, without any let, trouble, hindrance, molestation, interruption or denial of them by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York or their successors and of any other person and persons whatsoever, lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under them or ... through their acts, measures or procurement and also that said piece or parcel of ground, hereditaments and premises hereby granted or intended to be hereby granted as aforesaid, and every part and parcel thereof, with all and singular their and every of their appurtenances, now are and be free and acquitted of, exonerated and discharged of and from all and all manner of former and other bargains, sales, gifts, grants, feoffments, releases and incumbrances whatsoever had made, committed done or suffered or caused to be had made, committed done or suffered by the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York.

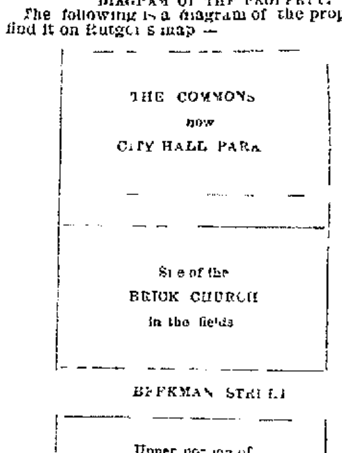
In testimony whereof the said Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York on the one part, have to these presents caused a common seal to be affixed and the parties of the second part have unchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

By order of the Common Council.

AUGUSTUS V. COURTLANDT, Clerk

DIAGRAM OF THE PROPERTY.

The following is a diagram of the property as we find it on Rutgers's map —



THE FIRST TROUBLE ABOUT THE PROPERTY

In the year 1765 the trustees of the Brick church applied to the Common Council to reduce the rent, and after using all the influence at their disposal they succeeded. The rent was reduced to £21 5s. on the 3d of September in that year and this amount was annually paid up to the 14th of May, 1856 when the church was removed up town. But the early officers of the church found that owing to an unexpected emergency, they were unable to pay this sum. Their income was mainly derived from the sale of graves in the little cemetery adjoining their temple, but in the year 1822, when fever and pestilence were rife in this city, the Common Council passed an ordinance forbidding burials within the city, and the trustees of the Brick church soon found their treasury empty. They bore this pecuniary misfortune patiently until the year 1835 when they again appeared before their municipal landlords as applicants for relief. They asked and received from the Common Council permission to erect stores next the church, and were thus enabled to exist as an ecclesiastical corporation but they paid rent annually.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS OF THE TRUSTEES TO SELL THE PROPERTY.

In the year 1851 the trustees manifested a strong desire to sell the property. Word went round that it was in the market and that there were many bidders. The United States wanted it for a post office, and was about to purchase it when the Hon Caleb Cushing, after a careful examination, discovered that the trustees could not by any possibility make a valid title, as the original grant provided that the ground should revert to the city whenever it ceased to be used for religious services and a cemetery. The government then let the plot severely alone. But Henry J Raymond, then a young and rising journalist, stepped in to buy it. He was urged to this by his friend, Mr Wesley, now we believe the proprietor of the Westminster Hotel. The trustees then offered the sum of $15,000 to the city to give them a quit claim deed, so as to enable them to sell the ground, but the Corporation refused the amount.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND

At length in the early part of the year 185-, the trustees again applied to the Common Council for permission to sell the site. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund then met to consider their proposition, and, after a lengthy debate, recommended that something be done to adjust the difficulty. Fernando Wood was then Mayor of the city, and in a message to the Municipal Boards he expressed the following views in relation to this plot —

EX MAYOR WOOD'S EFFORT IN BEHALF OF THE TRUSTEES

The interest (says Mr Wood) which the Corporation possesses in the Brick church property should not remain longer unascertained or unadjusted. Whatever the interest may be there can be no doubt that in consideration of the present value of land it will amount to a large sum. This property is the block of ground bounded by Park row, Beekman, Nassau and Spruce streets and is held by the Trustees of the Brick Presbyterian church under a grant dated February 25, 1766. The consequence appears to be qualified by certain conditions which confine the use of the and o the purposes of a church and cemetery. The changes which have taken place in the vicinity and especially in the residences of the congregation belonging to the church within twenty years, have rendered it almost useless for their purposes. The congregation now worshiping there are desirous of building an edifice for religious service further up town, more conveniently located but are restrained from selling the property in consequence of the restrictions in the title. They desire that an arrangement may be entered into between the corporation and themselves by which they may be permitted to dispose of the lands in question and devote the proceeds to the objects contemplated by the grant. This subject was brought to the attention of the Common Council by a report from the Sinking Fund Commissioners, made April 6 1853. It recommends a settlement of the matter by a sale of this property in fee, and a distribution of the proceeds between the church and the Corporation—the former taking two thirds and the latter one third. It appears to me that this report should now be called up and the question disposed of in some way. It is for the Common Council to determine the principles on which it is well that an adjustment should be made. To allow the property to remain longer in its present condition will be directly injurious not only to the church but to the city. The just and equitable interest of the corporation whatever it may be should be ascertained and the opportunity now offered in the desire of the church to sell the property be accepted and the amount realized. Another benefit arising from the sale if the restrictions be withdrawn will be the increase of taxable real estate. At present we derive but a trifling income from it. The value of the fee together with improvements, such as will be necessarily erected in this location will amount to at least $600,000 or $700,000—no small addition to the basis upon which our taxes are levied.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND RECOMMEND A COMPROMISE

The trustees continued their negotiations and won the members of the Common Council one by one, to their cause. At length the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met and took action on their proposition. They made the following report to the Common Council —

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, April 6, 1853.

TO THE COMMON COUNCIL —The attention of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund has been called to a matter which in its results if promptly attended to will materially promote the interest of that fund confided to their charge.

The fund at present receives annually a rent of $62 50 from the trustees of the Brick Presbyterian Church. This amount of ground rent is perpetual if the grounds are used only for the purposes of a church and cemetery. The trustees are desirous of selling the present site for the purpose of erecting other church edifices in the upper part of the city and a long time since applied to the Corporation for such modification as would enable them to sell the land to be occupied for business purposes. Heretofore there has been opposition to this arrangement from the owners of vaults and owing to this and other causes the matter has been delayed to the present time.

The recent proceedings for the widening of Beekman street which has cut off most of the vaults and rendered their removal imperative, has brought the church and congregation to a determination to sell and remove, and on the 15th of February last the trustees of the church obtained an order from the Supreme Court to sell the property on the Park.

SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS IN THE GRANT

from the Corporation and to apply the proceeds to the purchase of other lands in the city for the erection of a church edifice thereon.

The report then recites the grant to the church and proceeds.

So far as the sinking fund is interested in this question it is believed that if the land is sold at the minimum price $225,000—the fund will receive $1,000 ... and an annual revenue at six per cent ... in lieu of the present annual rent of $62 50 representing a principal sum of only $8 ... with the trust fund ... it is simply a question whether by the arrangements proposed it shall gain $60,000 of capital and $3,600 of annual income whether the opportunity of this saving in the fund shall be neglected and the promised advantage be lost.

* * * * * * *

While it is conceded that the aim of the suit is only principally to the Municipal Government it has been urged on the church corporation that exemption from taxation for a period of more than eighty years and the free use of the property during that long period and its increased value by the improvements which have improved the city in a heavy debt, and in burdensome taxation they cannot be indifferent to a policy which would add to the fund for the payment of the debt and the increase of taxable property, and thus aid in equalizing taxation. And it is believed these considerations have had their influence in bringing the trustees up from their position of $1,000 on which will secure the fund $56,000 and add $400,000 or $500,000 to the taxable property of the city.

A C FLAGG, Comptroller,
JACOB A WESTERVELT, Mayor,
F W EDMONDS, Chamberlain.

I concur ... in the within report provided the portion ... is of the city be fifty per cent.

F R TILLOW

THE PROPOSITION FAVORABLY RECEIVED BY THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The communication of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was referred to the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, who made the following report —

That on February 25, 1766, the Corporation of the City of New York leased to Rev Mr Rodgers and his associates for ever the triangular piece of ground now occupied by the Brick church on express condition that the said premises should never at any time forever after be appropriated to private secular uses, at an annual rent of £40, which rent was paid until September 3, 1787 when the Corporation reduced the rent to £21 5s at which sum it has remained ever since. In 1832 the trustees of the Brick church at considerable expense erected a large number of vaults on the church grounds for the interment of the dead which promised to yield a very handsome revenue. This was ... by the Common Council the same year which in part blighted an interment and yield a handsome revenue.

Some time after this the trustees erected a building for a lecture room in the rear of the church and permission was given to the trustees to rent such part of the same as might not be required for their use at a fair rate after the ... of the revenue which had been paid from the same.

The society now occupying the premises have been for some time desirous of selling their property and have applied to the Supreme Court for permission and authority to sell and convey the same which was granted February 15, 1853. Subsequently they applied to the Corporation ... with them in selling and conveying the premises and offering to the city to relinquish the said ($15,000) ... which was considered by trifling a sum for the interest of the city having for over eighty years exempted it from taxation the protection of the property for that long period and the great increase in its value by the many improvements which have involved the city in a heavy debt and burdens of taxation. These with other considerations induced the trustees to offer the city one quarter of the amount for which the property can be sold and fixing the minimum price at $225,000, which will at that sum, yield the city $56,250 and it is believed there will be realized from the sale a much larger sum, whereas now the city receives annually only $53 50 for the rent of these premises.

Your committee are in favor of accepting the proposition of the Trustees of the Brick Church, and offer the following resolution for adoption —

Resolved (if the Board of Councilmen concur) That the Common Council accede to the propositions contained in the several resolutions adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Brick Presbyterian Church, and will pass the necessary ordinance to remove the restriction in the grant to said church to wit that the grounds covered by the lease shall not be appropriated to private secular uses, and also to carry out in good faith the propositions contained in said resolutions according to the understanding between the trustees of the church and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as set forth in the report of the same to the Common Council on the 6th of April, 1853.

WILLIAM CHAUNCEY,
THOMAS CHRISTY,
Committee on Finance.

Alderman Herrick moved that the report, together with all the accompanying papers be laid upon the table and printed, which was carried.

FINAL ACTION OF THE ALDERMEN—THE PROPOSITION OF THE TRUSTEES ACCEPTED

The Board of Aldermen met again on the 21st of April, 1856 to take final action on the proposition of the Trustees. They then passed an ordinance, providing

That on the terms of such sale being complied with, the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to execute and deliver to the purchaser, under the corporate seal of the city, a release of all rents, conditions and restrictions reserved and contained in said grant of the 25th of February, 1766, and a conveyance in fee of all the estate right, title and interest of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York in and to the said piece or parcel of land, and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

The ordinance was carried by the following vote:—

Affirmative—Aldermen Brown, Corwin, Healy Hoffmire, Clancy, Fox, Tucker, Griffiths, Steers, Jackson, Monahan, Valentine, Herrick and Varian—14.

Negative—Aldermen Voorhees, Briggs, the President, Aldermen Palmer, Ely and McConkey—6.

The Trustees then paid the amount agreed upon into the treasury of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and it is to be returned with interest to the *Times* Association.

THE COMPROMISE NULL AND VOID.

The Mayor says that the compromise thus made was and is null and void as the charter of 1853 provides:

Sec. 7 That all ferries, docks, piers and slips shall be leased and all ferries and slips of public property and franchises (other than the grants of land under water to which the owner of the upland shall have a pre-emption right) shall be made by public auction and to the highest bidder, who will give adequate security.

WHAT THE MAYOR INTENDS TO DO

The Mayor says that an application will be made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver of the *Times* property, pending the decision of the ejectment suit, and that some of the most eminent democratic lawyers have offered to aid the city's counsel in the prosecution of the case. The Mayor also says that the city authorities intend to sue the owners of the *Times* for six years back rent.

It is said that the late Mr Raymond had an enabling act passed by the State Legislature, by which the restrictions to the old title to the property were removed, but it is held that the Legislature had no power to pass such an act, without first amending the charter of 1563, which was submitted to the people. The litigation promises to cover a very long period, and a number of republicans have volunteered to raise a fund to aid the owners of the *Times* in defending their interests. If this be true we shall find the men who are loudly clamoring against alleged frauds on the city Treasury subscribing money to enable their radical brethren to cheat the city out of one of its most valuable pieces of property.

CHOLERA.

The Route of the Disease—The Necessity of a Rigid Quarantine and of Great Cleanliness—How the Epidemic is Disseminated—The Way to Treat It

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

The cholera which reached the United States in 1832, commenced in Hindostan in 1826 and 1827, passed through Central Asia by way of Cabul, Balk, Bokhara and Khiva, and reached Orenburg on the eastern borders of Russia in August, 1829, it was carried to Moscow in September 1830 and to St Petersburg in June 1831. From these places it was conveyed to the following Baltic ports viz. Cronstadt, Riga, Memel, Konigsburg, Dantzic and Stettin. From these Baltic ports it was carried to the east coast of England, especially from Riga, and from England and Ireland it was brought over to the United States in emigrant ships.

The disease is now certainly prevailing in St Petersburg, where there have been over seven thousand cases. It has reached Cronstadt, the port of St Petersburg the number of five hundred cases and cases from thence have been stopped from entering Hull, on the east coast of England. It has also certainly entered Riga (106 cases in two days) which is the maritime outlet of Moscow, it is prevailing in Wilna (1,200 cases) on the River Niemen not far from its entrance into the Baltic. It is epidemic in the Prussian Baltic ports of Konigsberg (70 to 80 cases a day) Dantzic and Stettin and from all these places there is almost daily communication by steam and sailing vessels with England. The London *Medical Times* of August 5 1871, says —"We should not be astonished any day now to hear of its arrival at Hull, Grimsby, Liverpool or Newcastle and although we do not rank with the nervous people we think we have good reason to feel anxious that the local sanitary boards at our several ports should be stirred up into activity, and that should our first line of defence be forced every town and every village in the country should be prepared to resist the advance of the epidemic."

As Asiatic cholera is always an imported disease, and can only be brought into this country by ships a good quarantine is the first line of defence and it should be recollected that cases have occurred fourteen days after exposure.

But some cases will always slip through even the best quarantine. For it is now well proven that a single case of the disease perhaps of the slightest degree and quite unsuspected by the patient himself and those around him, may, if local circumstances of filth and carelessness co-operate, exert a terribly infective power on considerable masses of the population.—*Simon*.

Thus a patient with slight choleraic may travel apparently well from New York to Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Cincinnati, St Louis, Chicago or some other distant place and recover so perfectly and easily that he has hardly been aware that he has had more than a slight diarrhoea or summer complaint and yet may have distributed the disease in many and distant places.

But those places must have been filthy for the choleraic infection does not seem able largely to injure any population unless a filthy state of things pre-exists. The infective material must have opportunities of action which decent cleanliness would not have afforded it. It renders other stagnating filth equally poisonous with itself and the disgusting leaven of the disease then spreads in the air or water to be breathed or swallowed by the population.

Clean streets, good sewerage, proper house drainage and a good water supply give to town populations almost absolute security that cholera if introduced among them can have no means of spreading its infection.—*Simon*.

This is the second line of defence which should be thoroughly carried out in every city, town, village and house. Municipal authorities and householders should be equally on the alert. The stigma of carelessness at least should rest upon every town and house into which cholera is introduced.

The proper management of the patient will do much to counteract the effects of carelessness in quarantine and in cleansing of towns. For cholera is so little contagious that if proper precautions are taken there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to others. But ignorance, carelessness and bad sanitary conditions may develop its peculiar contagiousness with terrible force and enable it to operate at considerable distances from the sick person. All matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels, even in the slightest form of choleraic diarrhoea, are infective. The patient's power of infecting other persons is represented almost exclusively by these discharges and they must be disinfected immediately by the addition of a saturated solution of copperas or carbolic acid.

The infective influence of choleraic discharges attaches to whatever bedding, clothing, towels and like things have been contaminated by them. These should all be thoroughly disinfected or what is better destroyed at once. Dr Budd of Bristol, England who has furnished a perfect example of cholera prevention in cities disinfected the rice water discharges immediately on their issue from the body, bed pans and privies were drenched with disinfectants, all bedding and linen and clothes soiled with cholera discharges were burned, in case of death the body was fairly embedded in carbonate of lime and the coffin quickly fastened down. Then the house was thoroughly fumigated, whitewashed, and the floors scrubbed with a solution of permanganate of potash or chloride of lime. It is well to add that at the very beginning of the medical attendance the carpets were taken up, curtains taken down, all superfluous articles of furniture and clothing removed from the sick room. The bed was placed in the middle of the room so as to have free ventilation all around and to render the patient easy of access on every side, and then, with bare walls and floors and every article not absolutely indispensable to the comfort of the sick person removed from the room the struggle with disease was maintained with every reasonable prospect of relief to the patient and an almost absolute certainty that the contagion would extend no farther. With these precautions, while Bristol was in daily, rapid and almost incessant intercourse with the great cholera fields of London, Liverpool and Rotterdam in 1866 Dr. Budd succeeded in staying the epidemic at once, although the city was infected on almost every point, by cases which had escaped quarantine and after the infection had broken out in no less than twenty-six centres or fields. In no instance did a second case occur in a house which came under timely treatment. With these facts before us it is almost allowable to hold physicians responsible for the spread of the disease to other members of the family, or to the neighborhood.

As regards the prevention of the disease, it is well to remember that apples, peaches, cucumbers, melons, soft crabs, clams, &c, may cause colic, diarrhoea or cholera morbus, but they cannot bring on Asiatic cholera unless the experimenter has already been exposed to the disease. It is well for timid people to avoid these articles merely to save themselves needless anxiety and fright.

In cities like New York, where the drinking water cannot well become contaminated, there is no danger of contracting the disease unless one comes in absolute contact with a cholera patient or with his soiled clothing.

A teaspoonful or two of table salt per day is an excellent preventive for those who are exposed to the disease and one grain of sulphate of iron three or four times a day will check the disorder in its incipiency.

It is well to add that nearly one half of all cases will recover from absolute repose in bed, between blankets without any medicine whatever. But the patient should not rise or get out of bed on any account or for any purpose, and the chill from linen bed and night clothes will destroy many a promising case.

J. C. P.

Precautions in England Against the Cholera.

Mr Simon, medical officer of the British Privy Council has issued a circular containing precautions against cholera. He says that cholera is, happily, so little contagious in the sense in which smallpox and scarlatina are contagious, that if reasonable care be taken where it is present there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse and otherwise closely attend upon the sick. But the cholera has an infectiveness of its own. It is characteristic of cholera and likewise of the diarrhoea produced by the prevailing epidemic that all matters discharged from the stomach and bowels of the patient are infective, and that if they be left without disinfection after they are discharged their infectiveness for some days grows stronger and stronger. In the event of any escape in the drain into which such discharges are cast the well or water sources might be infected. He therefore recommends that all discharges should be disinfected before being thrown into the drain, and that all clothes, towels, or bedding in the least tainted should also be carefully disinfected. He remarks that the main object for endeavor must be to secure such local circumstances that cholera contagium though not disinfected, shall be prevented from acting extensively on the population. He goes on to remark thus —

The dangers which have to be guarded against as favoring the spread of cholera contagium are particularly two. First, and above all there is the danger of water supplies which are in any (even the slightest) degree tainted by house refuse or other like kinds of filth as where there is outflow, leakage or filtration from sewers, house drains, privies, cesspools, foul ditches or the like into streams, springs, wells or reservoirs, from which the supply of water is drawn, or into the soil in which the wells are situate—a danger which may exist on a small scale (but, perhaps, often repeated in the same district) at the pump or dip well of a private house or on a large and even vast scale in the source of supply of public water works. And second, there is the danger of breathing air which is foul with effluvia from the same sorts of impurity. Immediate and searching examination of sources of water supply should be made in all cases where the source is in any degree open to the suspicion of impurity, and the water both from private and public sources should be examined. Where pollution is discovered everything practicable should be done to prevent the pollution from continuing, or if this object cannot be attained, to prevent the water from being drunk. Simultaneously there should be immediate thorough removal of every sort of house refuse and other filth which has accumulated in neglected places; future accumulations of the same sort should be prevented; attention should be given to all defects of house drains and sinks through which offensive smells are let into houses; thorough washing and lime washing of uncleanly premises, especially of such as are densely occupied, should be practised again and again. Disinfection should be very freely and very frequently employed in and round about houses, wherever there are receptacles or conduits of filth, wherever there is filth sodden or porous earth, wherever anything else in or under or about the house, tends to make the atmosphere foul. In the absence of permanent safeguards no approach to security can be got without incessant cleansings and disinfections, or without extreme and constant vigilance against every possible contamination of drinking water. It may fairly be believed that in considerable parts of the country conditions favorable to the spread of cholera are far less abundant than at former times of visitation but it is certain that in very many places the conditions of security are wholly, or almost wholly, absent and it is to be hoped that in all this large class of cases the authorities under present circumstances will do everything which in the remaining time can be done to justify the trust reposed in them by the legislation for the protection of the public health.

The Cholera in the Northeastern Ports of England.

Mr J Netten Radcliffe, of the Medical Department of the Privy Council, has now completed his tour among the northeastern ports of England, and, from the Humber to Berwick has placed them all in a state of defence against the importation of cholera. He has also been in communication with the shore authorities of the several towns in the district and has ascertained that there is in all of them, as far as structural deficiencies will permit, a condition of preparedness against any possible outbreak. Mr Radcliffe's visit has been everywhere cordially welcomed, his counsel sought, and his recommendations either carried into effect or carefully noted against future emergencies. He will almost immediately proceed to the southeastern ports on a similar mission, for now that the disease has reached Konigsberg its frequent arrivals on our shores can hardly be long delayed and it is perhaps most likely to be brought to the ports most used as places for the landing of passengers from the Continent. The port of London and the mouth of the Thames generally have been committed to the especial charge of Dr Buchanan whose well known zeal and experience will leave nothing undone to induce local authorities into combined action and to carry out whatever precautions the short time will allow and the results of past negligence may still permit to be enforced.

The Epidemic in Russia.

The *Messager Officiel* publishes the following statement of the progress of the cholera in Russia during the present year and of the means adopted to check it:—From the beginning of January until the end of February the cholera continued its attacks although not with any degree of intensity except at St Petersburg. On February 5 it reappeared at Moscow where only a few slight cases occurred at first. Early in March the cholera made rapid progress at St Petersburg where it assumed an epidemic form, but toward the end of April and the beginning of May it began to diminish in severity. At the end of May and the commencement of June when the warm weather approached, the disease became more virulent. In the middle of June the epidemic broke out in other parts of the empire. The Minister of the Interior immediately upon learning the progress which the epidemic was making in addition to the precautionary measures recommended by the medical faculty requested that funds might be placed at his disposal to enable the provincial authorities to provide for the medical care of the people within their districts. A sum of 40,000r was granted for that purpose and physicians, surgeons and medical students have been sent to the governments of Tambov, Jaroslav, Novgorod, Vladimir and Olonetz to assist in the treatment of cholera patients. At the same time Dr Farnovsky was specially despatched by the Minister of the Interior to examine those districts with a view of devising measures to arrest the progress of the epidemic. Some cases of cholera having occurred among the prisoners who were being removed from Nijni to Perm a physician was specially sent to insure them medical attendance while on their road and generally to adopt measures to prevent the extension of the disease among them. At present with the exception of Moscow and some districts in the government of Tambov, particularly in those of Borissoglebsk and Kirsanov and in some districts of the government of Vladimir, the epidemic has steadily and considerably diminished in intensity but in anticipation of its probable revival especially at Nijni during the fair, the medical department, which is closely watching the course of the disease, keeps in readiness a certain number of professors and students of medicine who can be sent to any district where a renewed outbreak may render necessary additional medical aid.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

The services of the entire force of the police of the Ninth sub precinct were called into requisition yesterday afternoon to quell a desperate fight between three families in the tenement house No 530 ... avenue. Mrs Grady and Mrs Bagat got into an altercation and after a short time the husband of the women also became involved in the affray. Joseph Bagat went to the assistance of his wife and kicked Mrs Grady on the head. James Grady went to the rescue of his wife and was assisted in the fight by Patrick Grey and his wife. Both Bagat and his wife were cut on the head with a flat iron which was used in the fight by Grey. Mrs Bagat was attended by Dr. Corey. The parties were all arrested and locked up to await examination.

Perilous Pistol Practice.

Officer McGowan observed an intoxicated individual firing a large navy revolver while standing on the corner of Hamilton avenue and Hicks street. The weapon was aimed at a certain John Fighe with whom the stranger had had a difficulty a short time previously. The officer arrested the man and conveyed him to the station house where he gave his name as Patrick Fysight. He is held to answer.

Fire.

A fire broke out about eleven o'clock yesterday morning in the two story frame building, No 57 Seabring street. The structure is used as a match factory and is owned by George Wills & Son. A loss on building and stock equal to $1,000 was incurred. The flames extended to the adjoining structure, owned by Francis B Cutting, which was damaged to the extent of $1,000. The fire was of a doubtful origin.

A FORGERY FASTENED.

NEW YORK, August 26, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD —

In this morning's issue of the *Times* there is an article headed "How Do Poor Democrats Like This?" signed J. L. Mott, Harlem. Permit me through your columns to pronounce the article a forgery. I did not write one word of it and cannot imagine who would take the liberty to write any article and use my name without my knowledge or consent. I deny the article or a knowledge of its author.

J. L. MOTT.

DOUBLED UP IN DEATH.

THE BODY IN THE BOX.

An Apparently Impenetrable Mystery.

Coming from Canada and Going to Her Grave—The Medical Muddler—Where Are the Murderers?—The Mysterious Woman—Tripp, the Truckman—Looking for a Doctor—The Post-Mortem Examination.

Every possible kind of conjecture and speculation is afloat upon the unfortunate subject found in the box at the railway depot on Saturday. The simple fact that the body of a beautiful woman could be used in that inhuman manner in the heart of a large city is in itself sufficient to create the deepest indignation. Where the horrible story, so shrouded in darkness began, and how it was continued, is the theme of general discussion. One theory after another is started and discussed, but few, if indeed any, lead to anything like a satisfactory solution of the mystery. That there has been

FOUL AND BLOODY WORK

done in the case is now decided beyond all denial, but how it was executed or by whom performed time alone can tell. One of the stories much repeated yesterday was that the lady had been an actress, and had only just arrived in America when some trouble befel her. Another, and a very much more probable tale, is that she came from the country for the benefit of medical advice and brought up at Brooklyn, from where the body was yesterday transferred to this city. Several facts in the detailed action of the man and woman who brought the corpse to the depot help to substantiate or at least give a strong coloring to this view of the affair. The body is now lying in the dead house at Bellevue Hospital and a more fearful sight could not be contemplated. From a young and beautiful woman in the prime of life it has changed to

A BLACK OOZING MASS

terrible to look upon and revolting to approach. The face is frightfully swollen and darkened in appearance. The eyes have seemingly started out of the head and the pupils look decreased to half their natural size from the immense surroundings of glaring white around them. The cheeks, lips and neck are fearfully swollen, while the rich abundance of hair is thrown in a tangled mass behind the head, darkened and wet by

THE PUTRID WASTINGS OF THE BODY

If those parted, heavy lips were for a moment restored to living action what a revelation they could make! If that rotting tongue could move again in speech what a story would it tell to an astonished world! Would it be one of trusting love and consequent betrayal, ending in a frenzied effort to destroy the result of an unfortunate confidence, or would it be one of a premeditated and knowing dash into forbidden ways, ending fatally for the miserable woman? There it lies all that is left of a once beautiful woman, beneath the scrutinizing and wondering eye of a curious multitude, and yet no sound comes forth to clear up the mystery of her taking away. No word can she now pronounce to tell of all the agony and suffering she went through before death came and shut out with his iron grasp the torments of her life. There, extended in a common case, is the remnant of a dainty presence that men approached with respect and admiration, but now they fly from it, driven away by

THE SICKENING STENCH.

This lovely woman, who during life was, no doubt, the cherished darling of a doting household, discovered in her death the presence of the maimed and broken body by the very filth of decaying humanity. Throughout the night on Saturday and all day yesterday the police were unremitting in their efforts to find the first clue to the daring murderers who brought this lady to her death, but up to a late hour last night nothing had been found out to enlighten them in the search. When the boy, Alexander Parks, told his story about the truckman, Inspector Walling set every means on foot to find the man Tripp, as the boy had said that was the name painted on the truck that brought the trunk with the body in it to the depot. But one regularly licensed truckman of that name was found and the boy said he was not the one. A man named Trapp was then found on the Bowery, brought to Police Headquarters and retained until the boy came to see him but when Parks arrived he said Trapp was not the man either. Trapp, however, told the police that a man came to him on Friday and told him there was

A TRUNK IN BOND STREET

that he wanted him to take away, and as soon as it was ready he would come and fetch him. This man he said, never came back but he knows him, and told the police who he was. Parks was then sent over to Trapp's house to look at the truck, but he at once said it was not the vehicle wanted. A general order was sent to all the police stations in the city to look for a truck with the name of Tripp, Tripper or Trapp painted upon it and three thin slats on each side, and at the same time to search all the livery stables for the man that drove the lady to the depot on Saturday in a coupe. This driver was found on the corner of Twenty third street and Third avenue and brought to the office. He said that on Saturday afternoon a lady came to the stable and told him she wanted to be driven to the depot. He was already harnessed up and sitting on the box. He answered that he would take her there for a dollar and a half, but the lady said she had only a dollar and could not give him any more. He then consented to take her for a dollar, and did so accordingly. When they got to the depot she jumped out of the coupe, gave him the dollar and he drove off. He had no recollection whatever of the lady's face or general appearance, as he had scarcely looked at her, and would not know her again, he said. He had simply taken her up at the stable, driven to the depot, got his money and gone away. So far the work of the police seemed to produce but little satisfaction, but during the morning yesterday Dr Saine came to the Central Office and said that on last Friday week he was in the office of Dr Nagle, Deputy Register of Records and Vital Statistics, when a lady came there to look after

A MISSING FRIEND

There being no entry of any one having been found that answered to her description she asked the Register if he knew of a certain doctor in Oak street. Search was then made in the books of the department, but no such medical man was recorded there. This seemed to astonish her a good deal and she told Dr Nagle that she had come from Canada with a young widow, a friend of hers, who had been suffering for some time with a tumor, and who had been advised to come to New York and go under the care of the doctor. They had been in New York but a few days when

THE YOUNG WIDOW DISAPPEARED

from their house in Bond street. She described the lady as being very beautiful with a profusion of blond hair of medium stature, slight person and about twenty three years of age. This description accords so exactly with the body found in the trunk that a good deal of interest now attaches to this lady but she has not yet come to the surface. Dr ... Shine says that as well as he can remember this lady was dressed in black, he thinks silk, was about forty five years of age and her hair in front was turning slightly gray. She appeared to be a woman in good circumstances in life, easy in her manner and self possessed but somewhat anxious and nervous about her missing friend. One of the most extraordinary features of this strange escape and subsequent death is the cleverness with which every detail has been managed. Not once throughout the entire affair did the woman who conducted it forget herself. Whether she had confederates or was working on her own responsibility seems impossible to find out. Her plans were so well laid out, and carried on with such rapid adherence to arranged system that it will require

THE UTMOST INGENUITY

of the authorities to get at her. The suspicion that she brought her burden from Brooklyn is a shrewd one and shows to what extent people will go who deal in things prohibited by law and endanger life by their villainous practices. This woman might very well have come from the city over the water and crossed the ferry at Twenty third street, from where she could have walked up to the livery stable from which she procured the carriage. Even the trunk and its contents, although it might originally have come from Bond street could very easily have been transported to Brooklyn and then brought back again with the object of blinding the eyes of the detectives. Since the body has been found the people in charge of it have done everything in their power to prevent a recognition of the woman. It has been allowed to lie in the dead-house in a coffin, decomposing, without ice or any other means of preservation having been used.

THE POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Dr Joseph Cushman made a careful post-mortem examination on the body which was that of a finely-developed woman about twenty-one years of age, who apparently had been dead for two or three days. Deceased was five feet three inches in height with delicate and finely-moulded features, small hands and feet, and had a profusion of auburn hair. Her eyes were swollen, mouth open and tongue protruding. On opening the abdominal cavity Dr Cushman found unmistakable indications of an abortion. The brain, heart, lungs and other organs were in a healthy condition.

THE OPINION OF DR CUSHMAN

is that death was caused from acute peritonitis, the result of an abortion.

The trunk into which the remains were crammed is thirty two inches in length, eighteen in width and fourteen inches in depth. It will be seen therefore, that extraordinary pressure, as well as nerve, was necessary to get the body into so small a space.

A few strangers called at the Morgue yesterday, but none of them could identify the body. One lady in deep mourning, who gazed on the decomposing remains turned away weeping and left the hospital without saying a word in explanation.

The body will be kept as long as possible for the purpose of identification, but it is believed they will not be claimed, as that might result in exposure and possible punishment of the guilty parties.

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YACHTING.

The Cruise of the New York Yacht Squadron.

Informal Meeting of the Yacht Owners on Board the Flagship.

Mr. Ashbury's Twelve Challenges Received.

The Club Decides to Run a Series of Races Against the Livonia.

THE CRUISE TO END ON TUESDAY.

Parting Courtesies Between the Commodore and the Club.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 27, 1871.

At noon to-day a meeting of owners of yachts was held on board the flagship to discuss and determine what action should be taken in regard to the cups which have been sailed for during the past week, but which, owing to the very unfavorable weather which marked the contests, were left undisposed of. The unsuccessful attempts made to race for those prizes, mainly the cups presented by Vice Commodore Douglas and Mr. Louis Lorillard, of the Wanderer, and the Newport Cup, offered by the citizens here, have caused much disappointment. The persistent efforts of the yachtsmen to venture forth under the most adverse circumstances have shown, at all events, that the generous intentions of the donors were thoroughly appreciated.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS,

however, were made regarding the cups referred to. The Newport Cup will be again raced for to-morrow; and should the splendid breeze now blowing hold out the prospects of an exciting contest to-morrow are most encouraging. Nearly every yacht in the fleet will enter, there being time allowance given.

After some discussion it was finally agreed that the cups given by the Vice Commodore and Mr. Lorillard should be sailed for on the next favorable day.

THE TERMINATION OF THE CRUISE

It was then resolved that the cruise should terminate on Tuesday. The meeting this morning, though entirely informal in its character, was very influential,

THE FOLLOWING YACHTS

being represented:—

Sappho, Vice Commodore Douglas; Columbia, Rear Commodore Osgood; Madgie, Captain R. F. Loper; Foam, Captain J. S. H. Homans, Jr; Alarm, Captain A. C. Kingsland; Vindex, Captain R. Center; Enchantress, Captain George Lorillard; Dreadnaught, Captain S. Samuels; Rambler, Captain James H. Banker; Tidal Wave, Commodore William Voorhis; Wanderer, Captain Louis Lorillard, and others.

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF THE CRUISE.

In the course of some conversation it seemed to be the unanimous opinion of all present that a more brilliant or successful reunion on the water, so to speak, had never taken place since the formation of the New York Yacht Club, the representation of first class vessels being greater and the general feeling more harmonious than the most enthusiastic yachtsmen could possibly have anticipated.

INTERESTING YACHTING DOCUMENTS.

While the pleasures incident to the lengthened cruise were thus being pleasantly talked over the mails arrived, bringing some documents to the Commodore interesting to every yachtsman in the land. Among other communications was

AN OFFICIAL NOTICE FROM MR. JAMES ASHBURY,

dated London, August 12, 1871, and addressed to the Commodore and members of the New York Yacht Club, partly recapitulating his views in regard to the Cup of 1851, and known as the "Queen's Cup," and giving copies of the different telegrams that have passed between himself and the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club in reference to the aforesaid much-coveted prize. Among other lengthy documents were twelve certificates of different yacht clubs of England and Ireland, certifying that Mr. James Ashbury is their representative for the purpose of sailing for the cup in question. The clubs thus giving him power to race in their behalf are the Royal Albert Yorkshire Yacht Club, Royal Victoria Yacht Club, Dart Yacht Club, Royal Harwich Yacht Club, Royal Western Yacht Club, Royal London Yacht Club, Royal Thames Yacht Club, Royal Mersey Yacht Club, Royal Western Yacht Club, Ireland, Barrow Yacht Club, Ireland.

MR. ASHBURY'S LETTER

was as follows —

SUSSEX PLACE, HYDE PARK GARDENS,
LONDON, August 12, 1871.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB —

COMMODORE AND GENTLEMEN—In August, 1870, I had the pleasure of competing for the Cup of 1851 in American waters, under the Royal Thames Yacht Club flag consequent on having been honored with their certificate of representation, in conformity with your club requirements. On giving my formal challenge I claimed that a champion, or representative vessel, should be sent against the Cambria as a true and sporting interpretation of what I believed the deed of trust justified. The New York Yacht Club, by a vote of 18 to 1, ruled that a fleet should compete, and not a single vessel. I entered the race for sport and with faint hopes of winning, but in the firm belief that the club desired to put a faithful interpretation on what may then have been looked upon as a vague and uncertain document. I did not deem it necessary or courteous to sail under protest, but I sailed with a strong opinion as to my being right and with the fixed intention of again reopening the controversy after having discussed the matter with my yachting friends in this country and taken eminent opinions as to the legal view. It is not now necessary to trouble you with such opinions, inasmuch as Mr. Schuyler's letter of the 15th April in the New York *Spirit of the Times* has already specified what he believes the intention of the donors to have been, and after such a statement it was no surprise to me to find the New York Yacht Club unanimously passing a resolution whereby the important question at issue is finally disposed of to my satisfaction and that of the yachting world generally. If the former vote had been confirmed it was still my intention to have taken the Livonia to New York, but under no circumstances for a single race, which might be won or lost by a fluke but for as many as I might have certificates for, taking care to see that each club duly gave the necessary six months' notice. It was in view of having again a fleet to meet which caused me, in a speech at the Harwich dinner, to say that I claimed as many races as I might possess certificates. See the following extract from *Bell's Life*, April 22 —

> We were now engaged in friendly controversy with the Americans, the question being whether in the contest for the cup known as the American Cup he should sail against one vessel or against a fleet. By a deed of gift the New York Club were bound to send a champion vessel and not a fleet, and his construction was supported by opinions taken both in this country and in the States. The commodore of the New York club took the opinion of three eminent judges and the only surviving donor of the cup and their reply was that the intention was that the New York club should send a single vessel, and not a fleet, and it was all the object of inserting the clause requiring a six months' notice in the deed was that in the event of their believing a foreign yacht was coming which was too powerful for any vessel they had to compete with they might build a yacht on purpose. But the lawyers differed on both sides of the water, so that he should not go so much on the legal interpretation as the spirit and intention, and should request the New York club to refer the point at issue to Judge So and So and the surviving donor, and he would accept their decision whatever it might be. If it should be decided that he had to sail against a fleet there was a more reasonable probability of the cup coming back to England than there was last year. For then he was over in summer, when light winds prevailed in the inland waters in which the racing took place and he had only one chance being the representative of only one club the Royal Thames. He was happy to say he had already received promises of certificates from eight of the most important clubs in England and Ireland appointing him their representative in American waters, and the consequence would be that although a fleet would be sent against him he should have a more powerful vessel, and instead of one chance should have eight, and the time of year instead of summer, when light winds prevailed, would be January, when the small yachts would stand no chance, and if the large vessels were out it would be a time race and the Livonia, though not coming in first, might win the time. He should not like to be sanguine about bringing the Cup home but barring accidents and ill weather he had made up his mind to go to New York, give the six months' notice and certificates from eight important clubs, and leave no stone unturned to bring back the Cup, which was held as a challenge, not against England, but the world at large.

Now, inasmuch as Mr. Schuyler's letters only appeared in the *Spirit of the Times* of the 15th of April, it is clear we would have no knowledge that a single yacht would be settled upon, and that my remarks as to sailing so often had only reference to a fleet, and, furthermore that I had no thought of being guided by Court legal decisions, but that my remarks meant a friendly reference, thus:— But as the lawyers differed on both sides of the water he should not go so much on the legal interpretation as the spirit and intention, and should request the New York club to refer the point at issue to Judge So-and-so and the surviving donor, and he would accept the decision, whatever it might be."

Herewith I now give you copies of telegrams which passed to and fro since May, 1871:—

LONDON, May 27, 1871.
Commodore ASHBURY, No 9 Sussex place, Hyde Park, to Commodore JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., New York:—
The question of your champion vessel being settled I now purpose giving the stipulated six months' notice. If the club waives this condition the Livonia will start for New York in September. Reply paid.

[No 2.] NEW YORK, May 31, 1871.
BENNETT, JR., New York, to JAMES ASHBURY, No 9 Sussex place, Hyde Park, London:—
Your despatch has been received. Have been away from the city. What do you mean by "if the club waives this condition?" Please answer immediately. Reply. Twenty words paid.

[No 3.] LONDON, May 31, 1871.
ASHBURY to Commodore BENNETT, New York:—
Six months' notice required. This condition waived, the Livonia would leave in September.

[No 4.] NEW YORK, June 1, 1871.
BENNETT, New York, to Commodore ASHBURY, No 9 Sussex place, Hyde Park, London:—
Will call meeting of club and telegraph you result. What month do you wish to race in?

[No 5.] LONDON, June 1, 1871.
ASHBURY to Commodore BENNETT, New York:—
Propose racing for the cup in October, as the Livonia will leave the first week in September.

[No 6.] NEW YORK, June 7, 1871.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., Commodore New York Yacht Club, to JAMES ASHBURY, London, Commodore Royal Harwich Yacht Club:—
The New York Yacht Club consents to waive the six months' notice, and accepts your challenge as representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club race for American Cup next October. Name day in October you desire to race, and answer immediately.

[No 7.] JUNE, 15, 1871.
ASHBURY to Commodore BENNETT, New York Yacht Club:—
The stipulated notice having been waived the several clubs will shortly send you the necessary certificates for the Livonia's match and same in October. Agreeably with the intimation contained in my telegram of the 16th of June I now beg to inform you that twelve royal or recognized yacht clubs have honored me with certificates of representation, not in any degree as indicating that I am the owner of the champion schooner of England, but as a conveyance of one of the stipulations in the deed of gift. The clubs referred to are as under —

Yacht Clubs.	*Commodore.*	*Vice Commodore.*	*Rear Commodore.*	*Secretary.*
Royal Albert	Duke of Edinburgh	Captain C Gordon	Count Batthyani	C. N Pearn
Royal Yorkshire	Earl Londesborough	Major Bannister	H. Bacon, Esq	C. G Rust, Esq
Royal Victoria	C Thellusson, Esq	Marquis of Exeter	—	L J P McKinnon
Dart Victoria	H. Studdy, Esq	G F Bidder	H Briden	W Smith, Esq
Royal Harwich	James Ashbury, Esq	L. Puckard, Esq	P S Braff, Esq, C M	R P Goodwin
Royal Western England	Earl Vane	I Chamberlayne	—	H A Carruthers
Royal London	F Bradwood	G W Charlwood	—	F Gregory
Royal Thames	Lord A. Paget	Lord De Ros	—	Capt. P. C Grant
New Thames	J D Lee, Esq	W N Rudge Esq	—	R. Miller, Esq
Royal Mersey	R. Gann, Esq, M P	Colonel D Gamble	D. Maciver	H. Melling, Esq.
Royal Western Ireland	Sir J. Arnott	Lieut. Col H Holden	O Cannel	J. Turner, Esq
Barrow Western Ireland	James Ramsden, Esq	—	—	R. McCormach.

Strictly by the deed of trust six months' notice is required, which I was not in a position to make until the Livonia had been in several races or trials, in order that I might know if her sailing and weatherly qualities were at least equal to those of the Cambria. Having come to the conclusion that she might ultimately beat the Cambria, I decided to enter for the '51 Cup, but, inasmuch as six months' notice would bring me in January, when I knew American yachts would be laid up, I had no desire to appear asking anything unsportsmanlike, or that you should specially file out your representative or I may say, champion vessel. The club having elected to accept it in lieu of January, the Livonia will leave for New York in September next, and on arrival she will fortwith be prepared for the races.

I purpose leaving on or about the 23d of September, and shall lose no time in paying my respects to the Commodore, in order to discuss as to the course and days most convenient for the series of races under the rules of the New York Yacht Club.

I admit the right of the New York Yacht Club to send *any yacht they please for any or all the races*; but inasmuch as centre board yachts are not admissible in England, I am satisfied that a powerful centre board yacht would generally be looked upon as not being a fair test against a sea going keel yacht. The New York Yacht Club possesses many large racing keel yachts of about the same size or larger than the Livonia. I therefore suggest that the club fixes on one as near as possible the same size as the Livonia. As regards the course for the series of twelve races, for which certificates are herewith enclosed, I must be allowed to object to the New York Yacht Club course as not, in my judgment, being a fair course for a foreign yacht, and I therefore propose we sail from a mark boat off Sandy Hook Point three times round the Sandy Hook Lightship and back, the club having the power to modify the course. I feel there will be no difficulty in confirming this suggestion or arranging *one on my arrival to the satisfaction* of all concerned, the committee to be formed by the club to fix beforehand the days on which the several races shall take place, and if the Livonia should win the majority of races the cup would then go to the club under whose flag I sailed in the last and final race, and would be held by the Commodore *ex officio* until won by some other royal or recognized yacht club in England or elsewhere.

I beg to remain your obedient servant,

JAMES ASHBURY,

Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club and member of the twelve aforenamed yacht clubs.

Enclosed are twelve certificates of representation.

Upon a perusal of the above some conversation ensued among the yacht owners present.

ACTION OF THE CLUB IN THE MATTER.

The meeting being informal, the proceedings were, of course, not regarded as being of a regular or binding character, but the following resolutions was suggested and received unanimous approval —

In response to the desire expressed by Commodore Ashbury *in his challenge* for the cup of 1851 to enter his yacht Livonia, but under no circumstances for a single race, which might be won or lost by a fluke, it is hereby recommended that this club sail a series of twelve races, or other number as may be mutually agreed upon with the Livonia as representative of the Royal *Harwich Yacht Club only* and that the victory in the majority of said races shall decide the possession of the cup the Royal Harwich Yacht Club being the only foreign yacht club whose challenge has been accepted by the New York Yacht Club.

This motion seemed to be based upon the answer made by the Commodore of the club to Mr. Ashbury, in response to a telegram from him stating that the New York Yacht Club consent to waive the six months notice and accepted Mr. Ashbury's challenge, *as representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club*, for the America's Cup. This telegram as will be seen by the above, was dated June 7 of this year.

THE OCEAN RACE

This resolution ended the discussion regarding Mr. Ashbury's communication and the conversation in reference to the proceedings of the fleet was resumed. Having already decided that the Newport Cup should be sailed for to-morrow, it was agreed that what is called the Ocean Race for the Commodore's Cup should be postponed till the 2d of October next, the course being the same as previously announced with the exception that the starting point shall be *from Sandy Hook lightship, the contestants proceeding thence* to Brenton's Reef lightship and return.

THE CHALLENGE CUPS.

Rear Commodore Osgood briefly called attention to the condition upon which challenge cups should be sailed and moved that in future the two challenge cups known as the "Schooner Cup" and the "Ocean Cup" should be held by the winning boat subject to the challenge of any other yacht of the fleet. The resolution further stated that the challenging boat would be required to put up the value of the challenge cup, which in the case of the original holder proving victorious, should be devoted to the purpose of a piece of plate, to become the *bona fide* property of the aforesaid original holder. In case the challenger should prove victorious his deposit must be returned to him, and he would still be subject to the challenges of other vessels on the same conditions. This resolution, meeting with general favor, was passed unanimously.

THE THANKS OF THE COMMODORE.

All matters appertaining to the cruise having thus been agreeably arranged, the Commodore, in the course of a brief address, returned thanks to the captains present for the earnestness and efficiency they had displayed since the start, and for the promptness with which they had aided him in carrying out his views. All orders had been most cheerfully responded to, and the result of the harmonious feeling which throughout prevailed was that the cruise had proved a great success. The Commodore then returned his thanks personally to Vice Commodore Douglas, of the Sappho, and Rear Commodore Osgood, of the Columbia, for the decided efficiency with which they had handled their respective divisions.

THANKS TO THE COMMODORE.

Vice Commodore Douglas, in expressing the sense of the meeting in reference to the movements of the fleet, offered the following resolution, which passed unanimously—

Resolved, That the club express to Commodore Bennett their appreciation for the able and efficient manner in which he has commanded the squadron during their cruise this summer.

The Vice Commodore then moved a vote of thanks to Captain Philip Schuyler, Fleet Captain, for the conscientious and able manner in which he had fulfilled his onerous duties.

A GIG RACE.

To morrow morning, at eight o'clock, a gig race will take place between the crews of the schooner yachts Wanderer and Columbia, for the handsome chanticleer and champion flag won by the latter at New London. The course will be from the lightship around Goats' Island and thence across the bow of the flagship. The start for the Newport Cup takes place at ten A. M., and, from present indications, yacht owners will be afforded every opportunity of testing the weatherly qualities of their vessels.

Yachting Notes.

The following yachts passed Whitestone yesterday —

Sloop yacht Gracie, N. Y. Y. C., Messrs Johnson & Krebs, from Boston for New York.

Steam yacht In Time, Mr Cheeseboro, from New York for Greenport.

The yacht Juliette, Mr Furbush, left her moorings at Whitestone yesterday and proceeded eastward on a short cruise.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Views of a Franciscan Friar on the Relations Between Italy and Rome—The Italian Procession and "Roma Capitale"—The Ominous Silence of Mazzini and Garibaldi.

The attendance at the Italian church—St Anthony's—in Sullivan street, yesterday, was very large and it did not seem that the national Italian pageant and jubilation of the 25th had had any ill effect upon the Catholicity of St Anthony's congregation. Anxious therefore, to learn the views of the good Franciscan Fathers on the Italian procession and festival, a reporter hurried to the vestry of the church a short time before the mass hour. There he found the venerable and kindly Father Leo, an old Franciscan monk of Neapolitan birth and a strong adherent of the kingly rights of the ex ruler of Naples. The good friar was just tying the snow white cincture around his sombre habit when the reporter entered the vestry.

"Good day, father; you must pardon my intrusion for I am of those who in their hour of duty recognize nothing as private and no place as exclusive. I am a reporter," said I, in Father Leo's vernacular.

"Benvenuto, figlio, benvenuto—welcome, my son," said the courteous monk, in a hospitable tone. "Say how I can serve you."

REPORTER—Father, I wish to understand your views on the Italian celebration of last Friday and its effect upon Catholicity.

FATHER LEO—My dear friend, if you now appeal to me as a priest, or expect any dogmatical opinion of the parade of the Italians through the streets of the city, I can only tell you that it is none of my business, that the Italians have as much right to their opinions and to have processions as any other class of people. With their political views I do not presume to interfere. If they feel proud of the unification of Italy it is consistent in them to glorify the event. I, though an ardent upholder of the temporal rights of the Pope, do not blame or love my countrymen less on that account. My mission is one of peace, which my Divine Master teaches me and with which He inspired the great Pontiff of Rome on the 20th of last September. It is my mission to love cherish and keep within the fold those men whom bigots say we hate and persecute. No Italian, so far as I know, has committed a single anti Catholic act in the festivities you speak of. They have merely declared their political opinion.

ACCEPTING A FANTASTIC IDEA

of Italian unity they resolved to honor it and show the people of New York that they were capable of having a procession.

REPORTER—Then father, after hearing your liberal opinion of the Italian national demonstration, would you deem it an exaction on my part to ask your views as a man concerning the Italian situation—you have already given me your sentiments as a priest?

FATHER LEO—Do you ask what I think of the temporal power, or do you merely wish to know what I personally think of the Italian unity feast?

REPORTER—It would please me to learn your views on both, but I will first hear what you have to say on the Italian unity feast.

FATHER LEO—Well, then, on the feast I have nothing to say, for I have not had the opportunity of assisting at it. As to the cause of the feast—the unity of Italy—I can only say that it is one of those fantastic ideas of a people in which there is little cause for glory or patriotic demonstration. If Italy is so truly united, and the Italians gloat over the acquisition of Rome as their capital, it is strange that those who fought so vigorously for that fulfilment have not offered a single word of congratulation to their compatriots. Mazzini and Garibaldi have been strangely silent. The Ministers of the Italian Cabinet, who urged Victor Emmanuel to hasten to Rome, are now the most unpopular men in Italy and vilified by the epithet of

"GEESE OF THE CAPITOL"

in Italian, "*L'oche del Campidoglio*"). Remember now that I am not expressing any but the opinions of an individual speaking in a worldly sense of a worldly question. Bear also in mind that the fact of Italian unity interferes with Catholicity as little as the death of a pope or king, or a new election of president. Belief in the efficacy of the temporal power of the Pope is not imperative. It is not a dogmatized truth of the Roman Catholic that the temporal power is impregnable to the force of the arms of its enemies, or that the Popes should always maintain those royal prerogatives which they bore previous to the entrance of the Italian armies into Rome.

REPORTER—When do you expect, if ever, that a change of affairs will occur in the Eternal City?

Father LEO—I cannot say when; but I am fully confident that all will be yet right at Rome. I place my hopes there (pointing to a crucifix). He will restore to Rome all that made it great and full of virtue and peace in modern times. The temporal power, though not essential to Catholicity, is its most powerful auxiliary, for the spiritual ruler of many millions requires perfect independence in his government. The Italians may piously say, 'We will not interfere with the spiritual action of the Popes; they may do as they please in that line.' Very well, my friend, but granting that Victor Emmanuel, in the defence of his present position before the Catholic world, will do all in his power to establish conciliatory relations between

THE SEVERED CHURCH AND STATE AT ROME

another king may come—Castro perhaps—who to indulge some vile propensity or abet some petty interest of his own will pronounce his veto upon any sacred edict from the Vatican to the Catholic world. That instance, I hope, will show you that our defence of the temporal power is by no means groundless or injudicious.

Then the hour for mass had arrived and the good friar after vesting *hurriedly* betook himself to the performance of his sacred office. In the sermon preached no indirect reference was made to the Italian celebration in this form — No matter what jubilation is raised over troubled Rome, it can never be denied that there exist all the sanctity, learning and beneficence and glory of Italy and that they never existed more conspicuously than under the mild rule of the sovereign Pontiff." The reverend speaker then announced that that was the last time he would have the opportunity of addressing an Italian congregation in New York, as he would have to-day to take charge of the Franciscan Monastery in Cincinnati.

After mass the reporter again encountered Father Leo in the vestry of St Anthony's church —

REPORTER—Father, I expected that you would have spoken at length on the state of Rome and the Italian celebration here.

FATHER—Such would be an unwarrantable imprudence on my part, for if I spoke my private views in the pulpit they would prove so many firebrands among my people, whom I have no wish or right to offend.

Then the good monk gave the reporter a courteous "*addio figlio*," which terminated the interview.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Va., August 27, 1871.

As far as heard from this portion of the State has gone for the calling of a Constitutional Convention by the following majorities:—Greenbrier county, 1,000 Monroe, 44, Fayette 500, Mercer, 500.

Among the late arrivals are Judges Christian and Staples of the Virginia Supreme Court; Rev. Dr. Curry Rev. Dr Peter, Rev Dr Norwood, Major D C Brady, of Virginia. J. H. Mickner, Lieutenant Governor Marye.

At the fancy ball last night given to the children no grown person was allowed to dance without a little boy or girl partner.

It has been raining heavily for the past twelve hours—the first rain here for a month.

THE RECENT STORM.

Effects of the Cyclone Along the Southern Coast.

Great Destruction of Property—Several Vessels Wrecked—Damage to the Rice Crop in Georgia—The Epidemic in Charleston Caused by the Storm—Yellow Fever in Savannah.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1871.

Much interest was felt here to day on account of the rumors that the cyclone had been very destructive in the vicinity of Richmond. Nothing definite, however, had been received at the Signal Bureau at a late hour this evening. The officer in charge reports that the cyclone last night came up the coast of Florida and Georgia, passing through East Tennessee and Ohio and Western Pennsylvania and New York, terminating its fury in the New England States. Its variance is attributed to the low pressure in the direction of the lakes. Throughout the Southern district, however, great destruction of property is anticipated.

Late advices from the Southern Atlantic seaports show that the first passage of the cyclone a week since was very destructive to shipping at sea. The schooner William B. Mann, of 226 tons burden, owned at Philadelphia, was wrecked north of Frying Pan shoals, N. C., and the crew rescued and taken to Savannah. The Norwegian bark Hilda, from New Orleans to Bremen, stranded in the same storm off St. Augustine and the Spanish bark America was towed into Savannah completely disabled.

The damages to the rice crops in Georgia and in the vicinity in South Carolina has been doubtless very great. The accounts received here have been discouraging. In the Ogeechee district the crops are all under water, although water at this season may not prove a positive injury if not attended with other circumstances, such as the breaking of banks, the blowing up of gates and the tendering of the stalk, which upon the fall of the water will leave the grain prostrate. Both on the Savannah, Black and Ogeechee rivers the gale has been very disastrous.

The epidemic from yellow fever at Charleston is wholly attributed to the effects of the recent storms, and every precaution is being taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The announcement that the fever had assumed this form induced the Board of Health of this city, at its session last evening, to adopt precautionary sanitary and quarantine regulations looking to the prevention of the introduction of the disease in this city. At Alexandria similar steps have been taken by the local authorities. It has also been ascertained that there are fears of the appearance of yellow fever at Savannah, making it doubly necessary for the authorities here to exercise the greatest vigilance in checking its introduction through the crews of vessels constantly arriving from that port.

SHIPWRECK ON THE SOUTH COAST.

The Loss of the Steamship Lodona—The Captain and Twenty Men Drowned—Other Shipwrecks.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 27, 1871.

The steamship Lodona, stranded six miles north of Cape Canaveret. The beach for thirty miles is strewn with her cargo. The captain and twenty men were lost. The first officer, second officer, chief engineer, first assistant engineer, the cook, one fireman, Captain Harvey's messboy and five seamen were saved.

The brig S & W. Welsh, of Philadelphia, went ashore fifteen miles south of Cape Canaveret. Her cargo of sugar was washed out. Captain Watson was drowned.

The brig H. G. Berry, of Baltimore, went ashore fifty yards from the wreck of the S & W. Welsh. She is a total wreck. She had a cargo of sugar and molasses.

The bark Wilda, from New Orleans bound to Cowes, went ashore six miles south of St. Augustine. Her cargo of tobacco and stores is a total loss. One man was drowned.

The brig Pomona, of Richmond Me., went ashore twenty-five miles south of Cape Canaveret August 17. Her cargo of cotton can be saved.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON S. C., *August 27, 1871.*

Since last Friday three new cases of yellow fever have been reported in this city. One of the cases previously reported has proved fatal. The excitement occasioned by the appearance of the disease is subsiding, and the feeling in the community is quiet and hopeful.

THE MAGNIFICENT METROPOLITAN.

This grand caravansary, at the corner of Broadway and Prince street, under the proprietorship of Messrs. Tweed & Garfield, will be open to-day for inspection and to-morrow for the reception of guests. To-night there will be a grand opening supper in preparing which M. Ludin, the chief cook, it is said, spent several days and nights dreaming and devising dainty and delicate dishes to astonish and appease the eyes and appetites of those before whom they may be placed.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises...	5 22	Moon sets ... morn	3 11
Sun sets...	6 39	High water ... morn	6 49

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamer.	*Sails.*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Minnesota	Aug 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Iowa	Aug 30	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
New York	Aug 31	Bremen	69 Broadway
City of New York	Aug 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway
City of Paris	Sept 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway
Rhein	Sept 2	Bremen	69 Broadway
Europa	Sept 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Idaho	Sept 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Ismailia	Sept 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Frankfurt	Sept 7	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Atlantic	Sept 9	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Lafayette	Sept 9	Havre	58 Broadway
India	Sept 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Caledonia	Sept 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Oceanic	Sept 13	Liverpool	19 Broadway
St. Laurent	Sept 13	Havre	58 Broadway

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUGUST 27, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship City of Paris (Br), Mirehouse, Liverpool Aug 16 and Queenstown 17, with mdse and passengers to John G Dale. Aug 18 off Kinsale, ship S C Blanchard from St John, NB, for Liverpool; 19th, 90 miles W of Fastnet, steamship Virginia, hence for Liverpool; 21st, lat 48 27, lon 38 40, ship Melita (Fr), bound west same day a Guion steamship bound east, also bark Eliza Keith (Br) bound west; 24th, lat 44 20, lon 54 15, bark Minnie L Bell, bound west; 27th 110 miles E of Sandy Hook, steamships City of Brooklyn Abyssinia Italy and Britannia all bound east.

Steamship Spain (Br), Grace, Liverpool Aug 16 and Queenstown 17, with mdse and 1150 passengers to F N J Hurst. Had head winds and much fog all the passage. Aug 24 lat 43 13 lon 55 24, passed bark Alaska (Br), for Jackville NS.

Steamship Emily B Souder, Burdick, New Orleans Aug 19 and the Bar 20th, with mdse and passengers, to Frederick Baker.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheesman, Savannah Aug 24 with mdse and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Aug 24 with mdse and passengers to H R Morgan & Co. Aug 25 4 10 PM, passed a bark bound north showing a white flag with letter W in centre.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Blakeman Richmond, City Point and Norfolk with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters Georgetown, DC, with mdse and passengers, to G B Merrick.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse, to the Lorillard Steamship Co.

Bark Morning Star (Br), Waugh, Guantanamo 17 days, with sugar, to order—vessel to Waydell & Co. Had light winds and calms. Aug 20 lat 27, lon 73, spoke brig Ida M Comery, Norden, of and from Philadelphia for Galveston, with loss of spars, having lost them in a heavy NE gale 15th inst. Left in port bark Annie Agusta for Sagua, to finish loading for New York.

Bark Union (Br) Ross, Milk River, Ja, 21 days, with logwood to A H Solomon & Co—vessel to C A Phillips & Co. Had August 19 lat 27 lon 56 had a heavy gale from SE, lasting 48 hours. Left in port brig Runaway for Delaware Breakwater.

Brig Times Coppill (Br), Coppill St Johns, PR, 15 days, with molasses to J V Onativia & Co—vessel to master. Had moderate weather. Left in port brigs Thomas Waller, Thompson for Mayaguez, C Williams for Arecibo, in two days.

Brig J H Gillespie (Br), Dow St Thomas, 15 days with Molasses to Order vessel to Peniston & Co. had moderate weather.

Brig Cygne Antibes (Fr), Ranquer St Pierre Mart 16 days with Sugar to H A Swan and Son. had variable weather.

Brig Jenny (Dan), Lorentzen, Porto Cabello, 16 days, with coffee, &c, to Loomen, Graves & Co. Had rough weather.

Brig Maggie (Br), Strum, Demerara, 18 days, with sugar, to J Leaycraft & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had moderate weather. Aug 24, lat 26, lon 72 20 saw a brig, partly dismasted, steering NE. Left in port schrs John Rowe, ldg for New York, and Ellen Baurne, do for do.

Brig Marine (of Richmond, Reed, Port au Prince, 15 days, with logwood to J Delmotte vessel to master. Had fine weather. Left in port brig M O Blanc for Boston.

Brig Maud Potter (Br), Shields, Nassau, 8 days, with salt, to R Brown & Co—vessel to P J Nevins & Son. Had fine weather.

Brig Fidelia (Br), White, Miquez, 17 days, with sugar, to J V Onativia & Co—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Had light variable weather, Aug 14, lat 14 16, lon 67 24, spoke schr Scotia (Br), from St Johns, NB, for Port au Prince, 21 days out. Left in port schr M L Porter, for New York, in 4 days.

Schr Cora Fita (of Thomaston), Sleeper, Tuspan 21 days, with cedar and fustic, to L Brandis & Co—vessel to H Brown & Co. Has been 4 days north of Hatteras with light winds. 20th inst, passed portion of a wreck bearing east 35 miles from Absecom.

Schr J Northrup (Br), Cameron, Arroyo, PR, 14 days, with sugar, to Galway & Cassada. Had fine weather.

Schr S E Fabens (of Newburyport), Crocker, Point a Pitre, Guad, 13 days, with sugar and molasses to H A Swan & Son—vessel to B J. Had light winds and calms the entire passage. Aug 23, lat 33 47, lon 73, passed a brig steering south showing a blue flag with letter T in the centre. Left in port, barks Howard (Br), for New York in a few days, Albacore, for do in 8 days, brig Iris, for do in 15 days.

Schr Lizzie Cocheran (of Bangor), Cocheran, Barbados 17 days, with sugar and molasses, to H Trowbridges Sons—vessel to H W Loud & Co. Had moderate weather.

Schr Eveline (of New Haven), Pierce, Barbadoes, 17 days, with molasses, to D Trowbridge & Co. Had light SE winds the entire passage, left in port brig Gem, loading for New York.

Schr Clara Woodhouse, Mount, Brazos (Texas) 23 days, with hides, &c, to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd. Had heavy weather in the Gulf and Straits, Aug 23 lat 32 59 lon 77 31, spoke schr T H Lockwood, bound north; 26th, 20 miles SE of Barnegat passed the wreck of a vessel of about 500 tons burden, bottom up, was unable to gain any further particulars.

Schr Jennie F Willey, Willey, Pensacola 16 days, with lumber, to S C Loud & Co.

Schr Paragon, Mahan, Washington, NC, 4 days, with naval stores to J Mills.

Schr Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, NC, 8 days, with naval stores, to Zophar Mills.

Schr C A Johnson, Harris, Newbern, NC, 4 days with naval stores, to W R Hinman.

Schr Grisis, Owen Virginia.
Schr D Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.
Schr W J Rose, Risley Virginia.
Schr Wm Henry, Van Name, Virginia.
Schr James Jones, Crammer Virginia.
Schr Henry Cole, Peterson Virginia.
Schr J H Seguine, French, Virginia.
Schr M L Taber, Aldridge, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr Helene, Weeks, Alexandria for Bridgeport.
Schr W C Atwater, Parker, Alexandria for New Haven.
Schr M C Farr, Conwell, Georgetown, DC.
Schr Franklin Bell Brewster, Baltimore for Newport.
Schr Daniel Holmes, Burr Baltimore.
Schr J J Pharo, Soper, Baltimore.
Schr Lilly Brantingham, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr F Merwin, Pierce, Baltimore for New London.
Schr Forest Oak, Parker, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr S R Dennis, Vesey, New own, Del.

Passed Through Hell Gate.

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Acushnet Rector, New Bedford for New York, with mdse and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Schr Warren Gates, Smith, Millstone Point for New York, with stone to Taylor & Co.

Schr Florida, Jordan, Calais for New York, 8 days, with lumber, to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr B F Brainard, McCurdy, Portland for New York, with stone, to Bridge Co.

Schr Reading Railroad No 44, French, Hartford for Philadelphia.

Schr S E Nash, Nash, Westerly for New York, with stone, to order.

Schr Henrietta, Lyan, Portland for New York, with stone, to D McIlwaine.

Schr Fell S C Yought, Hallock, Huntington for New York.
Schr Mary A Winn, McDonald, Norwich for New York.
Schr Champion, Clarke, New Haven for New York.
Schr A C Buckley, Buckley, Greenport for Philadelphia.
Schr Circle Hulse, Hulse's Landing for New York.
Schr John Jay, Lawrence, Hart Island for New York.
Schr Jas Cunningham, Eaton, New London for New York.
Schr Kate Kalahan, Avery, Providence for Newburg.
Schr Iris, Griffin, New London for New York.
Schr Falcon, Wheeler, Derby for New York.
Schr Dart Williams, Stamford for New York.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Doris, Young, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers, to Isaac Odell.

BOUND EAST.

Brig L Field, Emerson, Hoboken for Boston.
Schr Adele, Felicia, Smith, Elizabethport for Newburyport.
Schr Amos Falkenburgh, Hutchings, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Charles H Northam, Hubbard, Port Johnson for Essex.
Schr Joseph Rogers, Dickinson, Port Johnson for New London.
Schr Francis Arthemus, Mitchell, New York for Sholes, NS.
Schr E Nickerson, Nickerson, Philadelphia for Portsmouth.
Schr B Diamond, Goldsberg, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Sir Walter Scott (Br), Syphers, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Borden, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Southgate, Shropshire, Elizabethport for New Bedford.
Schr Reading Railroad No 34, Adams, Philadelphia for Hartford.
Schr Lookout, Pomeroy, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Mary Low, Fisbury, New York for Rockland.
Schr A J Bentley, Robinson, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Ney, Briggs, Poughkeepsie for Providence.
Schr Sarah, Morton, New York for Rockland.
Schr Bronx, ——, New York for New Haven.
Schr Anadir, Corwin, Rondout for Greenport.
Schr Belle Simpson, Hoboken for New London.
Schr Terrapin, Wooster, Elizabethport for Portsmouth.
Schr L C Hall, Hall, Elizabethport for Guilford.
Schr Eliza, Turner, Elizabethport for New Bedford.
Schr Oliver Scofield, Dissoway, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr J T Manson, Manson, Baltimore for Bridgeport.
Schr J Furman, Gibbs, Philadelphia for New Bedford.
Schr A E Sanford, Powell, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.
Schr Forest Home, Wooten, Havers raw for Providence.
Schr Hallie, Barber, New York for Westerly.
Schr Fores, Pendleton, Port Johnson for Rockport.
Schr Commerce, Terry, New York for Portland.
Schr Alaska, Clarke, New York for Portsmouth.
Schr Clara Norton, Ferris, Rondout for Salem.
Schr Pampero, Brr, Holden, New York for St John, NB.
Schr S Applegate, Smith, Elizabethport for Hartford.
Schr L A Bennett, Smith, Philadelphia for Hartford.
Schr Sarah Lloyd, Lippincott, Philadelphia for Fall River.
Schr W C Atwater, Burke, New York for New Haven.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bilsen, Hoboken for Weymouth.
Schr H F Maloy, Bulger, New York for Providence.
Schr F Williams, Corey, Rondout for Providence.
Schr B Braky, Molligan, Philadelphia for New Haven.
Schr Deputy Wilson, New York for Providence.
Schr Geo Twibill, Petry, Hoboken for New Haven.
Schr Louis, Walsh, Port Johnson for Newport.
Schr M A Tratt, Post, Elizabethport for New Bedford.
Schr Margaretta, Wanlcer, New York for Crab Meadows.
Schr Leon, Johnson, Elizabethport for New Haven.
Schr Union, Alray, Port Johnson for Belfast.
Schr Lucinda, Hall, New York for Portland, Me.
Schr Delaware, Colts, New York for Portland.
Schr Wm Kement, ——, Philadelphia for Providence.
Schr Forest Oak, Faulkner, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr Herbert Manton, Crowell, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Justice, Clarke, Elizabethport for Narragansett.
Schr Onward, Wheeler, Port Johnson for Providence.
Schr President, Bradley, New York for Clinton.
Schr S J Hort, Arnold, Virginia for New Haven.
Schr C D Halleck, Frisby, New York for Newburyport.
Schr J S Terry, Raynor, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.
Schr Anna I Safford, Powers, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.
Schr Rainbow, Green, Elizabethport for Newburyport.
Schr Elizabeth Lean, Higgins, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Emma (Br), Bradley, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Red Beach, Holmes, New York for Calais.
Schr Florence (Br), Price, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Farewell, Kelly, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Bengal, Hatch, New York for Hartford.
Schr F Stelle, Burley, Rondout for Providence.
Sloop Rhode Island, Rollo, Elizabethport for Sag Harbor.
Sloop Apollo, Freeman, New York for Bridgeport.
Sloop B H Bourne, Allen, Hoboken for Bridgeport.

WHITESTONE, LI, Aug. 27—8 PM.

Most of the southern bound vessels which passed here since 3 PM have anchored off Flushing, flats to await a fair tide through the Gate.

BELOW

Bark Ebenezer (Nor), Birketvedt, Cardiff July 10.
Bark Freundel (NG), Wachter, Bremen July 0.
Bark E H Duval (Br), Larkin, Leith July 19 (all by pilot boat Isaac Webb, No 8).
Bark Stovkodder (Nor), Ramloff, Leghorn May 29 (by pilot boat Abraham Leggett, No 4).

Wind at sunset SW, fresh.

Marine Disasters.

BARK BRIDGEPORT, Morgan, at Philadelphia from Galveston reports—Left Galveston 1st inst. had fine weather and light winds up to Wednesday, 16th, when, between Jupiter Inlet and Matinella Reef experienced a terrific hurricane, with wind commencing at NNW and veering round to westward, ending at SSE, lasting about twenty hours. The barometer fell rapidly during the day, and at 11 30 PM stood 28 10; the fury of the storm was fearful, sails were blown from the yards and spars broken, masts sprung, decks swept and the vessel rendered perfectly unmanageable. On Thursday the storm having abated the bark was found to be in 20 fathoms water near Cape Carnaveral, soon as possible all sail that could be set was got up and we worked off into the Gulf Stream. From that time to Philadelphia had moderate rainy weather, passed a number of disabled vessels steering northward.

SCHR WM B MANN.—The Savannah Republican of the 24th inst gives the following interesting particulars of the loss of the above vessel:—The steamship San Salvador brought yesterday morning to our port Captain Henry C Rogers, of the American schr Wm B Mann, and Mr Charles M Ellis, a passenger, Benjamin Wainwright, first mate, Edward Hance a white seaman, four colored seamen and a colored steward. Captain Rogers reports that he sailed from Jacksonville on the 14th inst with 135,000 feet of lumber, valued at $4,000, bound for Philadelphia. Had light easterly weather with heavy seas, for the first seven days, on the 19th inst, when north of Frying Pan Shoals, at noon was struck by a hurricane and at four o'clock was lying to under a reef storm trysail and close reefed mainsail. At this time the schooner pitched into a sea and carried her cathead away, and is supposed to have burst open forward. Then over board the deck load took in the storm trysail, mainsail and kept pumps constantly going at 7 o'clock PM that day, ten miles SW from Frying Pan Shoals, she rolled over on her starboard side and capsized, in which condition she lay for ten minutes, the officers and crew taking to the main rigging, where they were exposed to the sea which was constantly making a breach over them. The spars were broken off, also jibboom topmast and both masts at the eyes of the rigging, the mainmast unstepped and fell over the quarter. She then righted when we found that the poop deck, cabin and midship house and all the stores and water were gone. We then went in the main and fore rigging until next morning (Sunday morning). In the morning we went aft her quarter deck still remaining on the vessel, the wind blowing a gale and storming. All Monday we lay on the wreck, having nothing since the previous Saturday at noon. During all that night the sea was making at an hour each, we caught water in our hats from showers which satisfied our thirst. Saw two steamships which passed us in the night, but could not signal them as our lights were all gone. We remained in this situation until four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon last when we sighted the San Salvador, which discovered some signals which we had in the fore rigging and bore down to us, sent a boat took us all off and brought us to Savannah. The Wm B Mann cost $16,000, was partially insured. When abandoned her main deck was ripped up by the mainmast going, the sea washing clean over her bulwarks and rail gone at the forward hatch and nothing standing but part of her foremast and bowsprit. Captain Rogers desires us to publish the following card of thanks:—We desire to publicly acknowledge our rescue at sea from shipwreck by the steamship San Salvador, and to thank most warmly Captain Nickerson and also Francis Kempton, Chief Officer, Quiles Ricketson and Thomas Nutt, Quartermasters, John Leary, Harry Bartells and Harmon Platz for volunteering to go in a boat and rescue us. Captain Nickerson and all his officers treated us with the greatest kindness. Henry Rogers, Captain; C M Ellis, passenger; B Wainwright, First Officer, and four colored seamen and steward."

SCHR MARY R SOMERS, Somers from Mobile for Providence, before reported put into Charleston 21st inst for repairs has lost sails, water casks sprung aleak and with pump gear badly worn out in the NE gales on the 15th and 19th inst. Aug 20 lat 32 11, lon 78 35, took Capt Currier and crew from schr Sabino, of Bath, Me, she being in a sinking condition and fast going down. On the 20th tore away for Charleston, and on the 21st experienced another severe blow and was compelled to heave to for 6 hours. Aug 22 lat 32 20, in 13 fathoms water, saw large quantities of yellow pine lumber and parts of cabin. 23d, at noon, North Edisto bearing NW 8 miles distant, passed an abandoned schr with foremast standing, mainmast, lying on the taffrail, and hull quite low in the water.

SCHR SABINO—Capt Currier, late of the schr Sabino, who arrived at Charleston 24th in the schr Mary R Somers, makes the following report:—Sailed from New York Aug 9 for Jacksonville Fla with a part cargo of railroad iron, took a gale from NE on the 16th inst south of Hatteras, which lasted until the 20th; on the 19th blew away sails and sprung aleak, at noon on the 20th, being waterlogged and in a sinking condition, signaled schr Mary R Somers, from Mobile for Providence, which vessel took us on board and brought us to port. Captain Somers doing everything to make us comfortable. As it blew heavily after leaving the Sabino she probably went down in a few hours.

GREENOCK, Aug 15. The steamship Sidonian, previously reported ashore at Ailsa Craig, has arrived here, under her own steam.

ROCHEFORT, Aug 14—Bark Doctor Non Thunen Tellow (NG), which left yesterday for New York, came back today, and was stranded on the mud near Isle Madame, apparently to stop a leak.

Miscellaneous.

We are under obligations to the purser of the steamship City of Paris, Thomas Kinsey, Esq, for his attentions.

Purser Walter Pym, of steamship Herman Livingston, from Savannah, has our thanks for favors.

Notice to Mariners.

The Martin's Industry Lightship was towed to Savannah 27th inst.

LIGHT ON THE ISLAND OF AWADJI.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 14th of June, 1871, a fixed bright light of the first order will be exhibited every night, from sunset to sunrise, on the north point of the Island of Awadji, to illuminate the approaches to Akasi Straits being the eastern entrance to the Seco Uchi, or Inland Sea of Japan.

The light will be shown from a stone tower of a height of 15 feet to the centre of the lantern.

The total elevation of the light above the sea will be 152 feet and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck will be 18¾ nautical miles.

The light will illuminate 204 degrees 40 minutes of the horizon, from a bearing of S 61 degrees 20 minutes W round to N 86 degrees E in the seaward direction, bearings true.

The north point of Awadji lies in 34 degrees 37 minutes N latitude and is 135 degrees E of Greenwich.

By order of the Minister of the Interior.

R HENRY BRUNTON,
Engineer to the Government of Japan.

Lighthouse Establishment, Yokohama, May 14, 1871.

MARK ON STRUTSKAKKEN, CHRISTIANIA FORD.

Instead of the former fixed mark on S... eight fathoms SSE from its shallowest part a pole with a ball on the top has been fixed.

From the Director of Lighthouses, Christiania, Aug 2 1871.

Whalemen.

Schr Franklin, of New London, which sailed 8th inst and had to return in a leaking condition was thoroughly repaired by Messrs Williams Haven & Co has cleared and will probably sail to-day, Aug 28. A new crew was shipped for her, selected by J Morison & Co 100 South street New York. The schr is now tight as a bottle. She goes on a whaling, sealing and sea elephant voyage to the Shetland Islands. The following is a list of her crew —J M Holmes, of Stonington master; J H Glass, of New London, mate and cooper; M H Cassidy, of Stonington, second mate and boat steerer; H Schickerlautz, of New York, cook and steward; Jas A King, of New York, boatsteerer; Henry Gunt, John Jonich, Wm Hess, Jas McKay, Pedro M Desilva, R Lombard, Jos Batista, Manuel Fasseck, Chas Johnson, Geo Chasey, Jeremiah Gray, seamen.

Spoken—Aug 21, lat 31 10 lon 71 10, schr Ellen Rodman of Fairhaven, with 101 bbls sp.

Spoken.

Bark Offerton (Br), Erskine, from London for New York Aug 10, off Bishop's Rocks.

Bark Wentworth (Br), from Newcastle via Falmouth for Providence Aug 25, lat 41, lon 67 40 (by pilot boat Isaac Webb, No 8).

Brig Mississippi, Marchmont, from Baltimore for Demerara all well Aug 12, no lat, &c (by brig Annie Seymour which arrived at Bermuda Aug 14 from Demerara).

Brig Isabel, from Richmond, Me, for Baltimore Aug 26, lat 40 50 lon 69 40 (by pilot boat Abraham Leggett, No 4).

Schr O M Marrett, Reed, from New Orleans for Para, Aug 17, lat 31 05, lon 80 10.

Foreign Ports.

ARCHANGEL, Aug 4—Sailed, Mary, Law, Boston.

BELFAST, Aug 14—Sailed, Iris, Downey, Trion to load for Portland, Me.

BRISTOL (Pill), Aug 15—Arrived Louisa, Glover, New York; 16th, Mary Warren, Lowe Philadelphia.

In Kingroad 15th James & Richard Walsh Hestert from New York for Gloucester; 16th, Marcia C Day Chase, Waldoburg.

BARCELONA, Aug 12—Arrived, Filomena, Tazonera, Mobile.

BARROW, Aug 13—Sailed, Adlar, Niemass Philadelphia.

BERMUDA, Aug 15—In port, brig J H A Pitt, Smith, for Halifax 17th.

Brig Eva Miller, from Halifax for Falmouth, Ja, was boarded off these islands 7th inst—all well.

CARDIFF, Aug 15—Sailed, Alice M Minott, Crowell, New York.

Cleared 14th, Wetterhorn Landerkin Mobile.

Ent out 14th, Costello Monte, for New York, P C Merryman, Young, Rio Janeiro.

CARLFORTS, Aug 7—Arrived, Luigi G, Bazzano Savannah.

DUBLIN, Aug 14—In port, Dr Pichmond, Banff, for New York, ldg, Jane Anna Arker, for Philadelphia, do.

DOVER, Aug 16 Off, Moorburg, from Hamburg for San Francisco.

ELSINORE, Aug 12—Passed by, Ladoga, Wiley, New York for Cronstadt, in tow.

HAVRE, Aug 15 (not 25)—Arrived Annie M Small, Packer, San Francisco.

Sailed 12th, Wild Hunter, Kelley, Cardiff and United States.

HAMBURG, Aug 14—Arrived, Westphalia (s), Schwensen New York.

Sailed 13th, Kensington, Miller, Philadelphia. Tyro, Baker England.

Sailed from Cuxhaven 13th Zuleima Hansen, New York.

HELVOET, Aug 14—Sailed Blue Nose, Yuill, New York.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 16—Arrived Loch Ken Carrey, San Francisco, 25th, Saranak, Dunlevy, Philadelphia.

Sailed 15th, Rothesay Hall, Portland Me. Rochester, Clough, Bath Me, St Louis (s) Gillan New Orleans 16th, Idaho (s) Price New York. Lutona, Kessell, Mobile.

Ent out 14th Palace, Young and Albert Fl... for Galveston, 15th, G H Soule Sinnett, Boston; Colorado (s) Freeman and Courier Moll, New York; City of Antwerp (s), Eynon do, Coldstream, Danton, Portland, Oregon.

LONDON, Aug 16—Arrived, Robert Godfrey Taylor New York.

Cleared 15th—G H Rich, Hopkins, New Bedford. 16th, Success, Chase, Hartlepool and New Orleans.

LLANELLY, Aug 14—Sailed, Julia A Hallock, Briggs Baltimore.

LONDONDERRY, Aug 14—Sailed, Flori M Hurlbert, Miller Glasgow to load for New York.

LEGHORN, Aug 10—Arrived, bark Honduras (Br), Sutton, Marseilles.

MESSINA, Aug 4—Passed through the Straits brig Alfred Dennell from New York for Catania, to load for Boston.

MARSEILLES, Aug 1—Sailed Aucilia, Crassetra, Boston; 13th, Porian (s) Young New York.

NEWPORT (Mon) Aug 17—Sailed Pecina for Galveston.

RENAPPEL Aug 8 Sailed, Mo ... Field, ...

SHIELDS, Aug 15—Arrived Lise Davenport, Otis Brown ... haven, Leonora, Griffin Hamburg.

SWANSEA, Aug 12—Arrived, bark William (Br), Hardern, Havre.

SINGAPORE Aug 24—Arrived, ship Cutwater, Hallet Cardiff.

St JOHN, NB, Aug 22. Arrived schr Ocean Belle Branscomb New York.

Cleared 24th, schr Iris Bickard, New York.

St JOHNS, NF, Aug — Arrived brigs Mary Mitch New York, Azalea, Harvey, do; his Little Dorrit, brigs, do; Little Nell, Turpin do; Mary Murphy, Baltimore 7th brig James Ratchford, Ratchford New York; schrs Highland Beauty hail do 10th Louisa, Llewelling do 14th, steamship Hawk, a coal, Glas w.

TARRAGONA, Aug 11—Arrived, Francesca, Stabili, New Orleans.

American Ports.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug 25—Arrived, schrs Open Sea, Boston Maggie & Lucy, Providence, Jos ph Baxter Boston.

Sailed, Schrs A L Butler, Allyn's Point; S C Evans Jersey City.

BOSTON, Aug 26, AM—Arrived, brig Hattie Eaton (Br), Dyer, Demarara, schrs M A Read, Hi ... Wilmington, NC; Alcora, Dennison Philadelphia, Franconia, Jarvis Elizabethport, Empire, Ferguson, Rondout, Exeter, Fenderson, Rondout.

Cleared Steamships Siberia (Br) Harrison, Liverpool; William Lawrence, Hallett Baltimore via Norfolk; ... Nickerson Philadelphia; ship Kendrick Fish, Watts, New Orleans; bark May Queen (Br), Teague, Surinam; schr Mary L Nason Roberts Clenguegos.

Aug 27—Arrived ship Helen Clinton, Shields; barks Harriet Demerara R A Allen, New Orleans; brig Daphne Cronstadt.

CHARLESTON, Aug 24—Arrived, schr Matilda Brooks Coos, New York.

Aug 25—Sailed, steamer Manhattan, for New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 27—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Liverton, from Najirdo, Carrie F Long from Liverpool Young America from ... ; Brigs Concord from Ponce, Agnes Barton, from Matanzas. Red Wing, from Rio.

Passed out—Brigs Lizzie Troop, for St Thomas, Alpha for New York.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 22—Arrived, steamship Crescent City Crowell New York.

Cleared—Schr Salvador, Simpson, Belize and Puerto Caballos.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 26, AM—Arrived, steamer Panther Mills, Boston; bark Bridgeport Morgan Galveston; brs Willie Goodyear (Br), Bryant Jara Ju lorus, Larr, Portland Frank E Allen Clara do, schrs Gray Eagle, Friel Plymouth, Queen of the South, Parsons Boston; Jennie A Shepherd —— Providence, W O Irish, Terrell do, John W Woodruff, Haskell, Boston, J G Irwin, Johnson do, W S Doughton, Tatum do, D Collins Townsend do, J W Bartlett Bartlett do, Henry Merritt do, Mary Francis Mc Adams, Richmond, D B Everett Hooper, Salem, Lizzie Maule Wheeler Weymouth.

Cleared—Steamship Roman, Crowell Boston; barks Stormy Petrel, Dick, Dublin, Hibla, Weiller, Stettin; brigs Columbus Farr, Portland, Frank J Allen, Clark, Portland; schrs Gustie Wilson, Lloyd Hingham; Nellie, Trim, Salem; H A Tabor, Bowman, New Bedford; J W Collins, Strout Lynn; S A Hoffman Hoffman, Boston; I V W... Butler, Boston; D J Kelly Kelly, East Cambridge; Caroline Young, Young, Boston.

PENSACOLA, Aug 20—Arrived, bark N M Haven Rose, Aspinwall.

Cleared—Schr M A Coombs, Coombs Salem.

PORTLAND, Aug 26—Arrived schrs Hattie J Sampson Blake, Philadelphia; Lara Brown Hoboken.

Cleared—Schr Chilton, Wardow, New York.

RICHMOND, Aug 25—Arrived, brig M L Hall Geyer, Mobile.

Cleared—Bark John Zittlosen Fitchett Marseilles.

SAVANNAH, Aug 22—Arrived, ship Keswald Spragun Boston for New Orleans in distress; bark Nouveau Lexique (Fr) New Orleans for Bordeaux in distress.

SALEM, Aug 25—Arrived, steamer Norwich Hines, New York; schrs Lizzie Flanner, Lippincott Philadelphia; Henrietta Simmons, Steelman, do; H Sparks, Conery, Hoboken; George A Pierce, Pool, New York.

SOUTH DUTCH... Aug 26—Arrived schr Henry Remsen Allen Bridgeport Conn to load with new rails for Connecticut Western Railway.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug 26. Arrived, schrs D Fritting, Philadelphia for Boston; Sarah, Elizabethport for do; Maria Lunt, Port Johnson for do; Monica, do for Bath; George and Emily, do for Yarmouth Mass; for New York, Riverdale, Gloucester, do; Maggie Cain Boston for Philadelphia; H Curtis Salem for do.

Wind southerly, light, weather thick and rainy.

Arrived, brig Providence for St John; Delaware South Amboy, for Thomaston; Agnes, Philadelphia for H Howell Georgietta Lynn for New York; Active Hillsboro, do; Julia and Martha Calais do; Ella Francis Windsor, NS.

Aug 27—Arrived, brigs Mary F Penrell and Ida L Ray, Philadelphia for Portsmouth; schrs S B Clayton and Chas F Smith, Philadelphia for Boston, M H Stockham, do for Salem; Leading Star, St John NB for New York; Fannie and Lodowick Bill Annisquam for New York, Thomas Ellis, Dennisport for do, Florida Howes do for Providence; Catharine Curtis, Calais for Pawtucket; Majestic, Wyman, do for Newport.

Sailed—Schrs Nantilus, M M Weaver, Aldana, Rockea, Alexander Milliken, C C Grove, R J Leonard; barks K G Hilden, Florence Nowell, D Brittain, Spring Bird, M H Stockham, J B Clayton. Wind SW blowing heavy thick.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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